



**THE ANALYSIS OF RAYA'S TRUST IN THE MOVIE "RAYA
AND THE LAST DRAGON "USING THE PILAR OF TRUST"
BY DON HALL & CARLOS LOPEZ ESTRADA**

THESIS

Ridwan Tanoto

20180600007

ENGLISH STUDIES

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

TANGERANG

2024



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Presented as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Bachelor Degree

**Ridwan Tanoto
20180600007**

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2024



FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL

Name : Ridwan Tanoto
Student Number : 20180600007
Faculty : Social Science and Humanity
Study Program : English Studies
Final Project Title : **The analysis of Raya's trust in the movie Raya and the last dragon using the pillar of trust**

The Final Project Proposal has been approved.
Tangerang, 24th July 2024

Advisor

Hot Saut Halomoan S. Pd M. Hum
NIDN: 0320046101

Head of Department

Riris M Paulina Simamora S, Pd, M. Hum
NIDN: 0427068703



BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Name : Ridwan Tanoto
Student Number : 20180600007
Faculty : Social Science and Humanity
Study Program : English Studies
Title of Final Project : **The analysis of Raya's trust in the movie
Raya and the last dragon using the pillar of trust**

This Final Project has been examined by the board of examiners on August 20th,
2024.

Name of Examiners

Signature

1. Examiner I : **Riris M Paulina Simamora S.Pd, M.Hum**
NIDN: 0427068703

2. Chair : **Dr. Sonya Ayu Kumala ,S.Hum, M.Hum**
NIDN:04181286

3. Examiner II : **Shenny A. Beata S.S, M.M., M.Hum**
NIDN: 0412018602

Acknowledged by,



Dr. Sonya Ayu Kumala ,S.Hum, M.Hum
NIDN: 041812860

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true and correct that I do not take any scholarly ideas or work from others dishonestly. Those all cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code of academic writing.

Tangerang, August 30th, 2024



RIDWAN TANOTO
20180600007

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The Writer,



RIDWAN TANOTO
20180600007

ABSTRACT

The title of this study is “The Analysis of Raya’s decision making to trust in Raya and the last dragon by Don Hall & Carlos Lopez Estrada“. The purpose is to analyze the main cores of trust in the main character using qualitative data. Raya is a person who a little distrust of people other than her father. When her friend betrayed her, and her father got petrified, she got some paranoia on the people. She learned to trust people again throughout the journey. The writer used David Horsanger trust edge theory on the 8 Pillar that United trust. In David Horsanger’s trust edge theory, there are three things that unified trust: clarity, compassion, and commitment. The method the writer used to make the study is qualitative research to identify within the dialogues. As a result, the writer found 16 evidences that Raya has the three cores of trust in her. The most dominant cores of trust are the commitment, and compassion. Raya shows clarity to Boun when he drink his own soup and understand her though process . She shows compassion when she hear Tong’s survival and make him trust her to help him escape. Finally, she shows commitment when finally decide to trust Naamari again from Sisu’s story on the crystal ‘s creation.

