

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher analyzed the psychological conflict of the main character in the film *Fences* (2016): an individual psychological approach using descriptive qualitative research consisting of methods of collecting, describing, clarifying, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions.

A. Type of Study

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research because it does not require statistical data to get the facts but is a research whose data results are in the form of written data. Descriptive qualitative researchers continue to collect data until the researcher reaches the data saturation point. Halloway and Wheeler (2002:30) call qualitative research “a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and understand their experiences and the world in which they live”.

B. Object of Study

There are two kinds of research objects. First, the formal object of this research are several books and journals that discuss individual psychological conflicts. Second, the object of this research is the film *fences* (2016). This is analyzed using an individual psychological approach to discuss the main character's individual conflicts.

C. Types of Data and Data Sources

The type of data in this study consists of two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data, the primary data in this study is the speech and conversation of the main character in the film. While the secondary data in this research are in the form of books and journals that discuss individual psychological conflicts. The sources in this study are as follows:

1. Primary Data Source

The primary data source of this research is the film *Fences* (2016). The data includes the characters and conversations of the main characters in the film.

2. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data sources are taken from other sources related to research; can be in the form of articles, websites, journals, author biographies and several books related to research.

D. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used by the researcher in this research is library research by collecting and selecting primary and secondary data sources in accordance with the formulation of the problem and research objectives. The steps are as follows:

1. Watching the movie *Fences* (2016) repeatedly.
2. Browsing to the internet to get some information from articles and journals related to the object of research.
3. Read comprehensive books containing individual psychological conflict theory.
4. Record important information.
5. Identify problems and search for data.
6. Arrange the data into several parts according to the classification.
7. Make conclusions and suggestions based on data analysis.

E. Data Credibility

The credibility criterion involves determining that the results of qualitative research are credible or can be trusted from the perspective of the participants in the study. One of the credibility of the data is triangulation. Triangulation refers to using more than one approach to investigate a researcher's question. Denzin and Patton (1999:7) identify four types of triangulation:

1. Triangulation of sources- checking the consistency of different data sources from within the same method. For example: at different points in time, in public vs. personal, comparing people with different points of view.
2. Triangulation method- checking the consistency of findings produced by different data collection methods: It is common to have both qualitative and quantitative data in a study, it describes complementary aspects of the same phenomenon, and often the points of difference of these data are of interest is great for qualitative researchers and provides the most insight.
3. Analyst Triangulation- using multiple analysts to review findings or using multiple observers and analysts: This can provide a selective perceptual examination and illuminate blind spots in interpretive analysis, the aim is to seek consensus, but to understand different ways of viewing data.
4. Theory/perspective triangulation- using multiple theoretical perspectives to examine and interpret data.

In this study, the author uses source triangulation, meaning that the researcher compares the information obtained from one source with another. Excavating the same source with different techniques and determining a different (right) time.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis of the data used in this study in the form of qualitative analysis. This technique was chosen by researchers to produce qualitative data, namely data that cannot be categorized statistically. In the use of qualitative analysis, the interpretation of what was found and the final conclusion was drawn using logic or systematic reasoning (Sugiyono, 2015; 234). The qualitative analysis used is an interactive analysis model, namely an analytical model that requires three components in the form of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data can be interpreted as summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important things, looking for patterns and themes (Sugiyono, 2015: 247). By reducing the data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection.

2. Data Presentation

Qualitative research on data presentation is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like (Sugiyono, 2015: 249). This presentation is a sentence that is arranged logically and systematically, so that when it is read it will be easy to understand the things that happened and allow the researcher to do something about the analysis or other actions based on his understanding.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The conclusion here is a new finding and has never existed. The findings are still dim and become clear after research (Sugiyono, 2015: 253). Conclusions need to be verified so that they are sufficiently solid and can truly be accounted for. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out repetition activities for the purpose of stabilization, tracing the data back quickly, perhaps as a result of second thoughts that occurred to the researcher when writing the data presentation by looking back briefly at field notes.