CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter discusses research object, method, data collection, data analysis, and data source.

3.1. Research Object

This research discusses Nominal Ellipsis shown in three sequels of Iron Man movie scripts. Nominal Ellipsis has several types. There are Deictic (specific and non-specific), Numerative (Numeral and Cardinal) and Epithet. The Nominal Ellipsis Analysis shows the syntactical units from the eliminated data and the meaning do the sentence with nominal ellipsis implied. Furthermore, this research also discusses about the element of the nominal ellipsis that is shown in the Iron Man movie script.

3.2 Research Method

This research uses the descriptive analytic method to explain the data. Sugiyono stated:

"Metode Deskriptif Analisis merupakan metode penelitian dengan cara mengumpulkan data-data sesuai dengan yang sebenarnya kemudian data-data

tersebut disusun, diolah dan dianalisis untuk dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai masalah yang ada". (2008:105)

According to the quotation above, in order to analyze the data, the data are analyzed and described as a descriptive analysis.

3.2.1 Data Collection

There were several steps to collect the data. First, the data were found by looking at the conversation. Second, the writer analyzed the Ellipsis data in the conversation and divided the data into Nominal Ellipsis types. Third, the data were taken only from Iron Man movie scripts (Chapter 1 until 3). There were 41 data for nominal ellipsis, 9 data for word class, 16 data for phrase class and 16 data for clause class. Finally, the data analyzed from the syntactical unit and the meaning do the sentence with nominal ellipsis implied.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the data were analyzed. First, the data were taken from several sentence examples regarding ellipsis from the scripts. Furthermore, the common data specified into a nominal ellipsis. The data were analyzed and identified for evidence of nominal ellipsis. Third, the data were determined by the types of nominal ellipsis, described by syntactical unit eliminated and analyzed by the implicit meaning. Data analysis sample:

HOWARD (ON SCREEN):

....Tony? You're too young to understand this right now, so I thought I would put it on film for you. I built this for you. And someday you'll realize that it represents a whole lot more than just people's inventions. It represents my life's work.

This is <u>the key to the future</u>. I'm limited by the technology of my time, but one day you'll figure <u>this</u> out. And when you do, you will change the world. What is and always will be my greatest creation is you.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">....Tony? You're too young to understand this right now, so I thought I would put it on film for you. I built this for you. And someday you'll realize that it represents a whole lot more than just people's inventions.
It represents my life's work.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is</td><td><u>the key to the future</u>.</td><td>I'm limited by the technology of my time,</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Elliptical Phrase</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">but one day you'll figure</td><td><u>this</u> out.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>Ellipsis</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">And when you do, you will change the world. What is and always will be my greatest creation is you.</td></tr>
</table>

The data showed about the nominal ellipsis forms a phrase. The nominal ellipsis type that appears was **specific deictic**. **The specific deictic** had been marked by *this*. *this* referred to *the key to the future*. The phrase *the key to the future* had

ellipsis from the data. The classification of the phrase was by the grammatical structure there. The grammatical of the phrase was formed into head and modifier. The head of the phrase in *the key to the future* was *key*. Based on the Meriam-Webster Dictionary, *key* was included into noun class. Therefore, *the key to the future* included into Noun Phrases. Furthermore, in the data, there was another phrase. It was *to the future*. The head of *to the future* phrase was to. Based on Meriam-Webster Dictionary, *to* is included into prepositional class. Therefore, *to the future* phrase was included in a prepositional phrase. Furthermore, the phrase *to the future* was the post-modifier of the phrase *the key to the future* because it was placed on the head. The full sentences of the phrase were

HOWARD (ON SCREEN): ....Tony? You're too young to understand this right now, so I thought I would put it on film for you. I built this for you. And someday you'll realize that it represents a whole lot more</i> than just people's inventions. It represents my life's work. This is the key to the future. I'm limited by the technology of my time, but one day you'll figure the key to the future out. And when you do, you will change the world. What is and always will be my greatest creation is you.

3.3 Data Source

For this research, the data were collected from the sequels of Iron Man movie scripts from http://www.yifysubtitles.com/search?q=iron+man as the main source of research data. Iron Man movie script was chosen because the writer found several ellipsis issues. The data from movie script was not widely used in

the research. The research discuss the conversation analysis that stated by Harvey Sacks (1960).