

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is about the methodology used in this research. Hence, this chapter elaborates on the design of this research, research procedure, synopsis of the data and also the research analysis.

2.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research is qualitative in nature as it aims to see how Kristoff from *Frozen II* is constructed. As Creswell (2007) states that a qualitative research is the best method to use when the aim of the research is to explore an issue and this research is revolving around the issue of Kristoff's masculinity hence this research is in form of qualitative research.

As this is a film analysis research, the suitable approach is structuralism with the method of textual analysis. Structuralism is an approach to find connection or patterns in one element to another. Lois Tyson (1999) states that one is "engaged in structuralist activity if you describe the structure of a single literary work to discover how its composition demonstrates the underlying principles of a given structural system" (p.209). So, in conclusion, structuralism is an attempt to find meaning from searching for patterns.

Textual analysis is the main method for this research as this research focuses on analyzing a literary work. The reason why textual analysis is the suitable method for this study is due to data that are in form of dialogue and also screen-capture from the film itself. The data will serve as textual evidence that presented the characterization of the main male character in *Frozen II* (2019), Kristoff.

2.2 SYNOPSIS

The data for this research is from the film *Frozen II* (2019). The reason why the researcher chooses this film is because of how the film shaped its main male character differently, especially compared to other Disney's works. Other than that, this film is the highest grossing animated film of all time. With a \$1.32 billion haul, *Frozen II* has surpassed its first film's sale and be the top animated film at the global box office. This means that *Frozen* has a huge impact among the society as an article from The New Yorker mentioned that "even people who haven't seen the film feel its (*Frozen*, the film) constant presence" (Konnikova, 2014).

After going through the dreadful curse of the eternal winter in *Frozen* (2013), Queen Elsa, now rules the beautiful kingdom of Arendelle. She lives a joyful life as a queen with her sister, Princess Anna, Olaf, her sister's love interest – Kristoff and his reindeer, Sven. However, there is this melodious voice which seems to always bother Elsa and keeps her awake. This voice is like a secret siren that invites her to the mystical enchanted forest which Anna and Elsa's father told them when they were still young.

Queen Elsa is unable to ignore the call anymore. Hence Queen Elsa along with Princess Anna, Kristoff, Sven and Olaf muster the courage to listen to the voice and explore the unknown territory. There, Kristoff experiences a character arc where he shares his confusion over his big loving feelings for Princess Anna by singing a ballad song entitled "Lost in the Woods." After acknowledging his feelings, he stands alongside Princess Anna during the battle that occurs in the mystical enchanted forest and instead of trying to protect her, he told her the infamous line of this film which is, "I am here. What do you need?" followed by "my love is not fragile.

2.3 RESEARCH PROCEDURE

The data for this study are in the forms of shots and dialogue that are from a Disney's film entitled *Frozen II* (2019). In collecting the data, there are several steps that are needed to analyze the data:

1. Watching film several times to make segmentation.
2. Breaking down the film into segments of scenes.
3. Identifying the textual evidence of how Kristoff act, and talk from the segmentation and from rewatching the movie, and reading the script.
4. Categorizing the textual evidence that has been gathered according to Connell (2005), then Heintz and Stracey's (2006) film theory, and Boggs & Petrie's theory of characterization (2008).
5. Analyzing the narrative and visual aspects of each category.
6. Interpreting the findings according to the theory of masculinity that is proposed by Connell (2005),
7. Making a conclusion from the interpretation.

2.4 RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Segmentation				
No.	Name	Time	Description	Remark
1.	Opening Sequence	00:00:00 – 00:00:34	Narrative: - Style: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual: Extreme close-up that focuses on the roof of a castle, and then slowly zoom-out and reveal the 	In this case, Disney tries to showcase their logo. The extreme close-up that slowly zoom-

			<p>whole surrounding of a kingdom. Angle: Bird's-eye view, but then changed into low angle shot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio: Christophe Beck's Introduction Score. 	<p>out indicates how they want the viewers to see the detail of the building first, and then to be revealed of how grand the castle really is.</p> <p>It is shot in bird's-eye shot to make the audiences feel powerful as if the subjects are insignificant, but then it turns into low angle shot to make the castle to be seen as important or powerful.</p>
		00:00:35 – 00:00:48	<p>Narrative: -</p> <p>Style:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual: Extreme 	

			<p>close-up to a flipbook that has Disney's icon, Mickey, drawn on it. The camera slowly zooming out and the scene turned into black and white and reveal the Walt Disney's Animation Studios logo. The main colors that used for this shot are red and yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio: Christophe Beck's Introduction Score. 	
--	--	--	---	--

Table 3.1 Research Analysis

The first step in doing segmentation is to identify how long the scene is. The next thing to do is describing the scene, for example in terms of the dialogue, the camera angle, the music they use, etc. After that, you may analyze the scene – such as the reason why they use a certain camera angle or music. For example, we can see from the table how the visual aspect has an effect to the making meaning, the use of bird's-eye shot to make the audiences feel powerful as if the subjects are insignificant, but then it turns into low angle shot to make the castle to be seen as important or powerful. The extreme close-up that slowly zoom-out indicates how they want the viewers to see the detail of the building first, and then to be revealed of how grand the castle really is. So, doing the segmentation is very important for this research to see the meaning of the many aspects in the film.