CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology of this research. It consists of research design, data of the research, data sources, research instruments, techniques of data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research focused on expressive acts uttered by the commentators in "The VoiceUSA 2017". The researcher is interested to analyze the commentators' utterances which are contained the types of expressive acts in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The researcher used qualitative research method to answer the statement of the problems. Qualitative research is characterised by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis (Patton and Cochran, 2002: 2). This research used qualitative method because the data of this study is in the form of words. Thus, this research is descriptive because it is conducted to observe and describe the utterances of the commentators in "The VoiceUSA 2017" which contained the types of expressive acts.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this research were the utterances (words, phrase, clauses, sentences) of the commentators in "The VoiceUSA 2017" which are contained the types of expressive acts. The data was the transcription of 30 videos of judges' comments in "The Voice of USA 2017" which broadcasted from 27thFebruary 2017 to 14th March 2017. The data were collected from the internet site www.youtube.com. The data was in the form of transcription, but the researcher also downloaded the videos because the researcher also needed to watch the videos to get more understanding about what the commentators expressed in the videos.

3.3 Research Instruments

The main instrument of this research is the researcher himself. The researcher is the main instrument of this study because the researcher himself who collected the data, analyzed the data, interpreted the data, and drawn the conclusion of the study. The other instrument of this study was the laptop to help the researcher worked on this study.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

Techniques of data collection are the way of the researcher in collecting the data. The researcher used several steps in collecting the data as followed:

- 1. The researcher searched the videos on YouTube channel which contained the script too.
- 2. After finding the video contained the script, the researcher copied the script and pasted the script into Microsoft Words.
- The researcher also downloaded the videos because the researcher also needed to
 watch the videos to get more understanding about the commentators expression in the
 videos.
- 4. Comparing the videos script with the dialogue of the videos because the researcher needed to recheck it whether both of the videos script and the dialogue in the videos is correct or not.
- 5. The last, the researcher selected the data and identified the data into the types of expressive acts used by the commentators in "The VoiceUSA 2017" by using Searle's IFIDs theory.

3.5 Data Analysis

The researcher used several steps in analyzing the data as these following steps:

1. Identifying the Data

The researcher identified the data which are collected from the transcription of the judges' comments in "The VoiceUSA 2017" videos. Firstly, the researcher identified the selected utterances which contained the types of expressive acts by using IFIDs Searle's theory. During the process of identifying the data, the researcher underlined the utterances which contained the types of expressive acts. After underlining the utterances which contained the types of expressive acts, the researcher identified the data by giving suitable codes to the underlined utterances which contained the types of expressive acts. The following process of identifying the data taken from video 7:

Adam Levine : You, you are a special man. Because the way you do it is

extremely unique to you, and that's the kind of person that can win this thing. P................ Man, I am so excited

to definitely have you on my team.

Tsoul (contestant) : Thank you....

Blake Shelton : Let me tell you something. Did you say you're 29?

Tsoul (contestant) :29 years old.

Blake Shelton : But your voice is like a 50-year-old voice, man. It's got

all the herbs and spices and...

Audience : [Laugh]

Blake Shelton : You're one of a kind, man. Thank you for bringing that

here for us, man. T......

Sample of identifying the data with underlining and coding technique

Codes for the types of expressive acts:

- Praising is coded P
- Thanking is coded T
- Congratulating is coded CO
- Criticizing is coded CR

Moreover, to answer the second research problem, the researcher also identified the the types of strategy used by commentators by giving suitable codes.

Codes for the strategies used by commentators:

- Positive politeness is coded PP
- Bald on record is coded BR
- Off record is coded OR

The following process of identifying the strategies used by the commentators is taken from video 1:

Adam Levine : Holy moly. What's your name?

Sheena (contestant): My name is Sheena Brook. I'm 33.I'm from Fort

Myers Beach, Florida. Thank you. Whoo!

Blake Shelton : First of all, I'm sorry that my button doesn't work,but

congratulations for making it on the show.1/CO/PO

Sheena : Thank you.

Sample of identifying the data by giving codes technique

Note: 1 is the number of video.

CO is the type of expressive acts.

PO is the strategy used by commentators.

2. Classifying the Data

After identifying the utterances which contained the types of expressive acts and the strategies used by the commentators, the researcher classified those utterances by putting it in the table.

| No. | The Types of Expressive Acts | Amount |
|-----|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Expressive praising | •••• |
| 2 | Expressive congratulating | •••• |
| 3 | Expressive thanking | ••••• |
| 4 | Expressive criticizing | •••• |

| Total | •••• |
|-------|------|
| | |

Table 1. Table of classifying the types of expressive acts

| No | Types of Expressive Acts | Types of Strategies and Substrategies | Amount |
|----|--|--|--------|
| 1 | Expressive praising | Positive politeness attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) | •••• |
| 2 | | Positive politeness exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H) | •••• |
| 3 | | Positive politeness intensify interest to H | •••• |
| 4 | Expressive congratulating | Positive politeness attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) | |
| 5 | Positive politeness exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H) | | •••• |
| 6 | | Positive politeness intensify interest to H | •••• |
| 7 | Expressive thanking | Positive politeness attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) | •••• |
| 8 | | Positive politeness include both S and H in the activity | •••• |
| 9 | Expressive criticizing Bald on record strategy | | •••• |
| 10 | | Off record strategy | •••• |

| Total | •••• |
|-------|------|
| | |

Table 2. Table of the types of strategiesused by the commentators

