

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURE AND DATA PRESENTATION

3.1 Research Procedure

To conduct this study, the writer used a descriptive qualitative design. Moleong asserts (2005) that a qualitative method, in brief, is known as “a research procedure which produces descriptive data, such as words, both written and spoken, from the subjects and behaviours observed” (p. 4). A focus on an analysis in specific text characterizes this study as a case study. Therefore, the data were processed by using of an in-depth analysis which applied the theories of Michel Foucault.

Similar to Moleong, Strauss and Corbin (1990) define qualitative research as “... any kind of research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification”. Qualitative research is also a category of research designs or models which produces verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives, such as field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and video tapes and other written records, pictures, or films (O’Neill, 2006, para. 2).

Furthermore, a descriptive method is often applied to study various issues, rules, and situations in a society, including its perceptions, relations, attitudes, activities, processes, and effects which are related to a particular phenomenon (Hasan, 2002, p. 13-14). Through this method, the data of the research were

studied without giving any treatments to the variables in the research. So, what was presented in data presentation was the actual information in the text.

Generally, in a descriptive-qualitative research, the data are organized and classified into some categories and are analyzed through content analysis. By following these processes, the characteristics and the relationships of researched elements in the text can be described systematically and accurately, because understandings and meanings will emerge from in-depth analysis of detailed descriptions (Labuschagne, 2003, para. 6).

3.1.1 The Context

As mentioned in the previous chapter, film is one of the means of entertainment for people. Since its first appearance, at the end of the twentieth century, film has developed rapidly both types of film and the technology. Just like other literary works, film also offers knowledge. Because the theme or the idea of a film sometimes has something to do with an issue in a society. Therefore, the film “Philadelphia” which the screenplay was written by Ron Nyswaner was chosen to be analyzed in this research.

“Philadelphia” told about the life of a gay lawyer who had AIDS and got unfair treatment from his workplace and surroundings. It is worth analyzing because it presents conflicts among characters which indicate discrimination practices towards a character with AIDS. The complex relations and interactions among characters and discriminatory action in this film draw the writer’s intention

to analyze the screenplay using the theory of power from Michel Foucault and other relevant theories.

By conducting this research, it is hoped that the results could help us to understand why some characters in the text—and some people in some societies—exercise discrimination towards the character with AIDS. In the end, we could learn something from the text and try to be wiser to see the issue of AIDS.

3.1.2 Data Collection and Data Analysis

The analysis of the film was based on three statements of problem which were used as a guideline in this study. The data were in the form of textual evidence and were derived from the screenplay of “Philadelphia”. At the beginning, the data were gained from the text by reading it thoroughly. Then, the writer took some important notes as the textual evidence and categorized them in accordance with statements of problem. Further, the data were analyzed and interpreted using the theory of power from Michel Foucault and related sources, both books and on-line articles.

3.2 Data Presentation

Forms of discrimination in the text and the characters who exercise discrimination can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.2.1
Forms of Discrimination

Characters involved in discrimination practices	Context	Situation	Form of discrimination
1. Joseph Miller to Andrew Beckett.	When Andrew said that he got AIDS, Joseph withdrew his hand before touching Andrew's hand (Act 1, Scene 34).	Legal service office.	Non-verbal.
2. Joseph Miller to Andrew Beckett.	Joseph did not sound so sure when Andrew asked for permission to sit ((Act 1, Scene 34).	Legal service office.	Verbal.
3. Joseph Miller to Andrew Beckett.	Joseph watched Andrew carefully, especially where Andrew placed his hands (Act 1, Scene 34).	Legal service office.	Non-verbal.
4. Charles Wheeler to Andrew Beckett.	Charles thought of that Andrew was having attitude problems and lack of focus. As a result, he no longer had future in the firm (Act 1, Scene 36).	Wyant Wheeler law firm.	Verbal.
5. Joseph Miller to Andrew Beckett.	Joseph stacked some huge books in front of his face when he saw Andrew in the same room (Act 1, Scene 45).	Public law library.	Non-verbal.
6. A librarian to Andrew Beckett.	The librarian lowered her voice while mentioning HIV related discrimination supplements to Andrew (Act 1, Scene 45).	Public law library.	Verbal.
7. A librarian to Andrew Beckett.	The librarian asked Andrew to move to a private research room if he wanted to study HIV related discrimination supplements (Act 1, Scene 45).	Public law library.	Verbal.
8. A library visitor to Andrew Beckett.	The library visitor picked up his book and moved away from Andrew when he heard Andrew was talking about	Public law library.	Non-verbal.

