CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is our primary source of communication to share our ideas and thoughts with others. Therefore, it is impossible to communicate with others without language. In the world, there are thousands of languages. One of them is English. English is the international language used by many people in the world. Nowadays, English becomes more important as a means of communication. Thus, it is an international language that has to be mastered to know the information in the different countries in the world. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. Linguistics is scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language. In linguistics, it is commonly noted that speech is primary and writing secondary. Linguists take the position because all languages are spoken and only a subset of these language written. Linguistics rules, in contrast, serve to describe what people know about language.

System functional language has a relationship with interpersonal meaning . subjunctive mood is discussed in interpersonal meaning. The writer must watch the video to found the types of subjunctive mood. According to Halliday (2014) there are six types of subjunctive mood namely counterfactual, imperative, necessity, wish, supposition, and preposition. Therefore, based on the above

theory, the researcher is interested in researching with the title "An Analysis Of Subjunctive Mood in the Toba Dreams Film".

Based on the writer"s experience when doing field experience practice, it was seen that there were some students who made subjunctive mood errors in video Toba dreams film.

Below are the correct and wrong sentences that the student did. I did this research in September and after three months I got the results in December 2020 as shown in the table.

Table 1.1

The result of Preliminary Research

No.	Sentence analyzed in movie The Ash Lad	Types of subjunctive mood
1	I know I must marry you	Necessity is sentences that contain obligations towards others Example: 1.You must *come to the party.* **(**Come to the party as necessity because to the party is obligations which must to do) I must *be careful not* to upset her (be careful as necessity because in the sentence be careful explain obligation towards others and when be careful don"t will upset her)
2	Estimated by the author the princess will wake up if married before the age of	Supposition is sentence containing estimates and budgets. Example: when the teacher asks all students to come to school to take assignments,

	18 years.	*approximately only twenty people came.* (approximately only twenty people came explain the number of students and from there it can be called as estimation) The owner of the school foundation budget of *five hundred thousand (500.000)* to fix school facilities and infrastructure (because five hundred thousand describes numbers and if talk about numbers then will know five hundred thousand in the sentence as a budget)
3	My hope is to be able to save the princess	Wish is suppositional sentence to say a wish politely and also say a prayer Example: I *hope my mom cooked my favorite soup.* (in this sentence when he has that mom cook favorite soup, the sentence has word "hope" I hope my mom cooked my favorite soup as wish) The students hope that *today was school break* (in the sentence that today was school break is hope from the students. From the sentence we know that today was school break as a wish)

4	This is princess, she is from the kingdom	This is Jean, she is from Jakarta (She as proposition) Next, you have to pour the boiling water into the cup. (You as proposition)
5	Hey lets stop!	Imperative is a sentence that contains elements of command and invitation Example: Turn on the lamp please! (because the word kill is a command, and when there is an order we must do it and from there turn on as command) *Lets go* to the school (Lets go can explained that when there have word "lets" can called as invitation)
6	If I had made another decision I would have to save the princess	Counterfactual is the sentence that comes to mind if I make another decision then the result will not be bad. Example: *If I had not drink ice often* I probably would not have sore throat (in this sentence we can know that he often drank ice and caused his throat to hurt, and when his throat hurts this is the result of the ice then this sentence is a causal sentence. if I had not as counterfactual).

Based on the result of research where sentence errors were made number one. You must come to the party in this sentence must come to the party as necessity. I hope my mom cooked my favorite soup, my mom cooked favorite soup as wish. Lets go to the school, lets as sentence invitation, and for the next example can saw in the table.

The reason the writer took this title is because the writer interested and want to know how many conditional sentences are in the film. The importance of this research is because students also understand more about types of subjunctive mood use in very utterance, whether there is conditional sentence or not. After students know about how many types of subjunctive mood are used, it will increase their knowledge. So, the writer is interested and will conduct the study entitled "An Analysis of Subjunctive Mood in the Toba Dreams Film".

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the above background, the problem of this research is:

1. What types of subjunctive mood realized in the Toba Dreams Film?

2. What are the dominant of subjunctive mood in the Toba Dreams Film?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

In connection with the problems that have been formulated above, the objectives of this are:

1. To find out the type subjunctive mood encoded in the Toba Dreams Film

2. To describe the Subjunctive mood coded in the Toba Dreams Film

1.4. Scope of the Study

According to Halliday (2014) In this research, it is very necessary to limit the problem so that the problem to be studied does not spread. This study will focus on discussing An Analysis of Subjunctive Mood in the Toba Dreams Film. Therefore this research will focus on types of subjunctive mood in video movie Toba dreams. Types subjunctive mood is imperative, necessity, counterfactual, supposition, wish and proposition. The movie beauty and the beast which has video taken from youtube.

