

## CHAPTER 3

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1. Research Approach

In the study of interference of Javanese language towards the perceived use of English directive speech act, the writer applies qualitative approach because pragmatic knowledge by definition is highly sensitive to social and cultural features of context. (Kasper and Schmidt, 1996, p.160).

The writer applies qualitative approach, since one of the features of qualitative research which is proposed by Bogdan (1992, p.30) is descriptive. It is appropriate with the aim of this study, which is to analyze role of Geertz's Javanese linguistic in directive speech acts. According to Merriam (1998, p.17), qualitative research is descriptive when the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures. It is suitable for this study, since this study tries to describe and explain the politeness strategies and speech act types in representative examples of directive speech acts.

##### 3.1.1. Discourse Completion Test

Generally, the most authentic data in pragmatics research is spontaneous speech gathered by ethnographic observation (Manes and Wolfson, 1981, p.200).

But, it has already become common understanding that supplying data naturally is very difficult conducted and needed long time (Nadar, 2009, p.109). Therefore, the writer uses Discourse Completion Test (DCT) instrument to collect the data which was created by Blum-kulka (1982) to find out politeness strategies and speech act types of participants. DCT is a questionnaire containing a set of very briefly described situations designed to elicit a particular speech act (Varghese and Billmyer, 1996). This instrument had been used in Bardovi Halig's research. Bardovi Harlig (1991) studied rejection in English by native speaker of English contrasted with non native speaker of English by using Discourse Completion Test (DCT) instrument. As the result, non native speaker of English used certain rejection compared with native speakers of English. Although, the DCT has been found to bias the response towards less negotiation, less hedging, less repetition, less elaboration, less variety and less talk (Beebe and Cummings, 1985, p.71). But the DCT usage is very effective for many purposes, such as: collecting many data quickly; making imitation of natural situation; studying certain speech which is naturally often used by society; getting cultural condition and psychological understanding which may influence speech; and determining kinds of refusal, apology, farewell, and anything else in the speaker's mind (Kasper and Dahl, 1991, p.37).

### **3.2. Location, Population, Sample**

Location of this study is Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia. The writer chooses the location since it is one of university in island of Java. Thus it is considered that most of the students who are studying there are Javanese people.

Population of this study is the second semester of Javanese students in English Department, Airlangga University (academic year 2008). The writer considers and limits the population for some reasons. Since as non native speaker of English, the Javanese students are faced with foreign language (English) competence, they should use English in their study. In addition, they are also considered to have skill of English because they used to learn English in their school and still continue learning English at the level of university. These reasons are interference of Javanese language towards the perceived use of English directive speech act.

Sample of this study is 45 Javanese students in English Department, Airlangga University (academic year 2008) who are taking the second semester, living in island of Java and using Javanese language. The sample is taken by random sampling.

### **3.3. Technique of Data Collection**

In this study, the writer collects the response of 16 situational contexts towards directives English speech act by using DCT instrument follows these steps:

### **3.3.1. Asking for Permission to the Participant**

Getting permission from the participants to do this research, the writer explains the aim of this data to the participants. In order, all the responses will remain anonymous and be kept confidential.

### **3.3.2. Distributing DCT to the participant**

After getting permission, DCT instrument is distributed to the participants by random sampling since referring to taking a number of independent observations from the same probability distribution towards the Javanese student participants. The writer asks them to write down naturally what they would say as if they are taking part in the 16 situational contexts in DCT. DCT is a questionnaire containing a set of very briefly described situations designed to elicit a particular speech act. In this instrument, the situational context determines status, familiarity and age grading.

### **3.4. Technique of Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the writer conducts the following steps. First, the writer reads the data and continued by differ the response of 16 situational contexts of Javanese linguistic etiquette. Second, the writer calculates and describes tendency of politeness strategies in each situational context of directive speech acts. Third, the writer calculates and describes tendency of speech act

types in each situational context of directive speech acts. The last, the writer concludes the role of Javanese linguistic etiquette in directive speech acts.