

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1. Research Design

The research design used is library research which applied descriptive qualitative method, where the data and literary review that have relation to the study are collected and take as source of information. Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection (Glass & Hopkins, 1984). It is descriptive qualitative because the researcher describes the pragmatic aspects in term of speech acts especially the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of Yule and Austin's classifications found in Mrs. Johnson's utterances when she teaches. The data is in the form of dialogues. Related to the objectives which is to find out what Mrs. Johnson commonly does in teaching, this research contains some description and explanation which is in verbal form. Thus, the researcher uses qualitative method to analyse the data.

#### 3.2. Data and Data Source

Descriptive studies are aimed at finding out "what is," so observational and survey methods are frequently used to collect descriptive data (Borg & Gall, 1989). Moreover, qualitative research data can be based on based on existing sources, like documents, scripts, etc. The data of this research is the utterances uttered by Mrs. Johnson which contain illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in *Dangerous Minds* movie script. The researcher uses primary and secondary data sources. Primary data

sources is the movie script of *Dangerous Minds* itself. *Dangerous Minds* is an American drama film produced by Don Simpson and Jerry Bruckheimer under the Warner Bros production in 1995. While the secondary data sources is gotten from any sources data that support this study. The materials are about *Dangerous Minds* movie script and also the speech acts theory and the other data in the some books or internet, which supported the study.

### **3.3.Data Collection Technique and Research Instrument**

The data is collected by using documentation of Mrs. Johnson's utterances in her teaching process in *Dangerous Minds* movie script. Documentation is one of the best ways to establish dependability is to use an audit trail. Audit trails provide a mechanism by which others can determine how decisions were made and the uniqueness of the situation (Ary, *et al*, 2010: 502). Documentation in collecting data for this study is mainly taken from written script of *Dangerous Minds* movie to examine and interpreting it. The necessary steps of collecting the data are as follows:

1. Watching the *Dangerous Mindss* movie thoroughly more than one time.
2. Downloading the the *Dangerous Mindss* movie script.
3. Checking the accuracy of the movie script by watching the movie 2 times.
4. Selecting the data through *Dangerous Minds* movie script.
5. Classifying the data.
6. Transferring the data into table.

## 7. Analysing and interpreting the data.

The instrument of the research are the researcher whose roles are planning, collecting, analysing, and reporting and the data sheet as the secondary instrument to note the linguistic aspects which is needed in the research.

The form of the data sheet is as follows:

### **Note :**

dec	: declarations	dir	: directives	P	: participant
rep	: representatives	com	: commissives	S	: setting
exp	: expressives			T	: topic
				F	: function

SC15/1

SC15 : scene 15

1 : data number

Table 1. (The form of data sheet)

No.	Code	Data	Yule's three basic acts						Situation	
			Locution	Illocution						Perlocution
				dec	asse	exp	dir	com		
1	SC8/1	Mrs. Johnson: <b>And if you want it to be really powerful, you got to work it out. Okay?</b>	And if you want it to be really powerful, you got to work it out. Okay?		√				To convince the hearer	P: Mrs. Johnson and the students  S: classroom T: advising her students to study  F: motivate
2	SC16/12	Mrs. Johnson: <b>Taiwana, the next three line, Taiwana.</b>	Taiwana, the next three line, Taiwana.				√		To get hearer to do something	P: Mrs. Johnson and Taiwana  S: classroom T: commanding Taiwana to read a poem  F: command

### 3.5. Method of Data Analysis

In analysing the data, the researcher use qualitative. The qualitative technique is used considering the data which need to be described and interpreted in verbal form. Bogdan & Biklen as quoted by Moleong (1989: 248 ), data analysis is the efforts made by working with the data, organize data, sorting out into manageable units, synthesize, search and find patterns, find what is important and what is learned, and decide what can be told to others . It is used in all of the sciences. It is used in business, in administration, and in policy. Miles and Huberman (2011: 246), suggests that activity in qualitative data analysis is done in an interactive and takes place continuously until complete, so the data is already saturated. Activity in the data analysis is divided into three, involves:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, simplifying, and transforming the raw data. In this step, the dialogues of the movie which only uttered by Mrs. Johnson were selected. After reading the *Dangerous Minds* movie script and watching the movie many times, the researcher finds and selects the data which is Mrs. Johnson's utterances contain illocution act based on paradigm case in each type of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle and perlocution acts based on its purposes taken from *Dangerous Minds* movie script. The paradigms of illocutionary acts as follows:

1. Assertives (paradigm case; believing, boasting, complaining, describing, calling, classifying, identifying, concluding, deducing, diagnosing)
  2. Directives (paradigm case; asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, pleading, praying, entreating, inviting, permitting, advising, daring, defying, challenging, advising)
  3. Commisives (paradigm case; ordering, commanding, promising, threatening, pledging)
  4. Expressives (paradigm case; thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condolences, deploring, welcoming)
  5. Declarations (paradigm case; declaring war, marrying, firing from employment)
2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, then the next step is to display the data. Data display means organizing information, then the researcher allows to draw the conclusion. Mrs. Johnson's utterances are displayed in dialogue box and are written in bold sentences. Here, the selected dialogues uttered by Mrs. Johnson which contain illocution and perlocution acts are grouped and analyzed and then the result of the analysis will be stated in sentences. These sentences help the researcher to draw the conclusion.

3. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that has not been found yet. It is drawn based on the result of reducing and displaying the data. Here, the researcher makes conclusion after completely identifying the most frequent use of types of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts found in Mrs. Johnson's utterances performed in her class and how the speech acts can help the reader in understanding the messages in *Dangerous Mindss* movie script.

### **3.6. Trustworthiness of The Data**

In this research, researcher must obtain valid data. This part of research points how the way data can get the trustworthiness. Lincoln and Guba (1985) propose some aspects of the data to check. Guba proposes four criteria that he believes should be considered by qualitative researchers in pursuit of a trustworthy study. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher uses credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability.

#### **1. Credibility**

One of the key criteria addressed by positivist researchers is that of internal validity, in which they seek to ensure that their study measures or tests what is actually intended. According to Lincoln and Guba, ensuring credibility is one of most important factors in establishing trustworthiness. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context.

In this case, the researcher does some observation to ensure that the findings and interpretation are credible in analyzing data to find illocutionary and perlocutionary act and how it can help the reader in understanding the messages in script of *Dangerous Minds* movie. After researcher gets the result of data analysis, she decides the conclusion whether or not the data contain illocutionary and perlocutionary acts and messages.

## 2. Transferability

Merriam (1998) suggests that external validity is concerned with the extent to which the findings of one study can be applied to other situations. Since the findings of a qualitative project are specific to a small number of particular environments and individuals, it is impossible to demonstrate that the findings and conclusions are applicable to other situations and wider populations. Erlandson et al. note that many naturalistic inquirers believe that, in practice, even conventional generalisability is never possible as all observations are defined by the specific contexts in which they occur. However, the researcher can not deal with transferability aspect because, according to Lincoln and Guba (1985), this aspect can be done only by the reader whether the interpretation can be used in other situation or not.

## 3. Dependability

Dependability is a way to make and get consistency of data will be found by the researcher so that the data can be dependable. One way to make the dependable data was by applying triangulation. Based on Denzin (1970:3), there



are four types of triangulation including data, investigator, theoretical, and methodological triangulation. Thus, to get the dependability of data analysis, the writer uses theories triangulation which use more than one theoretical framework in interpreting data. The theories selected by the researcher is theory of speech act by Yule (1996), illocutionary act classification by Searle (1996), and perlocutionary acts classification by Austin (1962).

#### 4. Conformability

The concept of confirmability is the qualitative investigator's comparable concern to objectivity. The role of triangulation in promoting such confirmability must again be emphasised, in this context to reduce the effect of investigator bias, Miles and Huberman (1994) consider that a key criterion for confirmability is the extent to which the researcher admits his or her own predispositions. The researcher uses a triangulation technique to achieve the confirmability by consulting the data to students of linguistics, colleagues and peers. However, the researcher uses the conformability aspect to check the data and matches the data with experts' theories to analyze.