9. A Chinese professor to Andrew Beckett.	HIV related discrimination supplements (Act 1, Scene 45). The professor looked at Andrew with her startled expression and moved away from him after she heard the word "lesion" and "AIDS" (Act 1, Scene 45). Charles instructed Bob, Kenneth, and Walter to interview every employee about Andrew's life, including his personal life (Act 1, Scene 47).	Public law library.	Non-verbal.
10. Charles Wheeler to Bob Seidman, Kenneth Killcoyne, and Walter Kenton.		A corridor of sport stadium.	Verbal.
11. Charles Wheeler to Bob Seidman, Kenneth Killcoyne, and Walter Kenton.	Charles told them that Andrew brought AIDS into both their law office and their annual family picnic (Act 1, Scene 47).	A corridor of sport stadium.	Verbal.
12. Walter Kenton to Bob Seidman.	Walter told Bob that Andrew was a pervert who brought AIDS into their office. There was no compassion for a pervert (Act 1, Scene 47).	A corridor of sport stadium.	Verbal.
13. Kenneth Killcoyne to Bob Seidman, Walter Kenton, and Charles Wheeler.	Kenneth said that Andrew sued Charles Wheeler for a quick payment only (Act 1, Scene 47).	A corridor of sport stadium.	Verbal.
14. Charles Wheeler to Bob Seidman, Kenneth Killcoyne, and Walter Kenton.	Charles instructed them to say that Andrew was fired because of his incompetence, not AIDS (Act 1, Scene 47).	A corridor of sport stadium.	Verbal.
15. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda stated that Andrew was the one who nearly sabotaged a 350 million dollar suit (Act 2, Scene 55).	Court room.	Verbal.
16. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda read Andrew's incompetence list, such as having lack of preparation, disorganization, defensive attitude, arrogance, and so forth (Act 2, Scene 55).	Court room.	Verbal.

17. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda convinced people in the court room that Andrew was a mediocre level. (Act 2, Scene 62).	Court room.	Verbal.
18. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda tried to convince people in the court room that Andrew had made a grievous error on a multi-million dollar lawsuit (Act 2, Scene 62).	Court room.	Verbal.
19. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda ensured people in the court room that Andrew had claimed himself as the victim of lies (Act 2, Scene 62).	Court room.	Verbal.
20. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda stated that Andrew had concealed his disease from his employers (Act 2, Scene 62).	Court room.	Verbal.
21. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda tried to convince people in the court room that Andrew was successful in his duplicity. His employers did not know Andrew got AIDS when they fired him (Act 2, Scene 62).	Court room.	Verbal.
22. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda convinced people in the court room that Andrew was angry about his lifestyle and, in his anger, he wanted someone to pay (Act 2, Scene 62).	Court room.	Verbal.
23. Belinda Conine to Andrew Beckett.	Belinda stated that Andrew was the one who mastered the art of concealment and dishonesty because he had been pretending to be someone else (Act 3, Scene 105).	Court room.	Verbal.
24. Charles Wheeler to Andrew Beckett.	Charles instructed his work partners to say the same opinion as his opinion that Andrew did not lose the complaint in his computer. Andrew never put it in. Andrew lied about that (Act 3, Scene 106).	Court room.	Verbal.
25. Charles Wheeler to Andrew Beckett.	Charles tried to convince people in the court that Andrew made them disappointed. Andrew disobeyed the rule and was incompetent. Charles also implicitly stated that Andrew was fired because of his character, not AIDS (Act 3, Scene 106).	Court room.	Verbal.

