

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method used in this study. It is designed to address the two research problems that have been outlined in Chapter 1, those are (1) the commissive speech acts performed by the candidates in the debate and (2) how politeness is realized in the use of commissive speech acts. Accordingly, Section 3.1 presents the general design of the study. Furthermore, Section 3.2 presents the procedures for data collection, and Section 3.3 outlines the framework of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Design

The present study is largely qualitative, which is commonly used in exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering questions in order to comprehend a social phenomenon from participant point of view (see Cresswell 1994 in Nurhasanah 2008; Rahmat 2002; Maxwell 1996; Cresswell 2008; Moleong 2008; Alwasilah 2008; Ereaut, 2011; Sukmadinata in Alwasilah, 2011). Accordingly, a qualitative research focuses on situations or people and its emphasis on words rather than number.

The qualitative concern of this study is apparent in the process of data collection, which attempted to obtain the commissive acts in their real, natural context of occurrence. The

qualitative nature is also applied in the identification and classification of commissive speech acts in the debate, which require qualitative consideration.

In addition, descriptive quantification is used to identify the trend in the use of commissive speech acts. This quantification includes frequency count and percentage. The results of this quantification are used to make further interpretation regarding the use of the commissive speech acts, especially with regard to the politeness implication.

### **3.2 Data collection**

The data of the present study are videotaped debate performed by the Banten Gubernatorial candidates. The data were collected by downloading the debate sessions organized by Metro TV on October 2011 from [www.Youtube.com](http://www.Youtube.com). Youtube was chosen due to its reputation as the trusted and largest website in the world in recent years. In fact, it is accessed by people all over the world who use internet. It can be used to find, watch, download and upload the video for various purposes. The sessions that were downloaded, including their sources, are presented in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 The debate sessions on Metro TV

Session	Time	Duration	Source
1	19.18-19.30	11.20	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrbYedaJ4ZM">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrbYedaJ4ZM</a> ,
	19.32-19.43	11.04	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIa6EnL8sHc&amp;w=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIa6EnL8sHc&amp;w=related</a> ,
2	20.53-21.01	7.41	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tO4PQj6Dkg&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tO4PQj6Dkg&amp;feature=related</a> ,
	21.01-21.09	7.09	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIa6EnL8sHc">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIa6EnL8sHc</a>
	21.11-21.18	7.10	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gb7vWpuikcE&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gb7vWpuikcE&amp;feature=related</a>

The host from Metro TV who chaired the debate is Fessy Alwi. The panelists are Siti Zuhro, a regional autonomy expert and Iman Sudirman, an economy observer. There are three candidate couples. The first couple includes Ratu Atut Chosiyah and Rano Karno. They are the incumbent, who has lead Banten province the previous period. The second couple includes Wahidin Halim and Irna Narulita, and the third includes Jazuli Zuwaini and Makmun Muzakki.

The debate lasted about two and a half hours. There were three session in the debate and they were recorded in seven videos. The first session was the questions from the panelists. Each candidate was only given three minutes to answer the questions. The second session contained the questions from a candidate to other candidates. The debate was later transcribed for analysis.

### 3.3 Data analysis

Several steps were taken to analyze the data from the transcription. To answer the first research question, the commissive speech acts were identified and classified based on the speech acts theory developed by Searle (1979) and Yule (2000). For this purpose some illocutionary force indicating devices (IFIDs) were examined, as shown in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 Commissive speech act and its characteristics**

No.	Commissive speech acts	IFID
1.	Promise	Performative verb: promise Force: there is an intention which gives benefit to the hearer.
2.	Guarantee	Performative verb: guarantee Force: the speaker affirms constative the quality of something.
3.	Refusal	Performative verb: refuse Force: there is a negation
4.	Threat	Force: There is an intention from the speaker to give harm or gives no benefit to the hearer.
5.	Volunteer	Performative verb: volunteer Force: when speaker offers his services.
6.	Offer	Performative verb: offer Force: when the speaker offer something to the hearer.

In example [3a] below, the utterance is identified as a promise, which is identifiable from the use of modal auxiliary *akan* 'will'. The utterance shows the speaker's intention to build flats, which is understood to benefit the the hearer.

[3a] Saya *akan* membangun rumah susun untuk memfasilitasi karyawan dan rakyat miskin.

Translation:

I *will* build flats to facilitate employees and poor people.

After the utterances had been classified into types of commissive speech acts, the occurrences of the speech acts were calculated to find their percentage. This quantification was made in order to examine the second research problem, i.e. the implication of politeness in the use of commissive speech acts.

### 3.4 Concluding remarks

This chapter has elaborated the method of the present study, involving its general design, procedures for data collection, and framework of data analysis. This becomes the basis for the activities of data collection and data analysis, the results of which are to be presented in Chapter IV.

