

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 Research Approach**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This method was chosen because it is a process of research and understanding which investigates social phenomena and human's problems. According to Wolcott (1994), qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive. It means that the researcher makes an interpretation of the data. This includes developing a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data for themes or categories, and finally making an interpretation or drawing conclusions about its meaning personally and theoretically, stating the lessons learned, and offering further questions to be asked.

Furthermore, Bogdan and Taylor ( in Moleong, 2007:3) stated that qualitative method is a research procedure whose procedures of descriptive data are in forms of written and spoken words from people as well as the behaviour of the observed respondents. It means that the interpretation is made by the writer relied on some theories from library research without concerning statistical data which are related to quantitative study (Moleong, 2008).

The characteristics of qualitative method are intensive, careful recording of what happen in the setting; analytic reflection on the documentary records obtained and reporting the result by means of detailed description interpretative commentary (Stainback, 2003). It is the same with the process that the writer used

in gathering data from badminton commentator whose the last result is transcription from commentatator in final Djarum Sirkuit Nasional Surabaya video.

### **3.2 Source of the Data**

The data of this research were taken from television that is TVRI station. It is a television program showing news, film or sport such as badminton event. The writer took the play by play descriptions of three matches in Djarum Sirkuit Nasional Surabaya 2012 as sample of the data. The data was taken on November, 24<sup>th</sup> 2012 at 13.00 – 16.00 p.m live and in Sudirman Sport Stadium Badminton which is located on Kertajaya Indah Timur Street No. 8 South Surabaya or Gubeng. In brief, the commentators and the matches taken as the source of the data are described below.

1. The two badmiton commentators are:

Zul Silvy Mukhtar and Juang Cahyadi.

Juang Cahyadi gave some commentaries of the player action in play-by-play. He also accompanied his partner Zul Silvy Mukhtar to comment on the matches.

2. The three matches are:

Match 1

In match 1 is the game which played by double players between Abu Bakar and Riki Alverino from Djarum Kudus rival with Elen Frederika and Fajar Alvian from SGS PLN.

**The players are:**

- **Players from Djarum Kudus :**
  - o Abu Bakar
  - o Ricky Alverino
- **Players from SGS PLN :**
  - o Elen Frederika
  - o Fajar Alvian

### **Match 2**

**In match 2 is the single player game between Bayu Pangestu from Djarum Kudus rival with Ari Januari from Tangkaspek.**

- **Player from Djarum Kudus**
  - o Bayu Pangestu
- **Player from Tangkaspek :**
  - o Ari Januari

### **Match 3**

**The game in match 3 is double female players between Nyi Ketut Mahadewi and Nila from Suryanaga rival with Putri Sekar Taji and Afni Fadilah from Jayaraya.**

- **Player from Suryanaga**
  - o Nyi Ketut Mahadewi

- Nila
- Player from Jayaraya
  - Putri Sekar Taji
  - Afni Fadilah

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

In collecting the data, the writer used some steps or procedures. The basic technique that the writer chose in this research is observation. Then, the writer watched and recorded the conversation of badminton commentator during the matches. After that, recording the interaction and communication using tape recorder.

The writer recorded the conversation by putting tape recorded in front of the television. The data recorded from television because it is clearer than in the stadium. It was recorded from the beginning until the end for about four hours of the game. After the data were collected, then the writer listened to the recording and transcribed the conversation orthographically.

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

The technique of data analysis starts from choosing the the distinctive vocabularies and put them in a list. The writer listed the vocabulary which features the register of badminton commentator. Next, the writer analyzed and described the use of the vocabulary by using Holmes' theory of social factors or context (2008). Beside using social factors such as participant, setting, topic, and

functions (Holmes, 2008), the writer also used Grice (2008) to determine the meaning of the vocabulary marked register of badminton commentary. Finally, the writer made interpretation of the findings and made conclusion. In short, the techniques of data analysis are as follow:

1. Finding distinctive vocabulary on register whose meaning can not be found in Oxford.
2. Identifying the vocabularies which are peculiar to badminton.
3. Making a list of the vocabularies which become the feature of badminton register.
4. Determining the meaning of the vocabularies which become the feature of badminton register by using Holmes' theory of social factors or context (Holmes, 2008).
5. Matching the meaning of the vocabularies which is based on social factors (Holmes, 2008) and Grice's definition of the vocabularies (Grice, 2008).
6. Making Interpretation.
7. Drawing a conclusion.

# **CHAPTER IV**

# **DISCUSSION**