**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

 This chapter describes research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis and interpretation.

1. **Research Design**

 In my opinion, research is a systematic process of collecting and logically analyzing information (data) for some purposes. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument. The analysis in this thesis uses the library research which is applied the descriptive qualitative method. The result of this thesis will describe the use politeness theories especially the illocutionary acts to minimize FTA in realizing polite conversation between the addresser and the addressee.

 Anita (2009:16) states that in linguistics, what the mean of research is the any activities to collect, analyze the data, and present the result of data analysis, and it is done in systematic way and used the formal theory and method.

 Nawawi (1993) states that descriptive method used to mean as procedure of problem-solving which investigated by figures/ depict subject situation/ research object (someone, institute, society etc.) at the present based on observable fact or as it were mark sense.

 In this study, the writer would analyze the data found which is in the form of conversational fragments in the movie script of “Twilight Movie”. The writer uses Qualitative research because the data in the research in the form of words on the dialogue of the film. According to Bodgan and Biklen (1982:27) Qualitative research are descriptive data, The data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than the numbers.

1. **Data and Data Source**

 I get the data from the data source as my research data in the form of conversational frgaments. As quoted from Anita (2009), main source of data in Qualitative research is the utterance or people's behavior and the other source are letters, pictures, and statistics. According to Donald (2002:425) in qualitative research the data collected are subject’s experience and subject’s perspective. Qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of people, events, places, conversations, and so on.

The data of this research are the conversational fragments of the main characters in twilight movie containing Illocutionary Acts, FTA, and Politeness Strategies. In obtaining the data I use selected conversational fragments of the main characters which have relationship with illocutionary acts, FTA, and politeness strategies to make easier in and interpreting the data. The primary data source of the research is the movie scripts that are focused in "Twilight movie". It assumes that the movie scripts contain illocutionary act (Assertive acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Declarative acts, and Commisive acts) to minimize FTA by realizing the politeness strategies. The secondary data sources of the research are the subtitle scripts of “Twilight Movie”.

1. **Data collection**

 Data collecting method is the writer’s way in collecting the data. In the collecting data, the researcher uses the documentary technique by obtaining the data from the movie scripts, notes or even the pictures of twilight film. The most appropriate instrument in this research is the researcher himself. The research object of documentary method is human being. It deals with document and recording of the main characters’ attitude and the style to convey the message in the conversation.

Donald ary (2002:435) implies that qualitative research may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under the study. These documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, letters official, such as files, reports that have been prepared by observer of an event or setting; or document of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. A primary source is a document written by someone who has had firsthand experience with phenomenon under the study. The data source is secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others, but did not directly experience it.

According to Arikunto (2002) documentary technique is used to collect data based on transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, agenda, and many more. In this study, the writer uses documentary technique to collect the data about the utterances in the conversation used by the main characters in "Twilight movie".

To collect data, the writer takes the following stages;

1. Watching and understanding the movie from the beginning until the ending.
2. Selecting the conversational fragments used by the main characters containing the illocutionary acts (Representative/Assertive acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Declarative acts, and Commisive acts) to find out what is the interconnection between illocutionary acts and politeness strategies in realizing polite and proper conversation to minimize FTA between the addresser and the addressee.
3. **Credibility and Dependability**
4. **Credibility**

 The validity/credibility is the measurement of whether or not the data found by the researcher represent a “credible” interpretation from the original data source. According to Donald ary (2002:451-456) validity/credibility of qualitative research depends on attending of the issue of validity. Credibility in qualitative research concerns to the truthfulness accuracy of the findings. The term most frequently used by qualitative researchers to refer to this characteristic is credibility. Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry’s findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research participants as accurately as possible and must provide assurances in the report that the obligation was met. Krefting (1991:215) suggests that qualitative study is considered credible when it “presents such accurate description or interpretations of human experience that people who also share that experience would immediately recognize the description”.

In relation with the credibility in research, Eisner (1998) defines structural corroboration as means through which multiple types of data are related to each other to support or contradict the interpretation and evaluation of a state of affairs. Structural corroboration uses different sources of data (data triangulation) and different methods (method triangulation). When different procedures and different data sources are in agreement, there is corroboration. The trustworthiness of the result of the data analysis is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the research's biases and prejudices. In this study the technique used was triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is used to describe the research in which multiple perspectives are taken reality being described Allison (1999: 66). Hammersly and Atkins (1983) say that, "triangulation is not the combination of different kinds of data verse, but rather and attempt to relate different sort of data.

 To get the trustworthiness of data analysis, I used Evidence Based on Structural Corroboration to make my data credible in analyzing the data related to the theory of illocutionary acts from Searle’s theory as the follow: (Representative/Assertive acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Commisive acts, and Declarative acts) by analyzing the different the sort of data. To check the trustworthiness of my data analysis, I used triangulation technique to make the trustworthiness the result of data by interpreting and combining the result of data analysis of the politeness strategy by Searle and conversational fragments containing Representative/Assertive acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Declarative acts, and Commisive acts theories in the movie script. After I got the result of data from different sort of conversational fragments, then I seen that those data in agreement with other data. Thus, It could be called “evidences based on corroboration”. Then the last step was to know whether yes or no those analyzed data containing FTA to answer the statement of the research problems. If there were threats inside the conversational fragments, I would use the politeness strategy from Leech’s Theory.