Keywords: *character, Trust management, Pillar of trust*

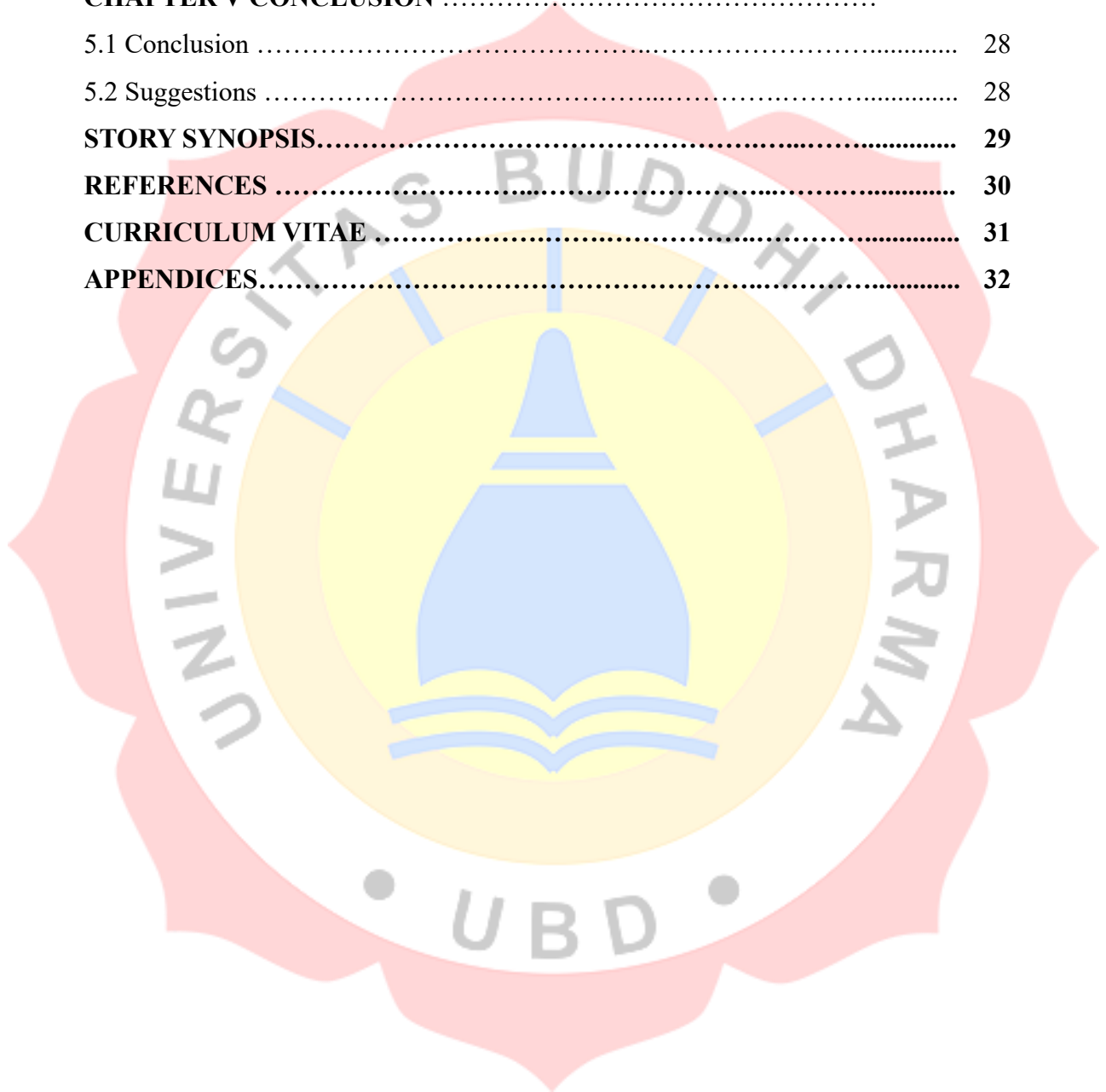
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Human is a social creature. They need each other to function as a society. How the conquest is able to rule a country due to between the leader and the subordinate. Literature is the result of the writer's thoughts being expressed through the book. Wellek and Warren (1963:22) are mentioned. Literature is the accumulation of facts to formed, whether from actual life or fantasy. This has the potential to create an entirely new planet. So literature is a collection of factual and fictional elements created by the writer and published in a book. A movie is a collection of sound assisted moving images that conveys a narrative, according to Hornby (2006:950). These visuals are typically accompanied by sound, and less frequently, by other sensory stimuli, according to Severny, Andrei (September 5, 2013). A movie is an assembly of concepts conveyed through moving images to represent a range of experiences.

According to Kreitner (1966), decision making involves the categorization of different kinds of activities. a matter relies on the state of the circumstances. Herbert Alexander Simon (1977) asserts that the foundation of the decision-making process is the decision maker's presumption of worth, choice, and conviction. Making decisions involves deciding how to proceed with different courses of action depending on what the decision maker believes to be the suitable scenario.

Trust, according to David Horsanger (October 2012) is a confident belief that someone or something would do things right. According to Mayer, David, and Scoorman, (1995), the willingness of the party to be vulnerable to other actions. In other words, trust is the act of willingness of consequence of others to believe them to finish the job.

Raya and the Last Dragon is a movie directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada about a girl named Raya who is tasked to guard the crystal that vanquishes the spirit of the past. After the quarrel with the fang tribe queen breaks the crystal. Raya must find the crystal fragments.