1.5 The Significances of the study

The research results are expected to provide theoretical and practical significance as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretically

Research can contribute to increasing knowledge about Subjunctive Mood. In addition, the authors hope that this research can provide further information and knowledge to readers on how to analyze and function of the subjective mood.

1.5.2 Practically

This research can provide more information and knowledge related to learning about the subjunctive mood in learning.

1. Teacher

This study can be useful for teachers to determine personality changes for English teachers who teach bilingual education and can help English teachers in teaching students to analyze the content of a communication and understand the subjective   mood   in   communication.

2. Students

From this research, it is hoped that students will be better able to analyze the subjective mood properly based on the content of the communication. Not only reading and listening to communication, but also understanding its contents so that students can understand the subjective mood contained in communication.

3. Readers

For future researchers who read this research, hopefully this research can be used   as   additional   reference   material   for   future   researchers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoritical Framework

This chapter presents a review of related literature and explains the related materials in order to give the clearer concepts and ideas for this study. These concepts and ideas will lead to a much better analysis of the variables selected by the writer in order not to raise confusion, misunderstanding, and misinterpretation in comprehending the concepts and ideas applied in this study.

2.2 Language

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to get interact one another. Without language, people will never able to get interact one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language describes reality. Consequently, each language must have means to convey messages about people, things, concepts and the relationships holding between them. Language is the process of delivering a message between at least two speaking subject one of them is the addresser or sender and the addressee or receiver. According to Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck (2020:2) Language is what makes people human and all the people seem to be naturally curious about language, people do much more than just communicate with language.

Language is process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. Kate Burridge and Tonya N. Stebbins (2016:2) says that language is very significant part of what makes people human and what allows people to communicate with others as social beings. Language makes the social world go

round and for this reason, it is worth knowing a few things about how it works. According to M. P Sinha (2005:16) Language is the most powerful means of communication the people express not only their emotions and feelings but also most complex ideas which cannot otherwise be communicated. Language is a structured system. It means that sounds are dependent on another for their meaning and it is the difference between two sounds that makes the people understand. The people used language everyday when the people grew up speaking. The people do not have to stop think about how pronounce words and how to talking something that will happen in the future or something that happened in the past, it"s amazing that the people know to do it without direct instruction from anyone.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, a such it is comprised of the study of the structure and development of a particular language and its relationship to other languages, the connection between language and mind, the relation between language and society and many other fields.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Language is one of the important in this life because people need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language is also as process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. The social world go around and people do much more than just communicate with language. Talking about language it means that talking about the thinking process of human"s life.

2.3 Linguistics

Linguistics is a scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics is devices that tie sections of a text together, ultimately achieving coherence. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language. According to M. P Sinha (2005:7) Linguistics surely studies the phenomena of language but the study is not an end itself, it must benefit mankind. Linguistics awareness should form part of general knowledge alongside such domains as basic math and science, current affairs and physical health.

John Lyons (1968:1) states that Linguistics is investigation by means of controlled and empirically verifiable observation and with references to some general theory of language structure. It means that linguistics use to investigate the meaning of language structure.

Based on the explanation above, can be concluded that Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, that analysis the form, meaning and context of the language. It means that the people do not speak meaninglessly, but the people have something to say and the meaning of which is determined by the context. Simply, they will learn the structure of language and all aspects of linguistics.

2.4 System Functional Language

Here are many ways of explaining the grammar of a language. One approach sees the grammar as a set of rules. Meanwhile, Systemic Functional Grammar sees that grammar as a set of rules and meaning. Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) or often called Systemic Functional Linguistics or Systemic

Functional Language (SFL). Systemic Functional Language (SFL) is a study of language which focuses on language as a resource of meaning. It is a theory which focuses on the structures and the functions in society. Systemic Functional Language (SFL) is a modern grammar that was introduced by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday or M.A.K. Halliday which different from any other theory of language since it has both systematic and functional in its characteristic. Halliday (2014:3) views that language is a resource for making meaning and text is a process of making meaning in the context. Gerot and Wignell (1994), state that traditional grammar focuses on rules for producing correct sentences. Then, formal grammar are concerned to describe the structure of individual sentences. Graham Lock (1996:2) explains that the difference between formal and functional grammar can be briefly and simply illustrated by the following sentence: "I had also been rejected by the law faculty". In analyzing the voice of this sentence, both formal and functional grammarians would agree in calling it a passive voice sentence. However, formal grammar would be primarily interested in finding the best abstract representation of the structure of the sentence and in how it might be related to the structure of the active voice sentence such as "The law faculty had also rejected me." In functional grammar, every element of a clause can be identified based on its function.

Matthiessen (2004:29) explain that the basic function of language in our social environment are making sense of our experience and acting out our social relationship. It explains how language is used and its effect based on functional grammar.

In SFL. Matthiessen(2004:588-590) state that there are three types of meaning. The three types of meaning can be called as language Metafunctions in SFL. Three types of meaning can be identified as: (1) Ideational meaning (experiential and logical) or clause as representation; (2) Interpersonal meaning or clause as exchange; and (3) Textual meaning or clause as message.

Three Metafunctions above are indicating how the language was structured to be used in society.

2.4.1 Interpersonal Meaning

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated that "language has three different metafunction of meanings, they are: Ideational, interpersonal and textual. Those three metafunctions drawn on the level structure of clause." (p. 30). Which, the clause beside functions as a message, it also functions to build interaction between the speaker with the audience, as Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:134) state "Simultaneously with its organization as a message, the clause is also organized as an interactive event involving speaker, or writer, and audience." It means that

interpersonal metafunction always involve speaker with addressee. Interpersonal meaning expressed the speakers attitudes and judgments and personality which enable speaker participates in the speech situation which concern clause as exchange with the principle grammatical system.

2.4.2 Ideational Meaning

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:61) state that ideational meaning deals with construing a model of experience. It can be stated that ideational meaning is expressed through the system of transitivity of process type with the choice of

process implicating associated participants roles and configuration (Eggins, 2004:206).

The pattern of ideational meaning is realized by transitivity system. Eggins (2004:206) views that forming elements of transtivity system are the participant, process and circumstance configuration which represent the real life experience who doing what, to whom, when, where, why and how.

2.4.3 Textual Meaning

Textual meaning is another type of three metafunctions. Gerot and Wignell (1994:14) stated that textual meaning express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment what has been said or written before and the non verbal, situational environment. According to Halliday (2014:64) in English as in many other language, the clause is organized as a message by having a distinct status assigned to one part of it.

Obviously, interpersonal meaning at the clause enjoys the mood. In interpersonal meaning, the type of the relation between the writer and the participants in a text through the type of mood can be explored. There are two components in the analysis of interpersonal meaning , such mood element and residue element of the clause. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:111-120).

2.5 Mood

One type of mood is the subjunctive mood. According to Halliday (2014: 120) "the subjective "mood or known as a form of supposition is a form of presupposition that is used to express an event or activity or activity that is expected to occur, but in reality it is not as in our wishful thinking ". Then according to Graham Lock (1996: 184) states that "Subjunctive mood is a verb

(Verb) or a group of verbs that are used to imagine the result of something that does not exist or does not happen that is not in accordance with reality, can be in the form of wishes (Wish), Suggestions (suggestion), and needs (Requirements). The words that are included in the subjunctive (presupposition form) such as: wish (wish, wish). As if (as if), as though (as if), if only (if only), and would rather (prefer)".

Based on the theory of the experts above, it can be concluded that the subjunctive mood is a subjective mood which is a form of a verb or a group of verbs that indicates an action or statement, in which the action and statement does not occur / becomes reality but is only a possibility or an emotional view in the form of doubt (Doubt) and hope (Wish).

In this study, the writer use Halliday"s (2004) theory of subjunctive mood the reason for using theory is so that the writer can find out which sentences are include in the subjunctive mood in Toba Dreams Film. This theory also has be widely used that why the writer took it and this theory is also very significant in my research.

2.6 Types of Subjunctive Mood

The types of subjunctive mood used to answer the problems in this study is according to Halliday theory (2014).

Based on Halliday (2014) subjunctive mood is divided into 6 types namely: Counterfactual, Necessity, Proposition, Wish, Imperative, and Supposition. can be seen in the following explanation:

2.6.1 Counterfactual

The thought process that has received bad results and the thought that if I had made another decision might not have had a bad outcome.

