

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the way to analyze the data in the research. Research method is needed in order that the research can be done well. In this research, the writer elaborates how to conduct the research into

A. Types of the Research

The type of this research is qualitative research. It is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration (Moleong, 1995: 02). It describes, explains, classifies, and analyzes the study discourse analysis. The descriptive study is used to describe the conversation of the English learners and the politeness strategies they used in disagreement.

B. Description of Settings

The research is done in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The writer chooses thirty students as a sample of the research.

C. Data and Source of Data

In this research, the data are the utterances in written which include disagreement utterances made by Indonesian English learners taken from written discourse completion test. The data sources of this research are students of Magister of Language Program or English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The total of the data sources are 30 students of 2016 / 2017 academic years.

D. Techniques of Collecting Data

This research used descriptive method. In a descriptive study the researchers began with general questions in mind about the phenomenon they are studying or with more specific questions and with a specific focus. Because the questions are decided in advance, the research only focuses on certain aspects of the possible data available in the language learning context being described. Descriptive research involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate, or describe naturally occurring phenomena with out experimental manipulation.

The technique of collecting data used by the researcher is questionnaire. Survey and Questionnaire are useful for collecting data from large groups of subjects. The items on surveys and questionnaires may vary in the degree of explicitness with which they elicit data from subjects and the degree of specificity in which items are formulated. A kind of questionnaire is DCT (Discourse completion test).

DCT is questionnaire containing situations, briefly described, designed to elicit a particular speech act. Three versions of DCT designed to elicit requests were used: an original that included needed information on requestive goal, social distance, and social dominance; an elaborated version with additional information on interlocutor's gender, role relationship, length of acquaintance, interaction frequency, whether the relationship was optional, and a description of setting, and an elaborated version in which students were asked to reflect 30 seconds before responding (Bilmyer: 1996). (<http://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED401758>)

Generally, DCT can be distinguished into six types, which claim that they can tap into the pragmatic knowledge of the test takers namely:

- a. Written Discourse Completion Test (WDCT)
- b. Multiple –Choice Discourse Completion Test (MCDCT)

- c. Oral Discourse Completion Test (ODCT)
- d. Discourse Role – Play Task (DRPT)
- e. Discourse Self-Assessment Task (DSAT)
- f. Role-Play-Self-Assessment (RPSA)

(Blum-Kulka:1992, Brown: 2001)

In this research, the researcher used Written Discourse Completion Test (WDCT) to take the data. The researcher gave three situations or three conditions to the respondents (situation 1, situation 2, and situation 3). Situation 1 was a situation happened between them having unfamiliar relationship with equal status. Then, situation 2 was a situation happened between them having unfamiliar relationship with lower status. Whereas, situation 3 was a situation between them having unfamiliar relationship with higher status. The respondents were asked to imagine that they were involved in those situations. Then, they should give their idea about those situations happened.

E. Validity and Reability of Data

In this research, data must be valid and reliable. Validity in qualitative research means the interpretation of the observations whether or not the researcher measure what must be measured. In this research, the writer needs to verify the data in order to make this research to be valid and reliable. Here, to make sure that the research is valid and reliable, the writer used expert's judgment. The judgment of validity is from the expert of linguistic especially on politeness study.

F. Technique for Analyzing Data

In this research, the writer analyses the data using techniques of analyzing explorative descriptive qualitative data because the writer does not use statistic analysis to analyze the data. To know the politeness strategies used by the Indonesian learners in disagreement, the steps in analyzing data are as follows:

1. Reduction the Data

Reduction of the data can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification, and transformation of the data to the field notes. The researcher selects the data related to the research problem taken from the interview and document. The researcher just focuses on the data analysis on each research problem. Then, the researcher makes a description from the notes.

2. Classifying the disagreement strategies with Graham's hierarchy of disagreement.
3. Classifying the politeness strategies used in disagreement with Brown and Lavinson's theory.
4. Analyzing the intention of politeness strategies in disagreement used by Indonesian learners.

At the end of this discussion, the writer will have certain conclusion based on the result of data analysis. This conclusion will lead the writer to formulate some suggestions for other research of politeness.