CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methods carried out in the research. It consists of research method, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Statement of the Problems

The research methods were used to determine the steps of research by concerning the problems. The problems in Opera Van Java that will be analyzed by the researcher are the types of deixis used and the reason of using it.

3.2 Research Method

The research was conducted by using qualitative-descriptive approach to investigate the use of deixis in Opera Van Java. The research used qualitative-descriptive because the analysis described the act than describe the data by using statistics as explained in Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah (2012: 26). The data were collected from Opera Van Java show in television in October 2011. In the middle of analysis, the researcher felt the lack of data, so the researcher collected the data again in September 2012.

The data was recorded by using video recorder. After getting the data, the researcher copied it and made the transcription. Then the researcher analyzed the types of deixis and reasons of using deixis in Opera Van Java.
3.3 Sample

There were four titles of the show in *Opera Van Java* used as samples of the research. Those four titles of the show are *Seandainya Dia Tahu, Gejolak Kaula Muda, Goyang- Goyang Cinta, Jawara Betawi Mencari Cinta di Melbourne*. In different episode, *Opera Van Java* has different story and roles of puppets. The researcher analyzed four titles in which the puppets played as different characters in *Opera Van Java*.

The researcher used purposive sampling to determine the sample because the researcher can choose the data based on her personal judgment for specific purpose (Fraenkel and Wallen, 1990; Ramayanti, 2010). By employing the purposive sampling, the researcher can get various data because the speaker used different deictic expressions and languages. The data description of four titles of the show in *Opera Van Java* can be seen below:

3.3.1 *Opera Van Java Seandainya Dia Tahu*

The title of *Opera Van Java* in this episode is *Seandainya Dia Tau* (SDT). In this episode the puppets were Sule as Aldi, Andre as Rendi, Nunung as Lala, Desta as Aldi’s friend, and Aziz as someone who were acted in many roles and not important in story. Parto as usually played as puppeteer who controled the story. The setting of the story was in the school in Jakarta and most of them played as the students. The story told the competition between Rendi and Aldi to get Lala’s heart.
3.3.2 Opera Van Java Gejolak Kaula Muda

In this episode, Opera Van Java chose the title Gejolak Kaula Muda (GKM) which told rivalry between OV and VJ Senior High Schools. Sule, Andre, Azis, and Nunung played as students in OV and VJ Senior High Schools. Angel Karamoy was a guest in this episode and she played as a beautiful girl. The boys in both of that school like the beautiful girl. As usual, Parto played as the puppeteer who controlled the story.

3.3.3 Opera Van Java Goyang- Goyang Cinta

In Goyang- Goyang Cinta (GGC) episode, a guest star was Inul. The puppets played the story of Inul’s life and her love story. This episode told Inul who had to fight her love because her parent did not agree if she married to her boy friend. Inul also had to fight in Jakarta by singing everywhere. Inul in this episode only as a guest star in one of talk show. In this episode, Nunung as Inul’s mother, Sule as Inul, Aziz as Haji Romlah and Inul’s father, Andre as a host in Kick Andri and Inul’s father, Desta as Adam’s friend and Parto as the puppeteer and host.

3.3.4 Opera Van Java Jawara Betawi Mencari Cinta di Melbourne

Opera Van Java often does road show in some cities in Indonesia, but in this episode Opera Van Java did road show to Melbourne, Singapore. To complete the story, Nunung played as Aisyah, Sule as Pitung, Andre as Jampang, Desta as Pitung’s rival. Pitung and Jampang loved Aisyah, but she chose Pitung to
be her boy friend. Pitung’s rival tried to disturb the relationship between Pitung and Aisyah. He asked his daughter to seduce Pitung and Pitung left Aisyah. Finally Pitung’s rival recognized that the girl who seduced Pitung was his daughter.

3.4 Data Collection

The data were collected through audio and video recording Opera Van Java in November 2011 and September 2012. The researcher used audio and video recording to get whole information because it could minimize the missing of information (Wray et al., 1998:153). By using audio and video recording, the researcher not only heard the puppets’ voice but also saw their gestures and expressions to know the stories. It also made the data analysis easier because the researcher could replay the data anytime.

The data that had been collected were filled in the data card. The data card was used to help the researcher analyzing the data. The example of data card is as follow:

| Table 3.2 |
| The Example of Empty Data Card |

| No Data : |
| Data: |
| Analysis: |
The data card above has three columns. The first is no data contains of number of analysis and types of deixis that had been analyzed, for example 01PD (person deixis), 01TD (temporal deixis), and 01SD (space deixis). The second is data which explains data transcription or dialogue that will be analyzed by researcher. Deixis that appear in dialogue will be underlined. The last column is analysis. In this column, the researcher tells data analysis from data columns. The researcher describes person deixis that appear in dialogue and reasons of using deixes by seeing the context and other aspects, such as purposes of humor, the characteristics of the addressee, and background of the speaker.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher did some steps to analyze the data. First step was transcribing the data that had been collected from the dialogue, so it can be analyzed easily. Then, the data were sorted based on the research questions. After that, the researcher identified the data to investigate the types of deixis and the reasons of using them. The things that were concerned by the researcher are contexts of the stories. Finally, the data were classified based on their types and transferred into tables.

The researcher used data card to analyze the data, so it can make easy when the researcher transferred the data. The data card that had been filled can be seen below.
Table 3.3
The Example of Filling Data Card

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Data</th>
<th>01PD (SDT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reasons</td>
<td>Purpose of Humor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: Aldi and his friend: Hey

Aldi’s friend : *Duduk, duduk*

Aldi : *Bang Norman.*

Aldi’s friend : *Duduk aje. duduk yang enak*

Analysis:

In the story, Aldi and his friend met in the class and greeted each other. Then Aldi called his friend ‘Bang Norman’. ‘Bang’ is a nick name in Betawi means brother and it is usually used to person that has a close relationship. ‘Bang’ was used by Aldi to make him as someone who has a close relationship with Norman. Aldi used ‘Bang Norman’ because at that time there was a video of police named Norman Kamaru in YouTube. He was so famous at that time and many TV shows talked about him. Aldi said ‘Bang Norman’ to allude social phenomenon that was happening. Allusion of social phenomenon can be a humor (Nash, 1985:21), so the puppets used ‘Bang Norman’ to purposes of humor and made the audience laughed. In the fact, on the stage there was no one who had name ‘Norman’ or played as ‘Norman’.

In the data number, the researcher fills 01PD because it is the first data that will be analyzed. PD means person deixis because in the second column, the researcher analyzed person deixis in dialogue. SDT (*Seandainya Dia Tahu*) refers to the title in *Opera Van Java*. In the third column, dialogue is taken from the data that researcher had. The dialogue is only chosen by categorizing the reason of using deixis. The researcher underlined the deixis appeared in dialogue of *Opera Van Java*. It will be clearer to know person deixis in the dialogue. In the analysis
column, first researcher told the context at that time, the language of deictic word, meaning and finally the reasons of using it.