1. **Dependability**

 Dependability is the way of the researcher to make the consistency of data found or findings by using such kinds of variation to get the dependable data. Qualitative researchers speak of dependability rather than reliability. Recall that reliability in qualitative research has to do with consistency of behavior, or the extent to which data and findings would be similar if the study were replicated. However, unlike quantitative research, where tight controls enhance reliability, qualitative studies expect variability because the context of studies changes. Thus, consistency I looked at as the extent to which variation can be tracked or explained. This is referred as dependability.

 One way to make the dependable data was by applying Triangulation. Triangulation was a method to enhance researcher’s understanding about what was being investigated. Triangulation didn’t determine the truth about social phenomenon or cancel out bias and any one research method of data source, rather the purpose. According to Akyunina (2008:35) the purpose oftriangulation is to increase one understanding of whatever is being investigated. Thus, to get the dependability of data analysis, I used different sort of the data. In this case, I used different sort of the conversational fragments from the theory of illocutionary acts. After I got the result of data analysis from all conversational fragments, I decided the conclusion whether or not the illocutionary acts containing FTA. If there were the threats what politeness strategy should be use to minimize it. In this research, I used politeness strategy by Searle and illocutionary acts by Leech.

1. **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

 Data analysis is time-consuming and valuable part of the research, because typically the researcher faces kinds of data from many sources, such as from field notes, interview transcript, reflection and information from documents. Those data have to examine and interpret by researcher. According to Donald Ary (2002), Data analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching, for significant patterns, and discovering what is important, the task can appear overwhelming, but becomes manageable when broken down into stages. Four steps are involved in data analysis: organizing the data, summarizing the data, interpreting the data and reporting the data.

1. **Organizing**

 Bodgan and Bicklen (1998) suggest that the researcher can actually begin some data analysis in the field, while collecting the data. You can begin to narrow the focus of the study, write observer comments, compares data with working hypothesis, and so on. The first thing to do in organizing is to reduce the data, which is done through a process called *Coding*. You identify each unit of meaning (category) by choosing a word or a phrase that describe the essence of the category; these words become the code for the categories.

 The first step to organize the data was dividing and categorizing the data based on the sort of illocutionary acts (Representative/Assertive acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Declarative acts, and Commisive acts) and politeness strategy (tact maxim, generosity maxim, modest maxim, agreement maxim, approbation maxim, declarative maxim and sympathy maxim). The aim of this categorizing was to make easier in analyzing the data, so the analysis could be conducted as simple as possible. The second step was numbering of each conversational fragment analyzed from the beginning until the ending. This numbering could make easier when the researcher analyzed the data. Then, the last step was making scope by analyzing just the main characters’ conversational fragments in which pertains the theories of illocutionary acts. The aim of this step was to restrict the analysis so that it didn’t going across the scope of research.

1. **Summarizing**

 The next step is to summarize; here you begin to see what is in the data. Examine all entries with the same code, and then merge these categories into patterns by finding link and connections among categories. Further, this process integrates the data, and you can begin to make some statements about relationship and themes in the data.

 The data in my research was the conversational fragments of the main characters in `Twilight Movie`. After I got the findings from the movie script, I categorized those findings into several categories. The first was Assertive data. Here, I put the data that keep in touch with assertive theory. The second was Directive data. In this category, I put the data in which related to the directive data as mentioned in the theory. The third was Expressive data in which I put the data based on the Expressive theory. The fourth was the Commissive data in which I put the selected data that was match with commissive theory. The fifth was the Declarative data in which I put the data based on the declarative theory. After I finished in making analysis from each category of data, I combined the conclusion of analysis from each category find out whether or not the result of analysis containing FTA. If there were threats, I would use Leech’s theory of politeness strategies to minimize FTA. Politeness strategy involved (tact maxim, generosity maxim, modest maxim, agreement maxim, approbation maxim, declarative maxim and sympathy maxim).

1. **Interpreting**

 Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of study participants, and abstracting important understanding from them. It is inductive process, in which you make generalizations based on the connections and common aspects among the categories and patterns. The quality of the interpretation depends on the background, perspective, knowledge, and theoretical orientation of the researcher. Although interpretation is personal and proceeds without set rules, this doesn’t mean that the qualitative researcher can rely strictly on personal feelings when interpreting the data.

 In this phase was the process of analysis the data starting from general analysis come to specific analysis. I analyzed it from each category of data by giving the number of data to make easier in the process of analysis and also to find out the result analysis of each data. Before I gave the analysis, I put the description of the context of conversation to make clearer understanding about the analysis. After the description of the context was given, I analyzed the data depend on the addressers’ intention, the context of conversation based the story in the movie, skill, knowledge, etc. after all the data analyzed and findings are determined, I gave the conclusion and suggestion of the research. The prominent point must be underlined if there are threats in data analysis, I would use Leech’s theories of politeness strategy to minimize the FTA between the addresser and the addressee.

1. **Reporting**

 The last step for qualitative research was to write about what he or she saw, heard, and now understands about the phenomenon that was investigated. In this step the researcher reported the result of data analysis in the conclusion after analyzing and interpreting the data then made suggestion to other people if wanted to conduct the research with the similar topic.