The entire film *Raya and the Last Dragon* revolves around the theme of trust. The pillar of trust is based on how prevalent trust is and how Raya made her decision in *Raya and the Last Dragon*. The trust pillar primarily examines Raya's response to the actions of the characters she chooses to put her faith in. Raya's response to their actions was primarily one of conciseness, devotion, and empathy.

The reader is interested in this movie because the main character Raya doesn't trust a lot of people, even her father sometimes out of worry. At the start of the film, Raya only trusts her father and her tribe, half the time until her father persuades her to trust the other tribe. The writer wanted to know what caused Raya to decide to completely trust someone she just met.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

The object of this research is the movie *Raya and the Last Dragon*, a movie directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada. It narrated a young hearts tribe girl named Raya who is safekeeping a crystal according to legend. Her father hold a feast to united all tribe. She befriended a fang tribe and tell them about the crystal and the tribe tries to steal it. It causes the other tribes to join the struggle, and break the crystal to five pieces with each tribe possessing one. This causes the dark spirit to curse the place. Now, Raya must find the crystal fragments and expel the dark spirit again.

1.3 Research Questions

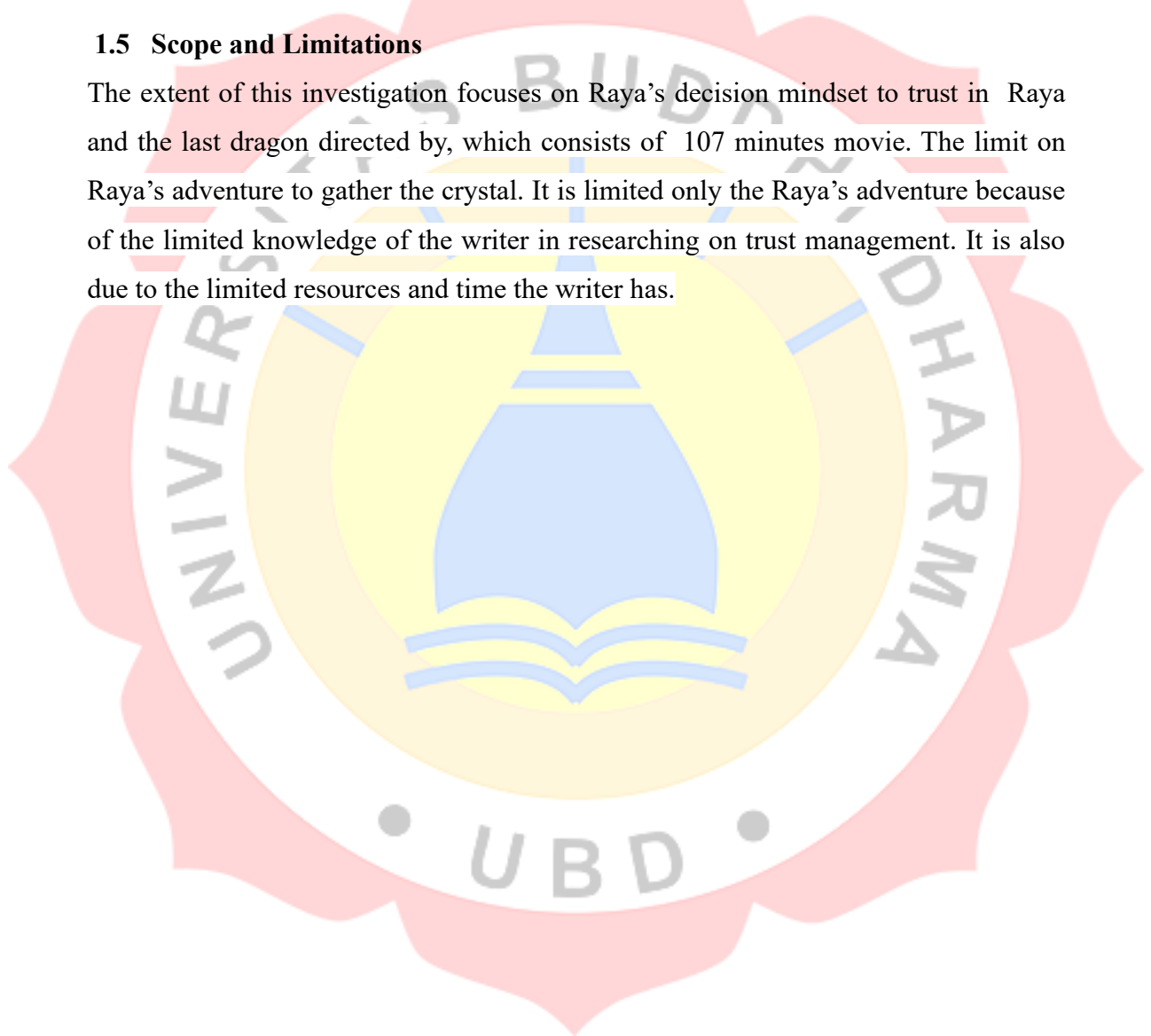
Based on the statement above the writer would like to find the answers to the following questions as follows; What are the main reasons that cause Raya to decide to trust the other tribes?

1.4 Goal and Function

The purpose of this final project is to offer factors on the decision to trust in Raya of Raya and the last dragon. The function of this study is to know what causes someone decide to trust people, and also tell you how analyze the movie in this thesis.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

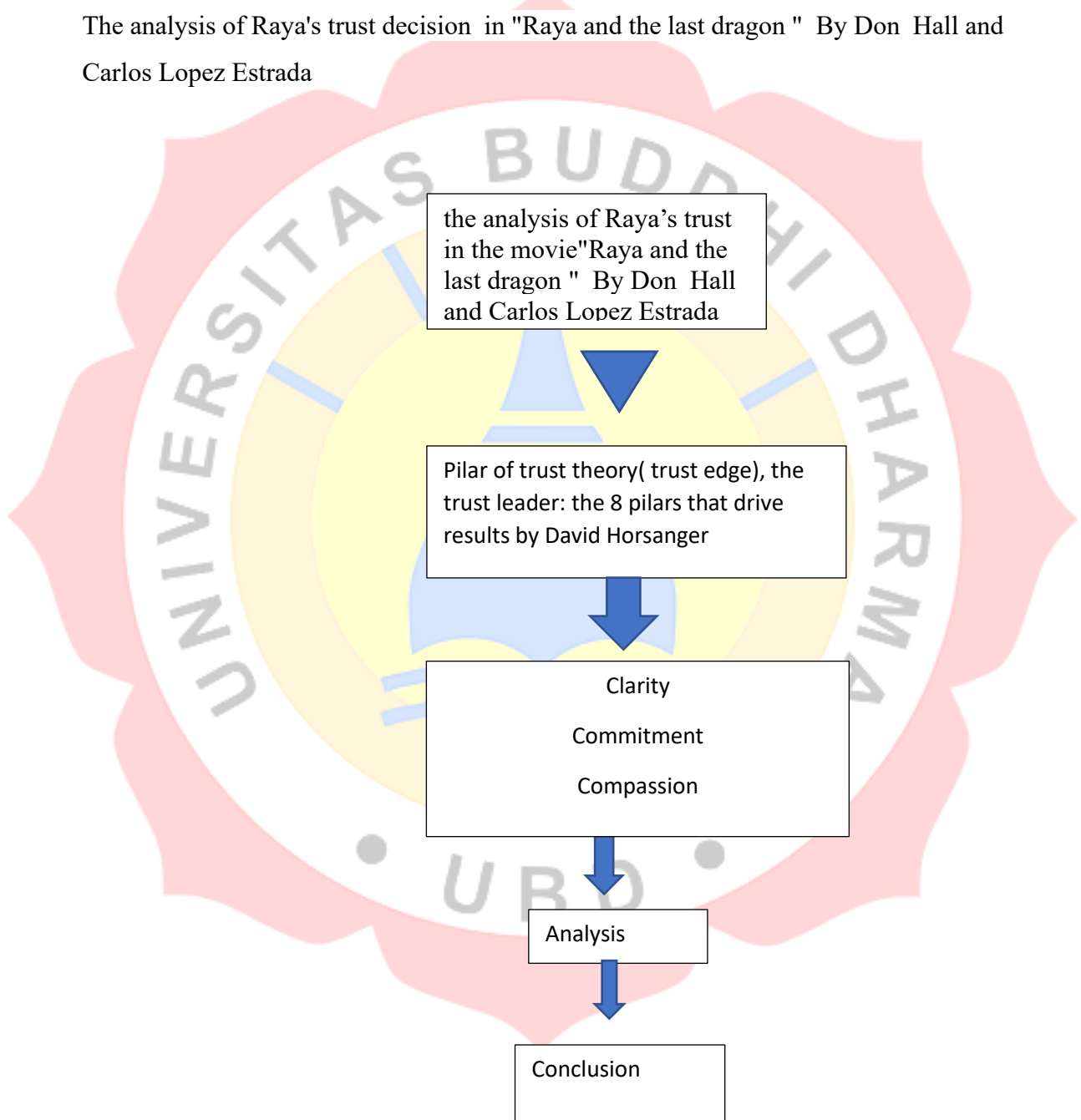
The extent of this investigation focuses on Raya's decision mindset to trust in Raya and the last dragon directed by, which consists of 107 minutes movie. The limit on Raya's adventure to gather the crystal. It is limited only the Raya's adventure because of the limited knowledge of the writer in researching on trust management. It is also due to the limited resources and time the writer has.



1.6 Conceptual Framework

This research is analyzed based on the concept shown in the diagram.

The analysis of Raya's trust decision in "Raya and the last dragon " By Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter will discuss the literature background that is used by the writer.

2.1 Previous Studies

The first study is the analysis of moral messages in the film “Raya and the last dragon” Universitas Bhayangkara, Surabaya by Rachman. It is an analysis of the moral message content in the films Raya and the Last Dragon, as well as an explanation of moral messages. This study, of course, employs the more traditional descriptive analysis method. The researcher conducted direct observations on the content of moral messages.

The researcher's focus of study is the film Raya and the Last Dragon. The film, directed by Carlos Lopez Estrada and Don Hall, portrays the story of social divisions and conflicts driven by prejudice, anger, greed, and a desire to govern. The data collection approaches used in this study included documentation analysis. The researcher caught certain scenes that depict the significance of moral teachings to be delivered to the public.

The film analyzes the significance of markers using Roland Barthes' theory, focusing on denotative, connotative, and mythological meanings. The findings of this evaluation revealed eight situations that contained aspects of the message of morality content in the film Raya and the Last Dragon. So the researcher uncovered the film's hidden meaning in the shape of an ethical lesson. The similarity of the two studies is that they both analyzed the film Raya and the last dragon.

The difference between those studies is that Rachman is focusing on the moral messages that are hidden in the movie, while the writer is focused on the main character Raya.

The second study is Dewi Wijaya,” the analysis of the main character anxiety on confession of a shopaholic novel through Freudian theory by Sophie Kinsella” Universitas Buddhi Dharma. The title of this research is "The Analysis of the Major

Character on Confession of a Shopaholic Novel through Freudian Theory written by Sophie Kinsella". Confession of a Shopaholic is a novel about a lady called Rebecca Bloomwood who engages in negative conduct such as shopping addiction to satisfy her desires, but she experiences anxiety as a result of her debts, which disrupts her psychology. This study focuses on Rebecca's anxiety.

The info comes from the text in the structure of dialogue and monologue. The writer used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory, which is related to anxiety theory. Sigmund Freud's theory distinguishes three types of anxiety. There are three types of anxiety: realistic, neurotic, and moral. This theory is applied to investigate the causes and consequences of Rebecca Bloomwood's anxiety.

Finally, the writer found confirmation in Rebecca's experiences. There are three types of anxiety. The first is neurotic anxiety, which stems from her bad habit of shopping for things she doesn't need. The second category is realistic anxiety produced by Rebecca's terrible buying habits, which have resulted in a large amount of debt and lead her to fear every time she meets with her debt collector.

Finally, she experiences moral distress as a result of her shame over her shopping activity. To protect herself, she resorts to lying. The similarity between the 2 studies is that both focus on one aspect of the main character. Rebecca Bloomwood's anxiety on Dewi, and Raya's trust decision on the writer.

The difference between the two research studies is Dewi's thesis uses Freudian theory while the writer's thesis uses the trust edge: the 8 Pillar that drive results.

The third study is by Sri Wulan, "The development of trust issue in the movie Raya and the last dragon" from Universitas Islam. The study looks at how Raya's issue of trust develops throughout the film. The qualitative method was utilized for evaluating the information provided in this research project. The results reveal that the film's protagonist has trust concerns.

There are two possible causes of her lack of trust. Her friend betrayed her. Her companion and her people. Her companion and her people attempt to steal the village's diamond.

