CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study approach used to evaluate the use of euphemism in E.M. Forster's film "A Passage to India" is discussed in this chapter of this thesis. This chapter describes the method used to gather and analyze data, offering a complete foundation for understanding how euphemistic language is investigated within the film's sociolinguistic context. This chapter tries to establish the reliability and validity of the findings by outlining the study techniques and processes, assuring a thorough investigation of how euphemism operates as a linguistic and social phenomenon in the movie.

3.1 Research Design

Research, especially about language phenomenons, needs a method to design the analysis on the processing of the study itself. The research technique is a scientific means of gathering data for specific aims and applications. Procedures, techniques, instruments, and study designs are all intimately tied to research methodology. The study design must be appropriate for the research technique chosen. The research strategies, methodologies, and instruments must also be consistent with the existing research methodology. In this work, the researcher will examine the forms and purposes of euphemisms used in the film by (Burridge, 2012). The approach the Researcher will apply in the paper is how to analyze the use of euphemisms sociolinguistically using the theory by Fishman (1989). A scientific research analysis needs a method to complete or scholarly the process and result of its. (Creswell, 2007) defines research designs as "research

plans and strategies that include options ranging from broad assumptions to detailed methods for information collection and examination." This study will employ a qualitative research approach. Instead of generalizations, qualitative research findings stress comprehending the meaning and building phenomena (Sugiyono, 2018). It is qualitative in nature since this study aims to understand items that are important to actual occurrences or situations..

According to the preceding description, the Researcher will use a qualitative research strategy to collect study data. J. Creswell (2007) defines research designs as qualitative, quantitative, or hybrid methodologies. The qualitative research design is a non-counting investigation of data and findings in the form of words or writings. The qualitative design will be used for this study because the researcher wishes to learn more about the types and purposes of euphemisms in several sequences from E.M. Forster's film "A Passage to India".

3.2 Object of The Research

The research's subject is one of its most essential components. In this study, euphemism served as the subject of the Researcher's inquiry. Euphemism is another method to utter inappropriately. Expert theories are utilised by the Researcher to strengthen the object. The research object is used to locate research data in the data source. The Researcher will use a scene from E.M. Forster's film "A Passage to India" as a data source to examine the types and the functions of euphemism. This movie is titled "A Passage to India", directed by David Lean. The screenplay is based on Santha Rama Rau's 1960 play of the same name,

which was in turn, adapted by E. M. Forster's great novel in 1924 that has a similar name as the movie. This movie also got many awards, there are more than 15 awards including Grammy awards and Academy awards.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Observation is the method that the Researcher employed to collect data. The Researcher will examine the data source in quest of euphemistic language. Other than that, the Researcher will collect data using methods supported by Sugiyono (2019). Note-taking techniques will be utilized. In addition, the Researcher will utilize note-taking techniques to collect euphemistic expressions.

The Researcher takes several steps to collect the data:

1. The Researcher will watch the film "A Passage to India."

2. The Researcher then will examine the scripts and attempt to identify euphemisms in the film. After locating the types and functions of euphemisms, the Researcher made an inventory and categorized the data using those types and functions.

3. The Researcher will then duplicate the articles as an attachment and evidence of data collection.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is the systematic search and compilation of data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, arranging them into patterns, selecting which ones are important and which will be studied, and drawing conclusions that are easily understood by themselves and those around us Sugiyono (2018).

1. Following the discovery of the data, the Researcher will attempt will try to figure out the first question of research by arranging and categorizing the findings according to the euphemistic types. The Researcher will analyze the data using Hua's (2020) types of euphemisms.

2. The Researcher then describes the categories and determines the meaning of the euphemism by consulting a dictionary of euphemisms by Holder (2002) and the Oxford dictionary Hornby (2015).

3. Following that, in response to the second research question, the researcher will define the roles of euphemism as supported by Burridge (2012) using previously acquired data.

4. Finally, the researcher is going to focus on data finding in relation to the types and functions of theories of euphemisms.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

After analyzing the data, the Researcher will present the data in accordance with the theory. There are two categories of result data presentation. Formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 2015). In the formal method, the Researcher will express data results through diagrams, tables, and numbers. Using words, phrases, and sentences, the Researcher will describe the results of the data using the informal method. In this study, the Researcher will use an informal method to present the results because the qualitative descriptive method is used to present the data analysis. Consequently, the outcome is described using words, phrases, and sentences.