

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter the writer discusses about the method used in this study. This chapter is divided into five parts. Research design, research instrument, data source, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this study, the writer uses qualitative research. The writer applies qualitative research to interpret the collection of data related to with politeness. Denzin and Lincoln (2005) state that qualitative research as involving “an interpretive naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them” (2005:3). Furthermore, it can be called qualitative research because the data produced are in form of words and sentences. The qualitative research is relevant with this topic because it is appropriate with the concept of politeness expression in Anton Chekov’s *The Proposal*, Henrik Ibsen’s *Hedda Gabler* and Alice Childress’ *The World on a Hill*.

### **3.2 Research Instruments**

The instrument of this research is writer herself, following Piantanida and Garman (1999) who state that “students own professional experiences, personal intellectual concerns, and assumptions about knowledge.” The writer analyzes the data based on the relevant theory. The writer does not use any device like recorder or camera. The writer only reads the data source, searches the important keywords of the data, and collects them. The important data keywords collected by the writer are the words or sentences expressing politeness.

### **3.3 Data Source**

The sources of data are three plays, Anton Chekov’s *The Proposal*, Henrik Ibsen’s *Hedda Gabler* and Alice Childress’ *The World on a Hill*. The data are taken from the printed book and PDF version. The forms of data are dialogues and complete utterances in the conversations among the characters which indicated politeness expressions. There are 125 data involved in this study, they are 28 data of bald on record, 49 data of positive politeness, 30 data of negative politeness, and 18 data of off record strategy.

### **3.4 Data Collection Procedure**

The procedure of data collection in this study involves the following steps.

First, the researcher reads the data as the source that is Anton Chekov's *The Proposal*, Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* and Alice Childress' *The World on a Hill*. Second, the writer identifies the words, phrases, and sentences related to the politeness expression. And third, the researcher puts the groups of the data in the table and put a code in the data for ease of identification. In the study, the data from Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda gabler* is coded as A, Anton Chekov's *The Proposal* as B and Alice Childress' *The World on a Hill* as C. The further codes for each data are numbers based on the occurrence of the dialogues in the scripts of the plays.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Procedure**

After the data have already been collected, the next procedure is the analysis. The procedure of analysis is as follows: First the writer identifies the politeness expressions from Anton Chekov's *The Proposal*, Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* and Alice Childress' *The World on a Hill*. Second, the writer analyzes the types of speech acts and the politeness strategies are used by the characters from the data based on the Face Threatening Act (FTA) to to find out whether the data show the use of bald on record, positive and negative politeness, or bald off record strategy. Third, the writer analyzes the influencing factors that cause the characters in the data used politeness expression.