Examples: If I had not snack randomly I probably would not have had stomach ache.

2.6.2 Imperative

Sentences that contain elements of orders, requests or invitations. this sentence usually does not contain a subject and ends with an exclamation mark to soften the connotation, this sentence usually ends with the word please.

Examples: Lets go to the church

Turn on the television, please!

2.6.3 Necessity

A sentence about the necessity or obligation of one person to another.

Examples: You must come to school

You must come to my birthday party

2.6.4 Proposition

A proposition is a word such as after, in, to, on, and with. Propositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and they show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe the position of something, the time when something happens, the way in which something in done,etc.

Examples: This is Jean, she is from Jakarta

2.6.5 Supposition

Words that have meaning, estimates, assumptions, basic, basic assumptions and pre suppositions.

Example: Children who come home for my birthday party approximately thirty people

My mother give me 50.000 (fifty thousand) for shopping at the market.

2.6.6 Wish

Used to express or express a wish which is not easy or impossible to realize. wish is also used as an expression of supposition, to say a wish politely and also to say a prayer.

Examples: I hope my sister cooked fried rice

I hope today Riris comes home

2.7 Residue

The other components in the analysis of interpersonal meaning are residue element of the clause. The Residue consists of three kinds: (1) Predicator; (2) Complement; and (3) Adjunct. The predicator is a part of the clause containing the verbal group or modal operator excluding Finite which indicates the process such as what is doing, happening, or being. There are four functions of Predicator such as: (a) Predicator determines time reference other than reference to the time of the speech event; (b) Predicator determines various other aspects and phases like seeming, trying, and hoping; (c)Predicator determines the active and the passive voice (d) Predicator determines the process including action, event, mental

process, relation   that is predicated to the Subject. (Halliday, 2004:122). Predicator is realized in verbal group excluding the temporal (primary tense) or modal (modality) operator which has functions as Finite in the mood element for example, in the verbal groups was shining, have been working, may be going to be replaced the parts functioning as Predicator are shining, been   working, be going to be replaced. The name of this function is „Predicator‟, not   „Predicate‟. The second element in the Residue that has not the potential of being subject and it is typically realized by a nominal group is the complements. Complements can be realized by noun groups, nominal clauses, adjective groups, and prepositional phrases. It explained that a complement is an element which answers three questions: „is/had what‟, „to whom‟, „did to‟. For the example is in

the duke gave my aunt that teapot. So, there are two Complements, my aunt and that teapot. The third elements of Residue is an adjunct that is typically realized by an adverbial group or prepositional phrase. It can be identified as elements which do not have the potential to become Subject. For the example is in my aunt was given that teapot yesterday by the duke there are two Adjuncts: the adverbial group yesterday and the prepositional phrase by the duke. (Halliday, 2004:121-124).

2.8 Movie

Film is a live image which is often called a movie. Films are collectively often referred to as cinema. Toba Dreams is one of the films that was nominated for the best film at the 2015 Indonesian Film Festival (FFI 2015). The film premiered in April 2015. The film, which is adapted from the novel of the same

name, stars Vino G.Bastian, Marsha Timothy, Matias Muchus, Jajang C.Noer, Ramon Tungka, and Boris Bokir. This film has a story set in traditional Batak life, military families, and family relationships. Vino G.Bastian plays the main role in this film as Ronggur, a Batak student who drops out of school, lives an uncertain life and lives in a family with a military background. The roles and characters played by Vino are not much different from the roles played before, still being rock and roll with a dramatic life story but this time with a Batak accent, even though Vino himself is not of Batak descent.

His experience as an actor who has been traveling in the Indonesian film industry for a long time makes the character that Matias Muchus plays like a native Batak person with a military background, namely Sergeant Tebe. And there is one more character who steals the attention in this Toba Dreams film, namely Boris Bokir who plays Togar, a friend of Ronggur. Togar is native Batak youth who loves his hometown so much, his witty and slightly cocky character makes every scene he plays invites laughter. The editor from the film Fitra Iskandar. The end of the story of the Toba Dreams Films is a sad ending.

