

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research design**

Research design refers to the systematic arrangement and organization of a research study in order to address the research topic and obtain relevant responses. According to Brewerton and Millward (2001, p.52), Research design refers to the systematic approach or plan employed in a study to gather data and analyse the results, ultimately leading to the formulation of conclusions. Then, Silalahi (2012, p.181) argues that research design enables the researcher to answer the research problem accurately, validly, and objectively. Research designs must also be created and implemented carefully in order to create answers that are valid and have a strong relationship with the research problem that is to be analyzed. Hence, the selection of a research design plays a crucial part in research since it can significantly impact the outcome of the study.

Nasution (2002, p.23) proposed that there are several functions for research design. Firstly, research design offers researchers more explicit instructions on how to carry out their research. The presence of a research design enhances researchers' preparedness in conducting their studies, as the absence of such a design renders the research unproductive and inefficient. Second, research design determines research boundaries that are related to research objectives, because if research is not clearly defined and formulated, then it will have no end. Third, if the study design offers a comprehensive understanding of the necessary tasks and anticipated challenges encountered by both the researcher and other researchers, it is imperative to develop appropriate methodologies and strategies to address these obstacles.

The research employed a descriptive-qualitative methodology. Bogdan and Taylor (Moeleong, 2002, p.112) define qualitative research as a research methodology that generates descriptive data through written or spoken forms, directly from the individuals under observation. On the other hand, Sukmadinata (2006, p.72) argues that Quality descriptive research is a study methodology that aims to provide a comprehensive description of diverse events, such as natural phenomena and man-made phenomena. These phenomena also consist of activities, characteristics, changes, similarities, differences, and relationships between one phenomenon and another. Then, Rusli (2021, p.2) also adds that the data obtained from descriptive qualitative research methods generally consists of pictures and words, unlike quantitative research, which focuses on numbers.

The primary purpose of the descriptive qualitative research approach is to provide comprehensive data on an event or phenomenon by describing, explaining, and interpreting many aspects linked to the study subject under investigation. The researcher uses this method to understand the events and problems that occur in literary works because a descriptive explanation is needed to explain what crime genre and anti-hero are, how crime genre formulas are constructed, and how the portrayal of the anti-hero is represented.

### **3.2 Sample of data**

In conducting research, data is the most important part that must be present because research cannot be carried out if there is no data to be analyzed. Arikunto (2002, p. 96) in Mamik (2015, p. 72) argues that data is material in the form of facts and figures taken to be used as information in conducting research. Therefore, it can also be said that in research, data is also used as an object to answer research problems that will be analyzed in conducting research.


Then, the researcher must also determine the population and sample. According to Sinaga (2014, p.5), population is a research object that has certain characteristics

determined by the researcher for analysis while on the other hand Amin (2023, p.20) argues that a sample is one part of the population that is a source of data that will be analyzed in conducting research. The process of determining a sample of data is also called sampling. This strategy is frequently employed by researchers in the field of research. Mamik (2015, p.40) argues that the sampling method is often used in conducting research because it is more practical, easier, and saves more time and energy.

Hence, this study utilizes data extracted from a scene, narrative quote, and dialogue in the film *Scarface* (1983) as the primary source material for analysis. The data is presented in the form of screenshot images and subjected to qualitative descriptive analysis, aligning with the research objectives. Here is the sample of data:

Table 3.1 sample of data: crime genre formula

Overreaching

No.	Research data <i>Scarface</i> (1983)	
	Scene	Dialogue Timestamp: 1:50:10 – 1:51:47
1.		<p>Tony: <b><i>Hey, Manny. Did you sweep the house this month? The cars?</i></b></p> <p>Manny: <i>Yeah. I told you about it. The \$ 5,000?</i></p> <p>Tony: <b>(pointing at the CCTV screen) <i>Look at that.</i></b></p>



Manny: *What?*

Tony: ***That cable truck there. Since when it does take three days to rig a cable?***

