

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents the methods that the writer used in collecting the data which consist of four parts subchapter. First subchapter is the explanation on the research approach that the writer used. The next subchapter is the description of participants of the study, the data sources, and the technique of data collection. The last part of this chapter is the description of technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

Research method is one of important parts in every conducted research. A research will gain a good result if it is done by using a precise method. Thus, research method is a tool, procedure and technique that was chosen in conducting a research (Yulianto, 2013).

In doing this study, the writer used a qualitative method that considered as appropriate with the aim of this study. It was related to the understanding of some aspect of social life, and its method which generate words rather than numbers, as data for analysis (Patton & Cochsan, 2002). Qualitative method attempts to capture and understand individual definitions, descriptions, and meanings of events. It also aims to understand the experiences and attitudes towards the participant through some procedures like observation and description for instance.

The selected method enabled the writer to conduct a research towards the participants since the main data needed by the writer are the utterances of the

main participants while engaged in a natural-setting dialogue. Natural setting is needed because this research deal with and focusing on human activities and their daily habit.

This descriptive study also focused on the concept of case study research. Case study is a study of a limited system which emphasized the unity and the wholeness of its system, but bounded from the aspects which relevant to the obstacles inside the research (Stake, 1988). In addition, Punch (1998) stated that the purpose of case study is to understand the case in depth, and in its natural setting, recognizing its complexity and content.

3.2 Participants of the Study

Since it was a case study, it involved only the main subject who was an Indonesian mother as the major participant and the other participant is the child. The result of this case study cannot be generalized for all of Indonesian mother as well as the subject on this study. The result then would only sufficient for the participant who involve in this study and for contribution to the later studies.

The participants of this study consist of two people; they are couple of Indonesian mother and son. These participants are a working mother and a pre-schooler aged three years old that live in the downtown of Surabaya. The name of the mother is Uniek Dewi Puspitasari (Bunda) aged 31 and her son named Muhammad Rafif Brahmastya (or usually called with Rafif/Afif/Apip) aged 3. The mother was born in Surabaya and got her latest education in Diploma. She is

a worker in one of elementary school in Surabaya. Her son is a pre-schooler of a PAUD (playgroup) near the house.

As a family who live in Surabaya, they speak both in Indonesia and Javanese language. Instead of his mother and father, the son also takes care by his nanny during the day since his parents are working. The quality time of mother and son usually happened in the evening after the mother go home from works. The parents, especially the mother, are active in having communication with her son.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

As what mentioned above, this study used a qualitative method which interview and observation are used to collect the data. This method enabled the writer to observe and describe the directive speech acts that appears from the utterances of mother while having a dialogue with the son.

The process of data collection held in the house of the participants. The writer first held an interview to the mother to get some information related to the background of the participants. After that, the writer asked the mother to start the conversation with the son. The dialogue between mother and son was audio-recorded as the source of data. The writer also did not forget to take some notes on some important things while recording the dialogues.

The dialogues of the mother and child was recorded by using a mobile phone recorder twice every week for a month. Each recording need approximately 30 minutes, taken in various daily activities between mother and son, such as in

studying time, feeding time, or playing time. At last, the writer collected all the recordings that has been obtained and made the transcription of the dialogues between the participants.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

There were several steps to process the data that had been collected by the writer. After record the dialogues and transcribe the recordings into orthographic transcription, the writer then started to analyse the data. The writer focused on the utterances of the two participants to be observed due to the limitation of data. The disruptive voices that was not related to the dialogue are ignored and not listed in the transcription. Since this study does not discuss about the effects of mother's utterances on the child, it will not examine the perlocutionary act in data analysing process.

After that the writer determined and classified the data (utterances) based on illocutionary act proposed by Bach & Harnish (1979), such as: constatives, directives, commissives and acknowledgments. The writer then focused on the mother's utterances that specifically show the forms of directive speech acts before classified it more detail into the subtype of directive speech acts which are: requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives, and advisories.

Afterwards, the writer classified them into the six subtypes, analysed the forms of directive speech acts that found in mother's utterances and described each of them. Subsequently, the interpretation of directive speech acts used by the mother in her utterances was made. In this step, the writer tried to relate the

mother's utterances with the context of each different dialogues with her child. As the final step, the writer made conclusions about the findings of the study.