

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The chapter presents an explanation of the procedures to find answers to the problems which concern with 1) tokens of acronym, compounding and clipping found in the *Black Hawk Down* movie script and 2) the context of situation leading to the use of such tokens. This chapter elaborates in detail about design of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Design of the Study**

The study is conducted mainly using qualitative method in which attempts have been done to reveal more than its appearance of several word formation processes, in particular acronym, compounding and clipping, by investigating their context of situation. According to Hennick et al (2001), qualitative method seeks to embrace and understand the contextual influences on the research issues. This method is used in order to show and describe the word formation processes in the *Black Hawk Down* movie script. However, some description statistic meanings are used in the form of percentage and frequencies of target word occurrence. Data collection elaborates the source of the data and the procedures of data. The data analysis is consisted of identifying, classifying, calculating, analyzing, and discussing, which elaborated in the following sections.

#### **3.2 Data Collection**

This chapter explained about the data sources as well as the procedures of data collection.

### 3.2.1 Source of Data Collection

The subject used in this study was *Black Hawk Down* movie script which was taken from the site (<http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk>). This site provides plenty of movie screenplays for free. However, all movie scripts in this site are intended for educational purposes only. Illegal use of the scripts, such as piracy, is prohibited.

The movie is an adaptation of the book by Mark Bowden with the same title. It was released on 28<sup>th</sup> December 2001. The movie told about the civil war in Somalia, which happened in 1993. An elite team of more than 100 Delta Force soldiers and Army Rangers, part of a larger United Nations peacekeeping force, are dropped into civil war Mogadishu, Somalia, in an effort to kidnap two of local crime lord Mohamed Farah Aidid's top lieutenants. When two of the mission's Black Hawk helicopters are shot down by enemy forces, the Americans are committed to recover every man, dead or alive. The ensuing firefight is a merciless 15-hour ordeal and the longest ground battle involving American soldiers since the Vietnam War. Ebert (2002) said that *Black Hawk Down* was voted one of the top ten films of the year by the National Board of Review prior to Oscar qualification.

### 3.2.2 Procedures of Data Collection

Before analyzing the data, first, the data identification, classification, calculation, analysis, and discussion were conducted. Second, watching some movies related to Army forces. The choice was decided by the consideration of word formation content in the movie. After watching some movies, the *Black Hawk Down* movie was chosen to be the source of this study.

The movie script has been searched in the internet. Then, the movie script was matched with the movie to know if the movie script has a difference with the movie. The movie script was, then, attached in appendices.

### 3.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted through the following procedures:

1. Identifying

Through the movie script, the acronym, compounding and clipping tokens were identified in the data.

2. Classifying

After identifying all data from the movie script, the data were classified into a table of each category of acronym, compounding and clipping. This method was applied in order to make the data easier to be analyzed. The examples of the tables are shown below.

No	Words	Acronyms of weapon	Frequency	Percentage
1.				
2.				
3.				
Total				

Table 3.1 Acronym of weapon

The table above consisted of 1) number, to know the amount of data, 2) words, to list the data that had been identified as acronym token, 3) acronyms of, to know the full word of acronym token, 4) frequency, to know how often the classified word that used in the data, 5) percentage, making it easier knowing the percentage of the data, and 6) total, to know the total of the frequency and the percentage of acronym tokens.

No	Word	Word Components		Frequency	Percent age
		N + N	Adj + N		
1.					
2.					
3.					

Table 3.2 Compounding of military

The compounding table consisted of 1) number, to know the amount of data, 2) word, to list the data that had been identified as compounding token, 3) word component, to know the origin words before undergoing the compounding process, this column divided into two sub-column, there are N+N and Adj+N; the function is to divide the type of compounding token, 4) frequency, to know how often the classified word that used in the data, 5) percentage, to make it easier to know the percentage of the data, and 6) total, to know the total of the frequency and the percentage of compounding tokens.

No.	Word	Full Words	Frequency	Percentage
1.				
2.				
3.				
Total				

Table 3.3 Clipping

The table of clipping consisted of 1) number, to know the amount of data, 2) word, to list the data that had been identified as clipping token, 3) full word, to know the origin words before undergoing the compounding process,

4) frequency, to know how often the classified word that used in the data, 5) percentage, to make it easier to know the percentage of the data, and 6) total, to know the total of the frequency and the percentage of clipping tokens

### 3. Calculating

After classifying all data, then the data are calculated into a table of frequency to know the word formation process which is the most frequently used, then the table was combined with the table in classifying data. To count the frequency of each word formation process, the formula that used is:

$$N = P \times 100 \%$$

—  
Q

N = the percentage of word formation process which used in the data

P = the total tokens of word formation process used in the data

Q = the total frequency of word formation process used in the data

### 4. Analyzing

After calculating the data, then the data are analyzed in order to get an answer of the research questions. To answer the second question, it is put into a table. The example is shown below.

Item	Description
Scene and setting	
Participants	
Ends: Purpose, Goal and Outcome	
Act Sequence	
Key	

Instrumentalities	
Norm of Interaction and Interpretation	
Genre	

Table 3.4 SPEAKING analysis of compounding

The SPEAKING analysis consisted of item and description. The item column consisted of 1) Scene and setting, to know the scene and setting of the use token, 2) Participants, to know the participant that included in the use token, 3) End, to know the purpose of the use token, 4) Act sequence, to know the form of the use token, 5) Key, to know the tone that delivered in the use token, 6) Instrumentalities, to know the instrument that used in the use token, 7) Norm of interaction, to know the norm of the use token, and 8) Genre, to find out the genre that used in the use token. While, the description column is to make a clear description for the items that had been explained above.

#### 5. Discussing

This is the final process. In this section, it has a clear description about the result. After that, the data are elaborated in each result, thoroughly on the basis of the analysis, supported by some reference books.

### 3.4 Closing Remarks

This chapter has described the method of the study. It comprised the description of the design of the study, source of data collection, procedures of data collection and data analysis. The method which has described here is applied in investigating the purposes of the study.