2.9 Previous Studies

The purpose of this study is to find out how many subjunctive mood are contained in Toba dreams film.The first study is by Bankole and Ayoola (2014). The study used qualitative research with Hallidayan Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). The objectives of the study are to identify how interpersonal relationships are created between the writer and the readers as well as the nature and types of propositions made in the article and how committed is the writer to

the propositions through the systems of mood. The findings of this study show that in all the six editions of the magazines, 194 clauses are found. The dominance mood that appeared are declaratives mood with total percentage 85%. While, imperatives mood appeared in the data with total percentage 11.3% followed by interrogatives mood with total percen tage 11.3%. The declarative mood found in the data indicates that the writer's chief concern of the writer in the articles is to offer the readers some information convincing enough to get the readers persuaded. While, the imperative mood used by the writer to give instructions to the readers. The interrogative mood used in the texts to demand agreement from the readers. However, the dominance of mood found in the data are declarative mood. The choice of declarative mood in the article helps the writer to achieve the purpose of the text which are to persuade and convince the readers.

The second study comes from Ardiansah (2015). The researcher uses qualitative research as the method. The objectives of the study are to find the types of subjunctive mood are used and what interpersonal meaning which is contained through modality system. The epistemic modality is the modality that mostly found in the data, and many words of „can" used as probability type in texts. The epistemic modality in the texts indicate the author's judgments about disadvantages of using mobile phone during teaching and learning. While the type of deontic modality in the texts indicated the author's command or guidelines, which the author let know the students about the advantages of the use the mobile phone in the class, such for searching for information and material.

The last study is by Yu (2017). The objective of this study is to analyze the interpersonal meaning of mood in English PSAs texts. The researcher uses

qualitative research. The findings show that the researcher uses both indicative and imperative mood. However, declaratives mood, which the subtype of indicative mood are used most frequently in English PSAs texts, especially those simple positive declarative sentences. The declarative mood is the most common way of providing information in PSAs. While, interrogative mood is less frequently used in PSAs. In PSAs, the original functions of interrogatives mood are for asking questions and demanding answers have been lost. They also function to attract the concentration of the audiences as well as to enhance the impression of the discourse for audiences. While, imperatives mood used in PSAs function as persuasion, advice or requirements.

However, the objective of this study is rather different with the previous study which some of the previous study aim to analyze the interpersonal meaning of mood and modality meanwhile this study only focused on the mood and modality type. Moreover, the object of this study is in the spoken language, especially speech, while other study analyzed the interpersonal meaning in the written language, such as magazine and advertisement.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework discusses the relationship between the main concepts of learning. This is related to the concept, empirical research and theory used to construct and build credibility. In this study the data were analyzed based on SFL which focuses on interpersonal meaning. The discussion about this study is related to the analysis of the subjunctive mood type in the Toba dreams film, which is manifested in the mood system and how the mood type is in the Toba

dreams film. The theory that will be carried out in this research is M.A.K Halliday's theory. Toba dreams film data will be analyzed by collecting it. Then the researcher will analyze and classify the subjective mood that occurs in the speech.
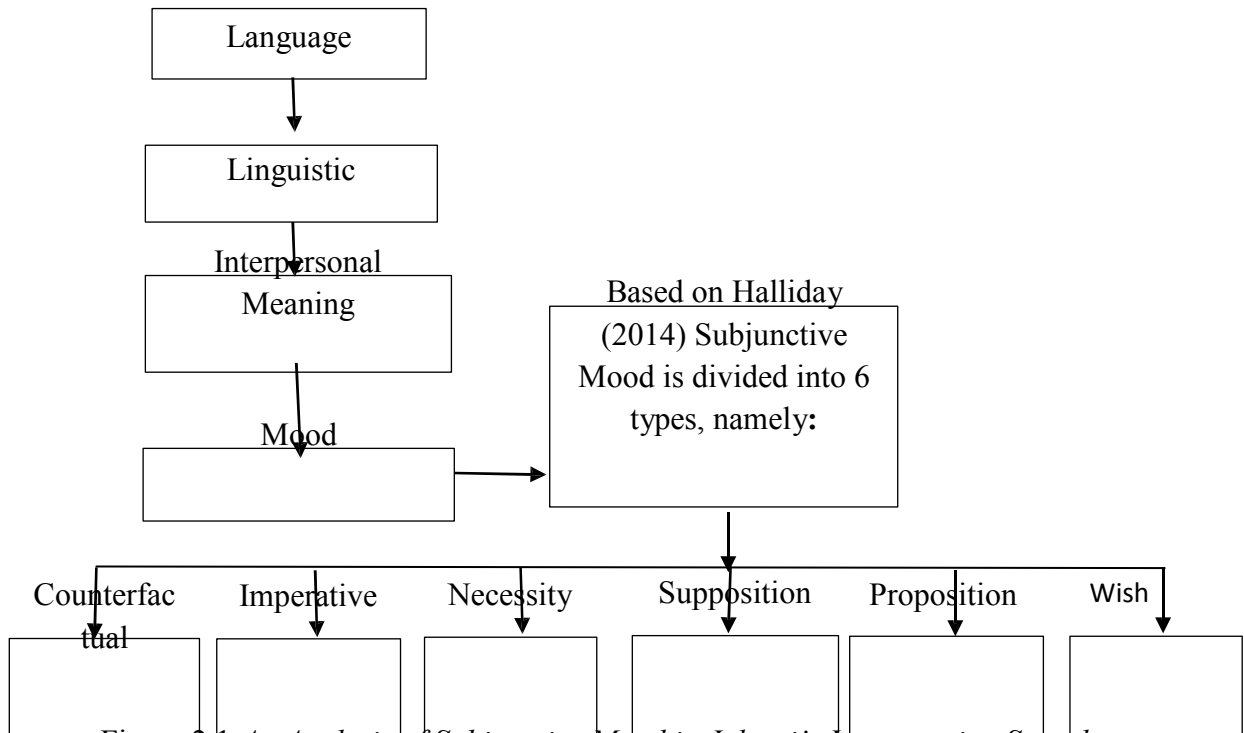