Manny: *What? You been watching it for three days?*

Tony: ***The fucking thing has been there for three days? What am I gonna do, not look at it?***

Manny: *What, you think it is cop, right?*

Tony: ***I don't know. Could be Diaz brothers, come to get me.***

Manny: *Maybe. I will check it out, okay?*

Tony: ***You check it out. Then we are gonna blow that fucking truck back to Colombia!***

Manny: *Come on, come on. Monina. We are not the only dopers living on the block, okay? Remember that? That fucking truck could be anybody and anything. It could be a cable company—*



Tony: *You know something? You got some fucking attitude. For someone who is in charge of my security. (Tony give security key to Manny) Here. Here are the keys to the front door. Go down there. Give them the fucking keys!*

Manny: *I'm just trying to say something.*

Tony: *What?*

Manny: ***you are spending a lot of money on this counter surveillance.***

Tony: ***I don't give a fuck.***

Manny: ***It is already 12% of our adjusted gross. 12% is not peanuts.***

Tony: ***I don't give a fuck! It makes me sleep good at night. That is what counts, okay? You worry about it.***

Manny: *I'm worried about it.*

Tony: *Im telling you, we are getting sloppy. Our thinking, our fucking attitude, you know? We*

		<i>are not hungry anymore.</i>
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Based on the aforementioned above, this scene exemplifies the concept of overreaching within the crime genre formula. Overreaching itself also means doing or trying to achieve, and spend something that more than can be managed. At this time, Tony has become drug lord in Miami and have own wealth and power that obtained from his drug business. Tony overreaches by looking at the surroundings through the CCTV screen for three days. He sees several people laying cables. Tony was paranoid, suspicious, and overthinking whether it was the undercover police trying to arrest him or maybe someone wanted to kill him. But Manny disagreed because a lot of money had been used for CCTV installation, however Tony does not care as long he safe. Therefore, after achieving money and power, the main character eventually becomes overreaching.

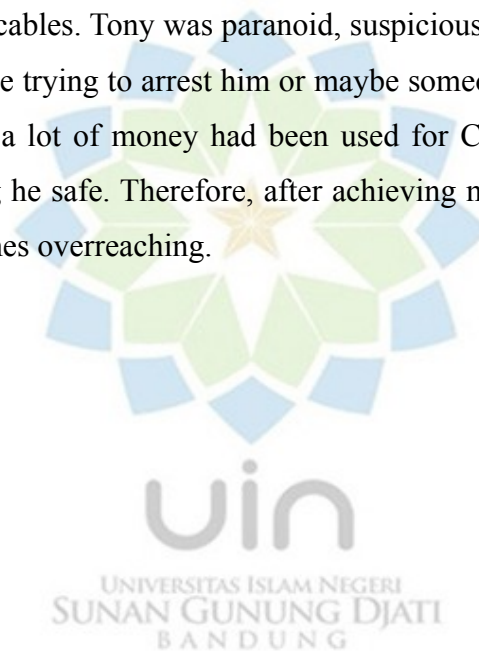



Table 3.2 sample of data: the portrayal of anti-hero

## Narcissism

No.	Research data <i>Scarface</i> (1983)	
	Scene	Dialogue Timestamp: 58:40 – 59:00
2.		<p>Manny: “<i>She`s beautiful. How could you..</i>”</p> <p>Tonny: <b>(said in snapping tone)</b> “<i><b>HEY! Stay away from her. You hear? She not for you.</b></i>”</p> <p>Manny: “<i>Okay.</i>”</p>

This scene describes narcissism. When Tony and his friend Manny get back into the car after visiting his mom and sister, Manny see Tony's sister and think that Gina is a beautiful girl. Upon hearing Manny's statement, Tony had a sense of offense and proceeded to reprimand Manny for his persistent attempts to get close with his sister. Based on the provided evidence, this behaviour exemplifies one of the features associated with Narcissism from the dark triad, namely as the portrayal of anti-hero.