The following is list of resistance from Andrew Beckett and resistance which is given by other characters regarding discrimination towards Andrew Beckett:

Table 3.2.2
Forms of Resistance

Characters involved in resistance	The way of resisting	Form of resistance
1. Andrew Beckett towards Joseph Miller's treatment.	When Joseph did not want to shake hands with Andrew, Andrew did not give any comments. He just accepted Joseph's treatment and said that it was okay for him. Andrew remained in Joseph's office (Act 1, Scene 34).	Verbal.
2. Andrew Beckett towards Charles Wheeler's action.	Andrew sought a representation (a lawyer) after he was fired by Charles Wheeler and told Joseph what happened to him before and on the day he was fired (Act 1, Scene 34-35).	Verbal.
3. Andrew Beckett towards Charles Wheeler's statement.	Andrew reacted to Charles' statement regarding his attitude problems and lack of focus. He also pushed Charles to tell what was really going on at the moment (Act 1, Scene 36).	Verbal.
4. Andrew Beckett towards Charles Wheeler's action.	Andrew convinced Joseph that his dismissal was a wrongful decision. It did not make sense. Because he performed his best both before and after his dismissal (Act 1, Scene 37).	Verbal.
5. Andrew Beckett towards a librarian's request.	Andrew refused the librarian's offer and would rather stay in the same room than move to a private research room as the librarian's request (Act 1, Scene 45).	Verbal.
6. Andrew Beckett towards library visitors' action.	Andrew kept on reading the supplement of HIV related discrimination even though a few library visitors felt uncomfortable with his presence (Act 1, Scene 45).	Nonverbal.

7. Andrew Beckett towards Charles Wheeler's action.	Andrew showed Joseph Supreme Court decisions regarding discrimination on handicapped persons. Based on the book, people with AIDS were regarded as handicapped persons and it was discrimination if people unfairly treated a person with AIDS who could perform his/her duties excellently (Act 1, Scene 45). At once Andrew stated that he was the one who was sabotaged, not Charles Wheeler. This statement was given after Belinda mentioned that Andrew was the one who nearly sabotaged a 350 million dollar suit (Act 2, Scene 55). Andrew said that he did not mean to conceal his disease from his employers. He planned to tell Charles right away. So what Belinda stated was wrong (Act 3, Scene 94). Andrew stated that he was an excellent lawyer. He loved, knew, and practised the law. He loved to be part of justice. This statement was given to respond Belinda's statement that mentioned him as a mediocre level (Act 3, Scene 95). Andrew convinced people in the court room that he did not know exactly when and how he was infected with HIV. He did not, even, know HIV could kill him. This reaction was given to Belinda who stated that Andrew was pretending to be someone else and hiding his disease (Act 3, Scene 104). Belinda kept on telling to the people in the court room that her client was never aware of Andrew's lesions and Andrew was a liar. To respond what Belinda stated, Andrew removed his suit jacket and shirt. He showed his lesions. There were purple blotches on his chest, abdomen, and arm (Act 3, scene 105). Sarah supported his son to fight Charles and his colleagues (Act 2, scene 58).	Verbal.
8. Andrew Beckett towards Belinda Conine's statement.		Verbal.
9. Andrew Beckett towards Belinda Conine's statement.		Verbal.
10. Andrew Beckett towards Belinda Conine's statement.		Verbal.
11. Andrew Beckett towards Belinda Conine's statement.		Verbal.
12. Andrew Beckett towards Belinda Conine's statement.		Nonverbal.
13. Sarah Beckett.		Verbal.