This harmed the protagonist. Which the main character makes her reluctant to trust anybody else. The next stage is trauma. Kumandra's loss of her village leaves her traumatized.

She begins to demonstrate indicators of trust difficulties. Some indicators of her complete confidence concern include being overprotective of her favorite dragon, Sisu, being distrustful, and keeping a distance from people. The main character expresses such characteristics. She is afraid something bad may happen to Sisu.

As a result, she never trusts the people around her. She also keeps her distance from others out of caution. Sisu observes this.

Sisu believes Raya would face problems as a result of her lack of trust. Finally, Sisu works hard to encourage Raya to trust others. They ultimately prevail in instilling Raya's belief in others, and a magical work occurs as a result of her trust. The similarity between two studies is that both focus on trust.

The difference between two studies is Sri Wulan's thesis focuses more on development of trust issue in Raya while the writer's thesis focuses on what affected Raya decide to trust people.

2.2 Literature

Literature is an idea pouring effort from someone conveyed in communication, from writing to speaking, with an aesthetic goal. Fananie's (2000: 6) literature is a fictional work generated from overflowing spontaneous emotional sensations in order to showcase the splendor of the positive parts of capability based language components or aspects of significance. In addition, works of literature disclose not just a person's ideas poured into their production, but also a person's overflowing emotions seeping through their creation for others to appreciate. The literature theory is a speculative approach to art literature.

Rene Wellek and Austin (1993:3746) stated that the first step in the literature field is to distinguish between regular literature, historical literature, theories of literature, and literary criticism. The Writing literature is an artistic pursuit. Literary principle, critiques, and the historical development of literature are all branches of the study of literature. The literature principle is an examination of using an idea to make

a point in the literature sector. The criticism of literature and literary history are two terms that refer to the study of existing works.

Each of them are closely associated. It is impossible to construct the theory of literature without literary criticism, literary theory, and literary history (Warren, Wellek, & 1993:39). Literary analysis is also a creative appreciation of an artistic endeavor and corresponding difficulties in other creating innovation in writing, then literary evaluation in the form of an essay is nothing but literature as well.

2.3 Character and Characterization

Character relates to the individual who comes into interactions with the scenario that the author creates in their work. Character actors perform events in fiction to build the plot (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:79 in Aminuddin). Characterization structure is one of the inherent literary aspects, alongside subject matter, perspective, authorize, rhythm, and History or environment. The writer outlines one method of characterization as using the character's attributes from the plot.

According to John (1968), as quoted in Hansyar (2003), characterization is The act of demonstration on a character's nature, envision formation, or A visual representation of the person who became the character in the story. Moreover, characterisation is a product of the author's imagination that takes the shape of a person that appears to be that an individual to support a story. Koesmobroto's *Anatomy of Prose Fiction* (1988) separated the characterization into two sections categories: main and supporting roles. Main characters are either three-dimensional or almost around.

They possess both positive and terrible qualities. Their motivations, objectives, and values shift. A round character, also known as a dynamic character, changes in response to what is happening to him or her. According to the Big Five personality model, round or complicated characters can be classified into five personality dimensions. There are five factors:

- Extraversion (greeting/vigorous versus withdrawn/reserved)
- Agreeableness (kind/caring versus critical/logical)
- Being receptive to new experiences (creative/curious versus reliable/alert)

- Conscientiousness (structured and efficient as opposed to frivolous and reckless)
- Neuroticism (being sensitive/nervous versus strong/assured)

Most minor characters are flat or two-dimensional. They only have one or two distinguishing characteristics. Their first trait is not offset by an opposing quality. Typically, They're all positive or just anything negative.

A few personalities can be entertaining along with humorous on Their own, though they don't have depth. Plain characters are also known With characters that remain unchanged since they don't alter throughout The plot, and a character's attributes can be utilized to reveal characterisation. Directly or indirectly. Direct characterization is the information disclosed about the character by the author of the work.

This is achieved through narrative, in which the author directly informs the viewer regarding the persona. As an illustration, "Roco is the funniest person in the stage." or that "Roco has long black hair." In this case, the readers have a clear understanding of Roco's characteristics and appearance. In other words, direct characterization allows readers to easily comprehend the characters in the novel.