People who have Narcissism personality also commonly referred to as narcissists. When the narcissist faced with the threatening information about the self, such as negative feedbacks, opinions, and critics from people, the narcissist will feel hypersensitive, violent, and aggressive against those who criticize the narcissist. This scene also shows that Tony is

a narcissist. He doesn't hesitate to get angry or even be aggressive towards anyone, even to his friend because Tony feels that nobody allowed to get close to his sister.

### **3.3 Source of data**

According to Rahmadi (2011, p.60), source of data is every piece of information that is related to the research problem. In other words, the source of data is an important part of conducting research in order to facilitate research problem analysis and the data collection process. Then the source of data is divided into two types, i.e., primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the main data that will be analyzed in research and obtained from the researcher who directly collected it from the source. Then, secondary data is data obtained indirectly that is related to the research being carried out. Usually secondary data can be obtained from various sources such as documents, books, websites, and journals.

Therefore, there are two sources of data that will be used in this research, i.e., primary data and secondary data, as explained earlier. The primary data is taken from the *Scarface* (1983) movie directed by Brian De Palma which downloaded from <https://yts.mx/movies/scarface-1983>, then its script written by Oliver Stone and downloaded from [https://www.scripts.com/script/scarface\\_17561](https://www.scripts.com/script/scarface_17561). The secondary material for this research is sourced from diverse media, including books, journals, theses, and reputable websites that offer relevant information and references.

### **3.4 Technique of Collecting Data**

During the research process, it is imperative for the researcher to gather a substantial amount of data that will be utilized in the research. This process is called the technique of collecting data. Silalahi (2012, p. 280) proposed that technique of collecting data has a very



important role in research because determining the technique of collecting data can affect research results. If the data is collected well, the research will run well, and vice versa.

In this study, the researcher employed multiple methodologies for data collection. First, the researcher search and download *Scarface* film and its script from website. Second, the researcher watches the film over and over again to understand it. Third, the researcher will gather data from many aspects of the film, including narrations, dialogues, storylines, and scenes. This data will be analyzed by utilizing screenshots to the greatest extent feasible, in order to get relevant information pertaining to the research topic. Finally, the researcher look for references that related to the literary study of this research then read, understand, and identify it.

### **3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data**

According to Patton in Moeleong (2002, p.103), the process of data analysis involves the systematic arrangement of data sequences, followed by the organisation of the data into distinct categories and fundamental units of description. The technique of analyzing data is an important part of conducting research. This is done to be able to answer research problems that will be analyzed in a study. Lin (1976, p.277) said that there are two functions of analyzing data. First, analyze the data functions to summarize and describe the data. Second, the analysis of data also functions to draw conclusions from the data that has been collected for research.

The qualitative descriptive method was employed by the researcher in this study to comprehend and interpret the acquired data. The researcher undertakes a series of steps in the process of data analysis. First, the researcher will organize and prepare the data, then identify the crime formula and the portrayal of the anti-hero in the *Scarface* film. Second, the researcher analyzed and described the data using the theory of crime genre formula by John G. Cawelti and the portrayal of the anti-hero by using the dark triad theory by Delroy

L. Paulhus and Kevin M. Williams. Ultimately, the researcher draws a conclusion by analysing the previously elucidated study challenges.

### **3.6 Organization of writing**

This study has been structured into five distinct chapters by the researcher. The first chapter serves as an introduction section that encompasses the research background, research questions, research purpose, research significance, and definition of key terms. Chapter 2 encompasses various theoretical frameworks, including the theory of popular literature, the theory of film, the theory of genre formula, the theory of crime genre, the anti-hero theory, the dark triad theory, and a synopsis of film. Chapter 3 encompasses the research methodology, research design, data sample, data source, data collection technique, data analysis approach, and writing organization. Chapter 4 presents the research findings and discussions. A comprehensive examination of the criminal genre formula and the concept of anti-hero is expounded upon in this chapter. Chapter 5 consists of the summaries and recommendations. This chapter presents the findings and recommendations for future research.

