CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter will talk about the method, participants, and also the techniques that the writer used in analyzing the data. There are several sub-chapters on this section; research approach, participants, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

In this study, the writer emphasized on the analysis of the use of politeness strategies within the interrogation process conducted by the two police officers of Criminal Investigation to the claimant. Therefore, the writer will use descriptive qualitative approach.The consideration of using qualitative approach is based on the need of the data to be analyzed and elaborated deeply. As noted byCreswell (2008, p. 26) that qualitative method uses to explore and understand the meaning and let the researchers make interpretations of the meaning of the data. What Creswell said is suitable for this study since the data is needed to be analyzed and elaborated clearly and there is no numerical data in this study.

The writer used case study method because this study can't be generalized. According to Yin (2009), case study allows investigators to retain the holistic and meaningful characteristics of real-life events – such as individual life cycles, small

group behavior, organizational and managerial processes, neighborhood change, school performance, international relations, and the maturation of industries. Police officers of Criminal Investigation as the investigators can be conclued as a small group which has unique characteristic that interesting to be studied. At last, the writer also tried to relate the data with some theories presented in literature review.

3.2   Participants

The participants of this study are the police officers as the investigators and a person who came to the police office to make a report about criminal case or criminal offense that he faced who also known as a claimant. There were two police officers and a person who was being interrogated in this section of interrogation. The writer named the investigators as Police 1 and Police 2. Both the investigators are male and so does the claimant. Police 1 and Police 2 are about 30 years old, while the claimant is about 60 years old. In this case, Police 1 is the one who responsible in interrogating the claimant. Therefore, Police 1 is more dominating the interaction than Police 2. Police 2 only try to help Police 1 whenever he needed help.

3.3   Data Source

The data source will be taken from the dialogue between the police officers and the claimant during the investigation at Criminal Investigation Division or also known as *Badan Reserse Kriminal(Bareskrim)* Polda East Java. The investigators asked some questions to the claimant then he answered it

directly. Sometimes the investigators also gave response when the claimant asked or stated something. When the claimant answered the questions, Police 1 was typing down the answers. After all the questions have been questioned and answered by the claimant, the police printed out the official report and let the claimant read it whether it is compatible or not with the case he experienced. The interrogation was placed in a room occupied by 1 to 2 police officers and took duration about 2 hours.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

There are several procedures in collecting the data. First of all, the writer asked for permission to division of Criminal Investigation Polda East Java related to the research that will be conducted. After getting the approval, the writer conductedpre-observation by interviewing one of the intvestigator to collect more information. The information that were obtained from the interview also can be used to support the interpretation of the data. After doing those steps, the writer joined and noticed the interrogation process to obtain the data. The data was in the form of audio recording from the dialogue between the police officers as the investigators and claimant during the interrogation. The police officer only allowed the writer to observe only for one case with the consideration of academic research because an interrogation process is not something that can be consumed by public. It took about two hours.

The data will be collected by recording the voice of the participants. The recording then will be transcribed by using orthographic transcription. According

to Crystal and Varley (1998, p. 36), orthographic transcription is a form of transcript by writing down what is heard from the tape without giving phonetic details. It is one of the techniques of transforming spoken language into a written form and it is thought to be suitable transcription technique since the research only focus on the form of politeness strategies used, not the phonetic. After that, the transcription will be analyzed one-by-one by using some theories that related to this study which have been presented on the previous section.

3.4   Techniques of Data Analysis

At data analysis stage, there are also some steps that the writer did. The data that has been transcribed then analyzed by using Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of Face Threatening Act (FTA) and politeness strategies. At this stage, the writer classified or grouped the dialogue that contain politeness strategies into four types of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson. The writer focused on the utterances produced by the police officers that contain politeness strategies either when they asked or gave response to the claimant. After classifying them, the writer analyzed what is the most frequent strategy used by the police officers, then the writer made an interpretation of the data. After all, the writer will make a conclusion of the whole elaboration.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS