CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research method that is used to analyze the data. The method explains the approach of the research, then the way collected and analyzed the data. Therefore, this chapter is divided into 4 (four) sub chapters: research design, source of data, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

In analyzing the research, the researcher utilizes qualitative research to analyze the data. Creswell (2007:39) defines qualitative research as form of research in which the researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear, and understand. And the interpretation cannot be separated from background, history, context, and prior understanding of the researchers. Meanwhile if it only uses the interpretation of the researchers, it can be said that qualitative research will not result an absolute conclusion. However, Johnstone (cited in McMenamin, 2002) views that in qualitative analysis, the researcher can discover and say things that are plausible and relevant to practical problems and important for their understanding of how language and society work. Moreover, Creswell (2007:37) states qualitative research begins with assumption, a worldview, a theoretical lens to the procedures involved in studying social or human problems. The assumption here means the interpretation of the researcher in which has been explained that qualitative research is not only the assumption, but it is also related to the worldview and theoretical lens that shapes the research.

In this qualitative research, the researcher gives a description to explain the problem, the theory, the analysis, and the result. Based on Creswell's definition, the result of qualitative research is mostly a long description of several individuals and also includes themes or broad categories that represent the researcher's finding (2012:18). In addition, Cohen (cited in McMenamin, 2002) states that "qualitative description is a first-order step; measurement depends on meaningful discovery, description, and categorization of linguistic elements". Based on those definitions of qualitative research, it can be concluded that this research applies descriptive qualitative research because this research analyzed the data using explanation and description.

By applying the theory of descriptive qualitative research, the researcher used a syi'ir that is generally known as a poem as the data to be analyzed. As Creswell's view, the researchers conduct qualitative research when they want to write in a literary, flexible style that conveys stories, or theaters, or poems, without the restrictions of formal academic structure of writing (2007:40). In analyzing the data, this research focuses on identifying the utterances in "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton" to figure out the intended meaning related to the theory of illocutionary acts. In addition, this research method also uses to categorize each stanza in the syi'ir based on five general functions of illocutionary act proposed by Searle descriptively.

3.2 Source of the Data

The data of this research are the utterances in each stanza of "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton". The source of the data is in script form that is taken from Mimbar

Magazine, November, 2012 edition. It is taken from website (Jatim kemenag, 2012). The data are also supported by the video that is accessed from website (youtube, 2012) on February 4th, 2014.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the research relies on the script form and the video (youtube) of "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton". The technique of data collection has been divided into several steps, as follows.

3.3.1   Reading the script

In the first step of collecting the data, the researcher reads several times the script that has been taken from Mimbar Magazine, November, 2012 edition in order to figure out the intended meaning in "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton". Besides, to validate and support the data textually correct, the researcher watches the video of "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton" which is directly sung by gus Nizam. Those can be as the supporting data to prove that the data taken from magazine are in line with the syi'ir sung by gus Nizam and give more understanding about the intended meaning of the syi'ir.

3.3.2   Retranscribing the script

After reading the script several times, the researcher retranscribes the script containing the intended meaning as the main data analyzed in this research. The script of the data should be relevant to the study of illocutionary act based on the theory in chapter II.

3.3.3   Numbering each stanza in "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton"

In the final step of collecting the data, the researcher divides the syi'ir and gives number in each stanza. In order to make the stanzas easier to be analized, they are numbered based on the sequence of the stanzas themselves in Syi'ir Tanpo Waton that consists of 13 (thirteen) stanzas.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the reseacher analyzes them based on the theory in chapter II. In analyzing the data, the reseacher uses the following steps.

3.4.1   Describing each stanza in detail

In the first step of analyzing the data, the researcher describes and explains in detail what the speaker said in each stanza to facilitate in analyzing the intended meaning of each stanza.

3.4.2   Finding the illocutionary acts

After describing each stanza in the previous step, to answer the statement of the problem 1.2.1 "what are the illocutionary acts contained in "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton"", in this step, the researcher analyzes each stanza in order to figure out the illocutionary act as the speaker's intention.

3.4.3   Analyzing the function of illocutionary acts

From each stanza that has been found the illocutionary act, the researcher analyzes the function of the illocutionary act in each stanza for answering the

statement of the problem 1.2.2 "what are the possible function of illocutionary acts used in "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton"".

3.4.4 Categorizing each stanza in "Syi'ir Tanpa Waton"

After doing all those steps, finally the researcher categorizes each stanza based on the five functions of the illocutionary act theory proposed by Searle. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.