14. Joseph Miller.	Joseph defended Andrew in the court room. He convinced the juries that Andrew was innocent. Andrew's dismissal was discrimination and Charles Wheeler was supposed to be responsible for it (Act 2, Scene 61).	Verbal.
15. Gay right activists.	Gay right activists, in t-shirts with pink triangles, were denouncing discrimination out of the court (Act 2, Scene 65).	Verbal.
16. Maria Torres.	Maria told the juries how Walter Kenton treated her. Every time Walter came into contact her, she would get "oh God" expression on his face ("oh God, here comes that woman with AIDS") (Act 2, Scene 68).	Verbal.
17. Maria Torres.	Maria told her opinion to Charles' Black lawyer about Andrew's case. She thought of that Andrew and she were not different from anyone else who had HIV. They were neither innocent nor guilty. Andrew and she were just trying to survive (Act 2, Scene 68).	Verbal.

From Table 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, discrimination towards Andrew involved the relations of power among characters. Some characters exercised personal power and some others exercised institutional one. The example of personal power exercise could be seen in the interaction between Andrew and Joseph Miller or Andrew and the library visitors. Because they were scared of getting infected by HIV/AIDS, they exercised their personal power to discriminate Andrew. In brief, personal fear had made them exercising bad treatment to Andrew. They often put Andrew in powerless position in some public service, such as in a legal service office and public law library, by exercising nonverbal discrimination.

Furthermore, because of personal fear, the characters were not only able to exercise one power. They could exercise another power for the sake of their interests, for instance exercising institutional power. This happened to Charles Wheeler. As a result of his own fear of AIDS, Charles exercised his institutional power as the owner of Wyant Wheeler law firm to determine Andrew's future in that firm. In other words, he had an ability to dismiss Andrew. Unfortunately, Charles covered up his action by telling people—the juries and spectators in the court room especially—that Andrew's dismissal was because of his incompetence. Besides that, Charles also exercised his institutional power to mobilize both the colleagues and employees to find any information regarding Andrew's life, including his private life.

As a consequence of Charles' order, a few colleagues and employees also unfairly treated Andrew. They started considering Andrew as a man who walked on wrong track and just wanted to get a quick compensation. Additionally,

Charles' lawyer treatment, Belinda Conine, was as bad as others' treatment. She put some pressure on Andrew during the trial and tried to make an image of Andrew as a dishonest and reckless person. Obviously, what the colleagues and Belinda did was the effect of Charles' power exercise. Charles influenced and forced them to get what he wanted.

Next, dealing with the form of discrimination in the text, as stated in Table 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 and Chapter 2 referring to forms of discrimination, there were two different forms of discrimination which were mainly exercised by the characters: verbal and nonverbal. Verbal discrimination referred to the using of a set of words to convey their dislike or discomfort of Andrew's presence. Verbal discrimination was classified into overt (explicit/clear statements) and covert ways (hidden/implicit statements). Overt discrimination could be seen in the way Charles maintained that Andrew brought something dangerous—AIDS—into their families and offices. On the other hand, the example of covert discrimination was found in Charles colleagues' treatments and opinions about Andrew, for example Kenneth thought of that Andrew was just searching for a quick payment. Consequently, a man like Andrew should not be given sympathy. Meanwhile, nonverbal discrimination involved inappropriate gestures and facial expressions. In other words, some characters avoided making physical contact with Andrew. Some characters who exercised nonverbal discrimination were Joseph Miller and the library visitors.

As stated in Chapter 2, each person was technically able to resist the domination of the others' power. Based on Table 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, Andrew

resisted both verbally and nonverbally. It depends on how other characters treated him. Verbal resistance was mostly given by Andrew in the court room, especially while responding Belinda's statements. Otherwise, Andrew's nonverbal resistance was in the form of silent action, for instance in the library he ignored the people's treatment by staying in his place and finishing his activity.

Surprisingly, resistance was not only given by Andrew as the subject of discrimination. It was also given by several characters that did not experience discrimination directly for instance, resistance from Andrew's mother, a woman with AIDS named Maria Torres, gay right activists, and so forth. They helped Andrew because of different reasons; it might be sympathy, solidarity, friendship or familial relationship. Their action shows us that resistance is fluid. It is changeable because of certain circumstances or interests.

