# CHAPTER III

# METHOD OF THE STUDY

## 3.1    Research Approach

In this study, the writer used qualitative approach. The reason is that this approach could help the writer in collecting and analyzing the data that is the use of politeness strategies on refusal produced by students of an Islamic school at Pondok Pesantren Al-Ishlah Lamongan. According to Neuman (1991, p. 328), qualitative research entire orientation is organized around theorizing, collecting, and analyzing qualitative data. It is a research mode that is used to collect and analyze empirical proof to explain social life. The analyzing of qualitative data proceeds by obtaining the data or generalizations from evidence and organizing the data to present a consistent. Punch (1998, p. 242) states that qualitative approach deals with cases in social life context. In other word, it is usually used to analyze the problems which occur in social circumstances. In addition, the qualitative approach is suitable for this study since it deals with cases in social life context.

Then, the writer did direct observation and recorded the use of politeness strategies on refusal produced by students of an Islamic school at Pondok Pesantren Al-Ishlah Lamongan. The direct observation aims for knowing the situation and condition in that field. She paid attention, watched, and listened carefully to the politeness strategies that occur in that place. The writer did non participant observation because the writer did not join the conversation. She

recorded the participants' utterances directly. It aims at collecting data naturally and for analyzing data objectively.

Finally, the writer used a descriptive analysis method for analyzing the data. It is because this descriptive analysis method is appropriate with the aim of this study, which is to describe and analyze the use of politeness strategies on refusal used by students of an Islamic school at Pondok Pesantren Al-Ishlah Lamongan. In this study, the collected data are analyzed qualitatively, and then the result of the analysis will then be interpreted descriptively.

## 3.2    The Location, Population and Sample

The study took place in an Islamic School at Pondok Pesantren Al-Ishlah, Sendang, Lamongan. The reason of choosing this school because it uses two languages: Arabic and English in daily conversation. The rule of this Islamic school requires them to use one language for one week, so in every occasion, they must be able to speak Arabic or English.

The population of this study was Madrasah Aliyah students of Pondok Pesantren Al-Ishlah which is located in Sendang, Lamongan. While the sample of this study was twenty five students who are in eleven (XI) class which consist of nineteen female students and sixteen male students. They come from different places that are one student comes from Surabaya, nine students come from Lamongan, five students come from Semarang, five students come from Gresik, three students come from Tuban, and the rest come from Paciran. The age of them is average that are fifteen students who are seventeen years old, five students are

sixteen years old, and four students are fifteen years old, and one student is eighteen years old.

## 3.3      Technique of data collection

In collecting the data, firstly, the writer asked permission to the headmaster of the school. Secondly, she did observation for about three days in some places that were at canteen, class room, and basket ball field. It aimed to determine the number of participants and to know the conversations which appear on there. The writer choosen those place because in that place, the conversation among students happens in informal situation. The writer did non participant observation because the writer did not join the conversation. The recording and observation were conducted at 24 April 2010 to 3 June 2010. It started on Saturday to Monday at 11.45 am to 12.15 am for 3 x 30 minutes/meeting. It was done in three different places: canteen, class room, and basket ball field. Then, the writer asked a permission to record the participants' conversation. After she got permission, she recorded the utterances of refusal produced by students by using mobile phone-recorder. The recording was done with the participants' awareness that they were being recorded. In order to get the data naturally, the writer let the students to speak any topics. Then, as the running time, the participants were not aware if they were recorded. After those steps, the writer transcribed the data.

In short, there are three steps of data collection those are:

1.      Asking permission to the headmaster of the school

2.      Observing the place for three days

3.    Requesting permission to record the conversation

4.    Recording the conversation

5.    Making transcription of the data

## 3.4    Technique of data analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer did some steps. First, the writer analyzed the data. Secondly, she classified the data into the types of politeness strategies. The writer narrowed the data into the strategies of politeness strategies. Then, the writer interpreted the data based on the politeness strategies on refusal used by the participants.. Lastly, the writer concluded the all findings of the collected data.

Briefly, the steps of data analysis are:

1.    Analyzing the data based on politeness strategies

2.    Classifying the data based on the type of politeness strategies used by the students on refusal

3.    Narrowing the data into the strategies of politeness strategies

4.    Interpreting the data based on the politeness strategies

5.    Making a conclusion.