Figure 2.1 *An Analysis of Subjunctive Mood in Jokowi's Inauguration Speech.*

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The research will use descriptive qualitative method in this research and analysis the subject of this study. It aimed to describe about subjunctive mood in the movie beauty and the beast. Wallen and Hyun (2012: 426) Qualitative research is reffered to Research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials are frequently. The data in descriptive qualitative research design can be words, phrase, clauses, sentences, discourse, text, lyrics, or video. Meanwhile, this study analyzes the form of clauses in the movie beauty and thee beast. By using descriptive method, the data of this study are analyzed by identifying the subjuntive mood in the Toba dreams film.

The reason why the writer use qualitative methods in my research is because the title of my thesis is analysis and automatically the method used is a qualitative method.

3.2 The Source of Data and Data

3.2.1 The Source of Data

The data of this research is clauses including indicative or even imperative from Toba dreams film. For the data source, the researcher uses secondary data collection. According to Kothari (2004:111) "Secondary data means data that are already available, they refer to the data which have already been collected and

analyzed by someone else". The data source is the transcript of video Toba Dreams Film.

3.2.2 Data
Transcript of Toba Dreams Film

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

In this study the writer used the instrument of collecting data is observation. The writer will watch the video beauty and the beast. In this study, the writer will analyze the video to find out the types of subjunctive mood and to find out the advantages of finding types of subjunctive mood language in the video beauty and the beast.

In this study the writer use handphone to search speech videos and watch the videos. The writer also use laptop to type the transcript of the speech which watch from handphone.
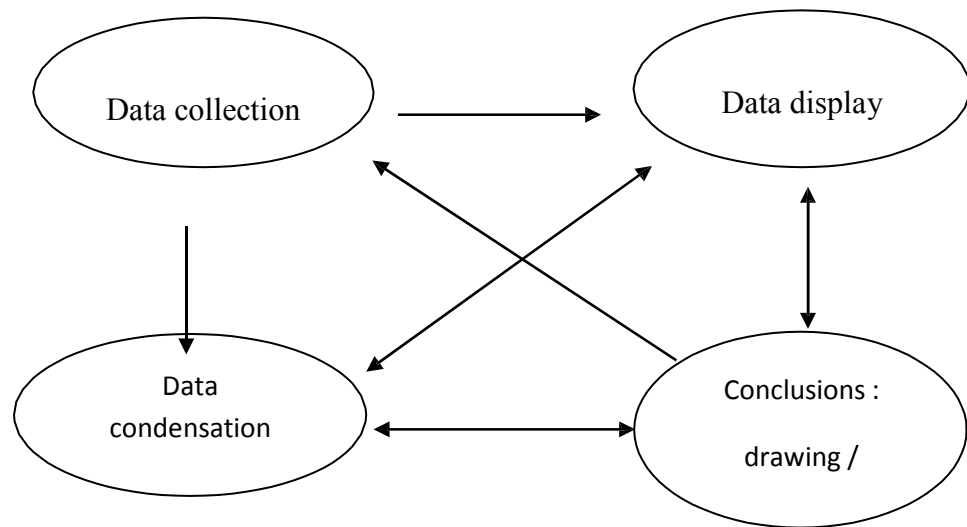

3.4 The Techniques of Collecting Data

In this research, the data will be collected by the following steps:

1) First, the writer searching the Toba dreams film from YouTube to understand the film.

