

## RESEARCH METHODS

### 3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to understand the findings of language phenomena of politeness and cooperative principles deeply. Then, the findings tend to be more descriptive. Using the descriptive qualitative approach, this research was aimed at identifying the positive politeness strategies and the types of maxim violation in the *Medea* drama script. Hopefully, it can finally answer the research questions.

### 3.2 Data collection

### 3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data and data source of this research are words, clauses, phrases, and sentences from a drama script by Euripides entitled *Medea*.

### 3.2.2 Research Instrument

In this research the primary instrument was the researcher herself. As the main instrument, researcher had the role of planning, collecting, analyzing and reporting the research findings.

The other instrument of this research was data sheet which were used to note the linguistic phenomena found in the form of utterances. The data sheet helped the researcher to classify, analyze, and interpret the data. The model of the data sheet can be seen in table 1 & table 2 steps of data analysis.

### 3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The technique of data collection used in this research is note-taking. Mahsun in Muhammad (2011) states that note-taking is a technique that allows the researcher to write the data on a data card. Therefore, the data of this research were collected by use the following steps:

**1. Identifying the dialogues that contain of positive politeness and violating of the maxim appear:**

The first step in data analysis was identified the dialogues that contain of positive politeness and violating of the maxim appear. After the researcher collected the data, she identified the dialogues by giving an underline or different color. See the picture below:



No.	Positive Politeness	Data
1.	Noticing, attending to H (her/his interests) (her/his wants)	
	(her/his needs, goods)	20;2...
2.	Exaggerating with H (Interest)	20;3, 20;4,..
	(Approval)	
	(Sympathy)	
3.	Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution	19;3,..
4.	Using in-group identity markers in speech	18;4,..
5.	Seeking agreement in safe topics	
6.	Avoiding disagreement	19;4,..
7.	Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground	21;1, 21;3,..
8.	Joking to put the hearer at ease	



No.	Maxim Violation	Data
1.	Violation of the quantity maxim (QN)	42,1; 43,3;...
2.	Violation of the quality maxim (QL)	
3.	Violation of the relation maxim (RM)	
4.	Violation of the manner maxim (MM)	21;1,...

### 3.3 Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategies and Grice's (1975) theory of cooperative principle to analyze the data. After collecting the data completely from the drama script, the data was analyzed with the use of a referential method. Such a method analyzes the data in reference to the theory employed in this study..

1. Describing the relations of violating maxim when the characters are expressing positive politeness strategies.

After classifying the type of violating maxim and positive politeness happened by the characters in drama script, the researcher described or gave the explanation about the relation between maxim violating in expressing the positive politeness strategies.

Example:

CHORUS: He didn't want to tell on the kid. Like his friends would say he was a snitch. I mean let's be honest, Creon, it wasn't only a sense of honor.

CREON: *You could say that, but* a sense of honor requires a social context.

Explanation:

Chorus said that his son, did not want to discuss about the kid who hit him in the park. It was because his friends would say that he was a snitch. Furthermore, Michael said that it was not only a sense of honour. Creon did not agree with Chorus's statement. However, in expressing her disagreement, he did not say "*I do not agree with you.*" he decided to use hedge words to minimize the imposition when she told her disagreement. By saying "*You could say that. But...*", Creon has saved Chorus's positive face. He did not think that his statement was wrong or false. In this case, he employed a strategy of positive politeness, avoiding disagreement strategy and to express his disagreement about violated quality maxim that gave less information about it.