Indirect characterization refers to the information revealed by a character's actions, which can often be viewed differently. For example, "Roco never obey her mother, and always fool around, yet she always studies when there is exam. The readers have to depend on their very own experience and understanding to conclude that Roco is a smart yet rebellious girl. Finally, due to the many meanings of both direct and indirect characterisation, the majority of data about a character is difficult to collect because they are inextricably linked.

You can remember the five characterization techniques by using the abbreviation PAIRS, which stands for physical description, action, interior thinking, responses, and spoken words.

Physical description: An account of the character's look is given. For instance, we might learn the character's hair color or details about their attire. Everything about the

character may be revealed via their attire. Does the character dress elegantly and expensively or in shabby, outdated attire?

Action, Attitude, and Behavior: A character's actions reveal a lot about them, as do their attitudes and behaviors. Does the character represent a good or evil person? Is the character self-centered or helpful to others?

Inner thoughts: A character's thoughts reveal aspects about themselves.

Reactions: This character's impact on others or the opinions and feelings of the other characters. The relationships between the characters are revealed to us. What feelings does the character arouse in the other characters? Do they feel puzzled, joyful, or afraid? This aids in the reader's comprehension of each character.

Speech: The reader gains a tremendous deal of understanding from the character's words. The character's speech pattern could be nervous or bashful. The character's speech could be unpleasant or intelligent.

2.4 Trust

David Horsanger's trust edge theory is a theory about how trust isn't just built by just honesty and integrity. The trust edge theory by David Horsanger says that trust may or may not improve the situation based on the type of person that they trust on. The trust edge theory shows by someone's ability to prove that they are something worth to trust. The trust edge theory by David Horsanger applies on Raya and the last dragon by showing what the others prove to Raya that they can be trusted.

Trust is the act of believing oneself to others despite the risk of fail. People who get believed to do the right thing is a trustworthy person. According to Cynthia Basin, there're 9 traits of trustworthy in person.

1. They are real.

Individuals who are real—that is, genuine and endowed with integrity—want to be around them. Genuine individuals don't strive to be better than others. They are approachable, modest, and gregarious.

2. They never change.

Everybody has off days. However, individuals want to see dependable, admirable behavior from the people they can trust. From the perspective of others, affirmative actions and wise choices matter.

3. They are honest people.

Individuals desire to be surrounded by others who, in private or in public, take against their just.

4. They have empathy.

Persons of integrity try to place them in other people's situations. They never stop caring about other people; it's not just about them.

5. They have kindness.

When someone looks out for others and provides assistance to support them whenever they most require them—not just when things are going well—they gain the trust of others.

6. They have inventiveness.

Honest individuals never stop learning and developing. They are lifelong learners. They are aware that there is always opportunity for improvement, and as a result, they are able to provide and share resources that inspire and uplift others.

7. They function as links.

They seek to bring like-minded individuals together and link them with those that possess the skills or background necessary to assist them in achieving their goals.

8. They have humility.

Those that are trustworthy prioritize helping others before themselves. They understand that group efforts are more effective than solo ones in achieving goals.

9. You may acquire them.

They are constantly available to support others and are there for people. They make a special effort to accommodate other people.

Mayer, David, and Schoolman (1995) categorize the factor of trust into three: Ability, benevolent, integrity

Ability is having knowledge, skills, or competencies that allow an individual to have influence in a specific area (Gubbins & MacCurtain, 2008; Mayer, Davis and Scoorman, 1995).

Integrity “involves the trustee’s perception that the trustee adheres to a set of principles that the trustee finds acceptable” (Mayer et al., 1995, p. 719).

Benevolence is “the extent to which a trustee is believed to want to do good to the trustor, aside from an egocentric profit motive” (Mayer et al., 1995, p. 718).

2.5 Pillar of Trust

David Horsanger mentioned about 8 Pillar that foundation of trust, Author David Horsanger, demonstrates how trust is concrete, attainable, and measurable. Trust is a strong conviction in someone or something's ability to do the right thing, deliver on promises, and remain consistent irrespective of circumstances.

Horsanger finds twelve obstacles to trust, including conflicts of interest, the possibility of legal action, a lack of loyalty, an increase in the number of untrustworthy examples of others, the risk of exposure, an inability to control technology, an anxiety about the unknown, unpleasant experiences, individualism, the need for immediate satisfaction, and a tendency to focus on the negative.

Clarity. Honesty is the first step toward clarity. People mistrust the ambiguous and trust the straightforward. Be sure to communicate often and clearly.

Compassion. Consider others outside yourself. We can demonstrate our concern in four main ways: by listening, expressing gratitude, participating, and helping others.

Character. Be morally upright and consistent in your words, deeds, and thinking. Never stop wondering, "Am I choosing the ideal thing?"

Competency. The first step to learning is humble. Establish a routine for maintaining your ability and competence. dedication. Suffering is a prerequisite for great leadership. You can truly trust the folks who are there for you in difficult times.

Connection. Relationships are the foundation of trust. We either build or lose trust with one other. Avoid gossip, be sincere, and express gratitude.

Contribution. To earn trust, you must give outcomes. Provide attention, resources, time, opportunities, and assistance.

Consistency. Probably the most significant pillar because it lends significance to the other pillars. You will never receive a single major possibility of being depended on in your life; instead, you will get thousands of tiny ones. Just one contradiction can shift people's perspectives.

2.6 Decision Making

Decision making is a process of selecting a various course of action among several alternative options. According to Jonathan M Pham. There are 8 characteristics decision making.

1. Argumentative reasoning

Making decisions involves carefully weighing the available information and possibilities. It is imperative that those in positions of authority recognize and get rid of any bias

2. Methodical blueprint

It's time to create a detailed strategy with several steps that will help achieve the intended result once all the facts and variables have been taken into account.

3. Evaluation of risk

Any decision a leader makes should be made with consideration for potential risk. Therefore, before acting, carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages of your options and evaluate any potential risks.

4. Contingency plan

Any plan you choose to employ doesn't ensure it will be the best one. Even while it may not be the most appetizing option right now, there is always another one, even after thorough analysis. Create a list of questions and their corresponding answers so that you are prepared to change course as necessary.

5. Teamwork effort

Ultimately, decision-making is a collaborative sport. Even if it could be tempting to solve the problem on your own, it makes sense to consider other people's perspectives and solutions. It helps you to develop a more successful plan as well.

6. Interaction

Keeping collaborators and patrons informed is a critical responsibility of any great leader. It's imperative to disclose any prospective problems or challenges and to give frequent updates on progress. Maintaining open lines of communication will help to build trust amongst all parties and facilitate the completion of tasks quickly.

7. Dedication to carry out

It is crucial to adhere to the strategy's implementation after you have outlined it. This calls for close observation and concentration on each stage of the procedure. It also entails maintaining an open mind and being prepared to adapt when called for.

8. Introspection

As a basic guideline, leaders should always evaluate the choices and tactics they have chosen. It will help you see more clearly what went well and where future improvements could be made.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Subject Matter

The subject of this research is the movie *Raya and the last dragon*. *Raya* is a paranoid heart tribe girl who guards a sacred pearl. After her friend from the fang tribe stole it, and caused it to break. Throughout circumstances, she met the other people from different tribes. She learnt to trust and learn about their life. The purpose of the research to find what caused *Raya* start to trust people .

3.2 Material

The material of this research is *Raya and the last dragon* movie from 2021 lasts 107 minutes. And the second source is an article from the trust edges theory both from the internet, in conjunction with my analysis.

3.3 Qualitative Research

The writer takes a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research examines things in their usual context, attempting to interpret or make awareness of comprehend phenomena in relation to the meanings that people bring to them through library investigation and textual examination based on a well-established notion or paradigm (Denzin and Lincoln, 2014). This type of research necessitates qualitative data. According to Gery W. Ryan and Russell Bernard (2010), text in qualitative data includes newspapers, movies, comedies, email traffic, folktales, and personal histories. Narratives, in short. Narratives concerning almost everything that happens in this life.

3.4 Procedure

The author utilized various steps to complete the study in question. First, the writer chose a movie on the trust edge. Second, the writer watched the film twice in order to gain a thorough understanding of the character's circumstance, which is *Raya's*

suspicion of people. Third, the author looked up a trust-related hypothesis. The writer then examined the character's decisions and evolution in light of the trust edge theory.

Fourth, the writer grasped the definition and features of trust, as well as other ideas that aided in the analysis of Raya's portrayal. Finally, the fifth phase involved determining the outcomes of this investigation. Taking everything into account, the author concluded that research technique is more than just pages of procedures and structure to accomplish a research.