2) (2)Second, watching the video and making group of the sentences that belong to the subjunctive mood.

3) Third, the writer looking for the transcribing of Toba dreams film by downloading from internet.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

There are many ways of how to analyze data in qualitative research, but in this study, the researcher used the steps of analyzing qualitative data proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014:31). It was explained briefly as follows:

Figure 3:5 *Component of Data Analysis Model (Miles and Huberman 2014: 33)*

3.5.1 Data Condensation/ Reduction

The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming rough data derived from field notes is known as data condensation. Data will be strengthened by condensing; data condensation is not a distinct process from the analysis.

Data condensation is a type of analysis that finely classifies, concentrates, discards, and organizes data so that "final" conclusions may be formed and confirmed. The steps in the data condensation process are as follows:

1. Selection: In this stage, the writer will select the data contained in the Toba dreams film.

2. Focus: At this stage, the writer will focus on type of subjunctive mood which will found in video.

3. Simplifying: By using this method the writer will change the data to be simplified into several research instruments. Research instrument such as researcher, research note and document.

4. Abstract: In this process, the data to be evaluated is the video investigated were then categorized into six types that is counterfactual, imperative, necessity, preposition, supposition and wish

5. Abstracting: Writer will analyze the data by representation subjunctive mood contained in this video could be analyzed in this research through Halliday theory.

3.5.2 Data Display

Data display after condensing the data. A data display is an ordered and compressed collection of data that may be used to showcase inference and verification actions. The writer will give the facts in the analysis in the form of a table to make it easier for readers to comprehend. The following are the steps taken by the writer in presenting the data through several instrument research in the Toba dreams film.

3.5.3 Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Drawing and verifying conclusions is the final stage in this research's data analysis. Verifying the findings after drawing the sections of the data that have been mentioned as absolute data is the appropriate approach in all data collected, reductive, and displayed. This is a method of determining the data after displayed. After defining the representation types of subjunctive mood in the Toba dreams film.

In terms of qualitative data analysis, Bogdan in Sugiyono said, "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

3.6 Data Triangulation (Validity)

When examining the validity of the information, the dependability of the information should be thoroughly examined. The writer used the triangulation approach to determine the validity of the data in this study. The goal of triangulation is not to determine the reality of a comparable social phenomenon, but to broaden one's understanding of what has been researched (Sugiyono, 2007:330). According to William Wiersma in Sugiyono, subjective cross-approval is known as triangulation, and what is evaluated is the appropriateness of the information as represented by the assembly of multiple information sources or many information assortments (2007:372). There were four types of triangulation of information to recognize (Norman Denzin, 1978):

1) **Data Triangulation**

The use of distinct or diverse information or data (individuals, existence) in an investigation, such as subjunctive and quantitative data, is known as triangulation information. Information triangulation is the process of an author examining and analyzing data obtained from a different source. The author obtained the knowledge by looking at perception information and meeting information, or by conducting a survey and test. The author's study focuses on the

expressions of understudies, source material, and the situations or points of view of numerous persons in a comparative situation. Furthermore, according to Guion (2011:1), interpretable triangulation data in sociology is commonly seen as routinely beneficial in approving situations that may come from initiating pilot projects or the mixing of information from several perspectives.

According to the description above, the writers require *data triangulation* of these to check the outcomes data, therefore they perform the primary research to verify the data's authenticity.

2) Investigator Triangulation

The employment of numerous writers to gather more valid data is known as investigator triangulation. Working in a group is the best technique to ensure data veracity.

3) Theory of Triangulation

When studying phenomena and situations, triangulation theory refers to the application of two or more theories that are merged. To acquire more thorough data, it was necessary to include some theories.

4) Methodology of Triangulation

The effort of validating the data or the data output is connected to the triangulation methodology. The goal of methodology triangulation is to investigate phenomena and situations using many methodologies. The methodology of triangulation is a mixture of technique techniques used in social science research, where the results of one technique are utilized to improve argument and explain the results of others.

As a result, the author employed *investigator triangulation* in this study. It meant that this study required to include more thorough data to assess the study's results and ensure that the data was accurate.