

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method that is used to analyze the data. First, it will explain the approach of the study. Then the data will be described and chosen by the researcher. The last, the collection and data analysis will be presented.

#### **3.1 The Nature of the Research**

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. This means that this research analyzes the data by describing the data in details. Qualitative research usually uses methods such as interview, observation, and document utilization. Bogdan and Tylor—at least in Moleong's book—state that the qualitative method is such as a procedure of research, and procedure of data descriptive, which from written words, or speech of human and attitudes can be survey (1975:5). According to Arikunto's (2002:310), the descriptive research was not purposed for examine some hypothesis, but only reality about kind of the same time, this research is qualitative because the data analyzed are not in the forms of numbers (or numeric) but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences.

The descriptive research only focus on the type of illocutionary acts to the situation studied. Based on Kirk and Miller in Moleong's book argue that the qualitative method is a tradition social science, which of fundamental depend to observation of human in their area and released with them in languages and

terminology (1986:9). Qualitative research—at least in Moleong’s view—is a research that want to comprehend what the phenomena are going on through the subject of research, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on.

### **3.2 The Source of the Data and Data**

According to Lofland in Moleong’s book says that the primary sources of qualitative research are words, and action, document is an addition of (2011:157).The source of the data that is used by researcher in this research is the conversations from short story of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* that was written by Hemingway in 1933. The data take from the utterances of the old man and two waitress of the story.

Moleong’s argues that data can be found on personal documents such as letter, diary, story, and so on (2011:159). In selecting the data to be analyzed, the researcher picks up some utterances. Not all of utterances will be analyzed, but utterances are assumed that contain types of speech act and politeness maxim from short story of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. Then, these utterances are listed in order.

### **3.3 Technique of Data Analysis**

The short story of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* is taken from the internet. To get the data, first of all the researcher read the short story of *A clean, Well-Lighted Place* for several times. Then, the researcher collects the data which are

the speech act utterances that have taxonomy factions and politeness in the short story. Finally, she identifies (from the illocutionary and perlocutionary) the using or flouting maxim of the utterances found. The result of the data collection will be presented in chapter IV as the presentation of the data.

### **3.4 Steps of Data Analysis**

In analyzing the speech acts in the utterance spoken in the short story, the researcher performed several steps, as follows:

3.5.1 Dividing the source of data is into fragments based on specific theme where the conversation happens.

3.5.2 Coding each fragment.

3.5.3 Deciding the types of speech acts produced by the speaker. Here, Searle's theory of conversation analysis is applied.

3.5.6 Identifying the politeness speech acts that are used by two waitress to the old man by listing utterances which contain those speech acts.

3.5.6 Describing the possible cause of the politeness speech acts that taken by the speakers.