CHAPTER 3

METHODS OF THE STUDY

In order to have comprehensive analysis, there will be two steps used in this study. First step is collecting the data and the second is analysing the data. However, the research approach needs to be determined in order to guide the methods of the study.

3.1 Research Approach

In the book *Doing Research on Cultural Studies* Paula Saukko classifies three methodologies in doing research on cultural studies based on the context of the research. The first is lived experience research approach, second is text or discourse research approach and third is an approach to analyse macro process of globalization (Saukko, 2003). In this context the second approach will be used. Film is analysed as a text or discourse. According to McKee, text is thing like written, pictures, films, videos, photos, graphic design, lyrics and anything which produce meaning (Mc Kee 2011, cited in Ida 2001, p.40). The method used in this research will be qualitative method because this method will result in a form of qualitative data. Qualitative data is a source of rich descriptions and explanations of processes and the using of words have a concrete, vivid, meaningful flavour that often proves far more convincing to a reader than pages of summarized number (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

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3.2 Data Source

The primary data of the study will be taken from the film entitled *Beautiful Boxer* which produced in 2004 and directed by Ekachai Uekrongtham. The writer will focus on the scenes and transcriptions which support the description when Toom is performing two genders.

3.3 Scope and Limitation

In order to have a comprehensive and deep analysis, scope and limitation will be applied. The first thing to be noticed is the work that is analysed. Here, the intended work is a movie entitled *Beautiful Boxer*. The main focus will be on the scenes which show Toom performs two genders. His gender performance will be the main issue of this study. The environment of other aspects is possible as long as the aspects could support the arguments on the analysis.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

Processing data and analysing data need three steps, those are data reduction, data analysis, and conclusion or verification. In this subsection, the writer would like to explain data reduction. This part explains about how the writer processed the raw data to be valid data. Data analysis and conclusion will be explained on Technique of Data Analysis.

3.4.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or

transcriptions (Miles & Huberman. 1994). The first step of data reduction is watching the film. After watching, the writer classified scenes and transcriptions in particular categories. These were categorized by the several questions which to be asked during analyzing queer theory based on Louis Tyson in Critical Theory Today (Tyson 2006, p.341):

- How does the literary text illustrate the problematic of sexuality and sexual "identity", that is, the ways in which human sexuality does not fall neatly into the separate categories defined by the words *homosexual* and *heterosexual?*

- How might the works of heterosexual writers be reread to reveal an unspoken or unconscious lesbian, gay, or queer presence? That is. does the work have an unconscious lesbian, gay. or queer desire or conflict that it submerges (or that heterosexual readers have submerged)?

- What are the politics (ideological agendas) of specific gay. lesbian. or queer works, and how those politics revealed in, for example, the work's thematic content or portrayals of its characters?

Those questions will be simplified into three main stages:

1. Finding the Problematic Gender and Sexual Identity

In the beginning of the film, it tells about the problematic gender and sexual identity of the main character, Toom. He was born as a boy, but he felt that he did not belong to boy world since he had terrible impression of boy world like fighting, bleeding, and many more. Instead, Toom felt comfortable with women's

stuff. It brings the problematic gender and sexual identity in himself. Narrative helps the writer to find out the problematic gender and sexual identity in Toom.

2. Finding the Presence of Queer

Since in the beginning this film describes Toom as transgender, there are few people know that truth. In this part, Toom needs to reveal his identity as queer person towards society. It also shows the response from society of Toom's coming-out process. This part also tells about the strategy of Toom to adapt his new identity towards society.

3. Finding the Ideology of the Text

Ideology of the text will be found by deep analysis. This ideology is expected to give new notion to the audience that the film does not only to be watched. The story, scenes, acts and even the properties could leave a message that need serious understanding to reveal. The ideology of the film could give new perspective about the hidden message that the film leaves.

Finally, this process resulted 21 scenes and 14 transcriptions which were analyzed in Analysis in Chapter 4.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

This subsection is divided in to two those are Data Display and Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

3.5.1 Data display

Miles and Huberman (1994, p.11) states that data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing...". After

the writer gets reduced data. the writer will analyze the data by using Gender Perfomativity from Judith Butler. The Analysis will be explained in Chapter 4. This chapter is divided in to five:

4.1 Representation of Toom's Gender

4.2 Revelation

4.3 Doing Two Genders and Repetition:

    4.3.1 Act & Gesture

    4.3.2 Repetition

    4.4 Sex Surgery

4.5 Non-Narrative:

    4.5.1 Costume

    4.5.2 Make-up

    4.5.3 Performance

In order to analyze, the writer did two steps. First the writer gave the descriptive explanation of what happened on scenes and transcriptions. Second the writer applied Butler's theory to give the data interpretation.

3.5.2 Conclusion Drawing/Verification

After analysing the data, the writer will write the conclusion to the reader. In this chapter, the writer will give explanation about the summary of the findings and the analysis. The writer also gives the interpretation of the findings. The writer will give the suggestion for further research which tells about issues or topics that have not been discussed in this study.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS