

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discuss about the methodology used by the researcher in this study. It includes research design, data and data sources, data collection, data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study is designed to obtain the answers related to the politeness strategies in teaching and learning activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan. Concerning this statement, the design used is qualitative. Qualitative research is done in order to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups raised from social or human problems in which the researcher in qualitative method has a role as the key instrument (Tracy, 2013:25). The data of this research then stated by words, phrases, and the shape of an explanation that describes the situation, process or a particular event. Furthermore, the approach used in this study is content analysis.

#### **B. Data and Data Source**

The data of this study were the teaching and learning activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan.. While the data source that used in this study teaching and learning activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan. While the source of data was the talk teaching activiety

at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan subjects were selected for the consideration that based on the preliminary observation has been done by the researcher. Besaid the talk teaching and learning activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan selecting these subjects as the source of data was very helpful since the topic being investigated was about the politeness strategy.

### **C. Technique Data Collection**

The process of data collection was the first researcher take video teaching and learning activities MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan, then the researcher watched the video to get dep understanding about the talk . Next, the researcher coded the utterances performed teaching and learning activities. that contain the violation of impolitnes and then classified them. The last the researcher interpreted the hidden meaning of utterances performed teaching activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan..

The instrument of this study was the researcher herself. It means that the researcher was directly involved in collecting, identifying, analys, and interpreting the data.

### **D. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research, credibility and dependability have an important role for establishing the authenticity and trustworthiness of a study. According to Ary et.al (2010:498) credibility in qualitative research involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the

research design, participants, and context, while dependability is consistency of the study which is viewed as the extent to which variation can be explained or tracked.

There are some strategies to check the credibility of a study. Ary et.al. (2010:498) stated that there are five primary strategies: structural corroboration, consensus, referential or interpretive adequacy, theoretical adequacy, and control of bias. In this study, the strategy used to investigate the trustworthiness of data was evidence based on consensus: peer debriefing and theoretical adequacy: theory triangulation.

#### 1. Peer Debriefing

In peer debriefing, the researcher would provide the raw of data along with the researcher's interpretation and explanation. The discussions then determined whether the reviewers considered the interpretation to be reasonable or not. The reviewers whom researcher proposed were two students of English Departments to examine the accuracy of the research findings of the first research problem. They were chosen for some considerations: they were in the same grade with the researcher who have passed the Pragmatics course in the sixth semester; and they have the same interest in conducting a research about linguistics.

## 2. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation is used to check the accuracy of the research findings of the second research question. The theories are: theory of situational context; and theory of illocutionary act by Searle.

There are some strategies to investigate dependability or trustworthiness. According to Ary et.al. (2010:502), those strategies are: using an audit trail, replication logic, step-wise replication, code-recoding, inter-rater comparisons, and triangulation. In this study, the strategy used to check the dependability was coding agreement which consist of intra-rater and inter-rater agreement. Intra-rater method is the code-recode strategy (Ary et.al., 2010:503) in which the steps are: first, the researcher coded the data, left the analysis for a period of time, and then came back and recoded the data and compares the two sets of code material. Moreover, since the researcher used the strategy of peer debriefing, she also asked them as the inter-rater or inter-observer to assess dependability.

### 1. The type of politeness strategies

- a. The form of politeness used by teacher and students as follows:  
bald on record (BOR), positive politeness (PP), negative politeness (NP), off record (OR).
- b. The form of bald on record strategies used by teacher and students as follows: cases of non-minimization of the threat (MINTH), cases of FTA oriented bald on record usage (ORBOR).

- c. The form of positive politeness strategies used by teacher and students as follows: Notice or attend to hearer (NATH), Exaggerate (EXAG), Intensify interest to hearer (IITH), Use in-group identity markers(UGIM), Seek agreement (SAGR), Avoid disagreement (AVDG), Presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground (ASCG), Joke (JOKE), Assert S's knowledge of H's wants and willingness (ASKNW), Offer and promise (OFPR), Be optimistic (BOPT), Include both S and H in the activity (SHACT), Give or ask reason (GAFR), Assume or assert reciprocity (ASREC), Give gifts to H (GVGF).
- d. The form of negative politeness strategies used by teacher and students as follows: Be conventionally indirect (CNVI), Question and hedge (QSHD), Be pessimistic (BPES), Minimize the imposition (MINIM), Give deference (GVDF), Apologize (APLG), Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer (IMPR), State the FTA as general rule (GNRL), Nominalize (NOMZ), Go on record as incurring debt or as not indebting H (INCDB).
- e. The form of Off record strategies used by teacher and students as follows: Give hints (GVHN), Give association clues (GVCL), Presuppose (PRSP), Understate (UDRT), Overstate (OVRS), Use tautologies (UTTL), Use contradictions (UCTR), Be Ironic (BIRN), Use metaphor (UMTP), Use rhetorical questions (URTQ), Be ambiguous (BAMB), Be vague (BVGU), Over-

generalize (OGNR), Displace hearer (DSPL), Be incomplete or use ellipsis (INELP).

## **E. Data Analysis**

To answer the research problems, the data were analyzed. It was analyzed inductively to generate the findings through some steps below:

### **1. Data Reduction**

In this step the researcher only took the data based from the research problems. It means that the data that was not related with the research problem did not used.

### **2. Data Display**

After took the data, the researcher analysed and classified them based on the types of

### **3. Conclusion Drawing**

The last, the researcher drew the conclusion in relation to the types of politeness and then classified them.