CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter includes research subject, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. A qualitative research is always descriptive that the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers (Bogdan: 1992). Moreover Cresswell (1992) stated that "we conduct qualitative research because we want to understand the contexts or settings in which participants in a study address a problem or issue" (p.40).

In this study the researcher took qualitative approach because the analysis was about finding and analyzing utterances of the main characters in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll House* that include in the flouting of the maxims of quantity and quality. Besides, the researcher tried to understand the context of the conversation to know the purpose of the main characters in Henrik Ibsen'a *A Doll House* flouted the maxims.

3.2 Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher was the main instrument. The researcher collected and selected the data from the conversations or dialogs which were uttered

by the main characters in *A Doll's House* three-act by Henrik Ibsen that related to the flouting the maxims of quantity and quality. Then, the researcher analyzed the data provided.

3.3 Research Subject

The research subject of this study was the main characters in *A Doll's House* three-act by Henrik Ibsen. There are two main characters in *A Doll's House*, they are Nora and Torvald Helmer. Nora is Torvald Helmer's wife. She is childlike, selfish, romping easily with her three children named Ivar, Bobby, and Emmy. Meanwhile Tolvald Helmer is Nora's husband. He is a bank manager, who does not view Nora as an equal but rather as a plaything or doll to be teased and admired.

3.4 Data and Data Source

The data of this study was in the forms of utterances of Nora and Torvald Helmer, the two main characters in *A Doll's House* three-act by Henrik Ibsen. The researcher took the dialogs from the main characters, Nora and Torvald Helmer and also the dialogs from the supporting characters that involved in both two main characters in *A Doll's House* three-act by Henrik Ibsen.

The data source for this research took from *A Doll's House* three-act by Henrik Ibsen. It contained act one, act two, and act three which were covered in ninety seven pages. *A Doll's House* three-act premiered at the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 21 December 1879, having been published earlier that month and became the world's most performed play by the early 20th century.

3.5 Data Collection

The researcher collected the data by doing the following steps:

- 1. The writer printed out *A Doll's House* three-act play by Henrik Ibsen that she has already have in the PDF-file form.
- 2. The writer read and understood *A Doll's House* three-act play by Henrik Ibsen. To understand the whole content of this *A Doll's House* three-act, the writer read three times or more. To get deeper understanding the writer also looked for everything about it in internet.
- 3. The writer found and collected the data by coding the utterances uttered by the main characters as many as possible containing flout the maxims of quantity and quality.

Data/	Utterances	Flou	uting
Page/		M	M
Chap		Qn	Qi
1/1/I	Nora. There is a shilling. No, keep the change. (The PORTER thanks her, and goes out. NORA shuts the door. She is laughing to herself, as she takes off her hat and coat. She takes a packet of macaroons from her pocket and eats one or two; then goes cautiously to her husband's door and listens.) Yes, he is in. (Still humming, she goes to the table on the right.) Helmer (calls out from his room). Is that my little lark twittering out there? Nora (busy opening some of the parcels). Yes, it is! Helmer. Is it my little squirrel bustling about? Nora. Yes!		X
5/4/I	Helmer. What are little people called that are always wasting money? Nora. Spendthrifts—I know. Let us do as you suggest, Torvald, and then I shall have time to think what I am most in want of. That is a very sensible plan, isn't it? Helmer (smiling), Indeed it is—that is to say, if you were really to save out of the money I give you, and then really buy something for yourself. But if you spend it all on the housekeeping and any number of unnecessary things, then I merely have to pay up again. Nora. Oh but, Torvald— Helmer. You can't deny it, my dear, little Nora. (Puts his arm round her waist.) It's a sweet little spendthrift) but she uses up a deal of money. One would hardly believe how expensive such little persons are!	X	X

19/84		
/III	Helmer. What is this? Do you know what is in this letter?	
	Nora. Yes, I know. Let me go! Let me get out!	
	Helmer (holding her back). Where are you going?	
	Nora (trying to get free). You shan't save me, Torvald!	X
	Helmer (reeling). True? Is this true, that I read here? Horrible! No, no—it is impossible that it can be true.	Λ
	Nora. It is true I have loved you above everything else in the world.	
	Helmer. Oh, don't let us have any silly excuses.	

Notes:

MQn : Maxim of Quantity MQi : Maxim of Quality

3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher used several steps to analyze the data:

1. Identifying the data into each category of those two flouting maxims to which they belong to Grice's theory. Actually this step has already done in data collection, but in this step of analyzing the data, the writer identified the data deeper more than in data collection. In this step the writer made a table in which the dialogues that were flouted.

Data/	Utterances	Flo	uting
Page/		M	M
chap		Qn	Qi
1/1/I	Nora. There is a shilling. No, keep the change. (The PORTER thanks her, and goes out. NORA shuts the door. She is laughing to herself, as she takes off her hat and coat. She takes a packet of macaroons from her pocket and eats one or two; then goes cautiously to her husband's door and listens.) Yes, he is in. (Still humming, she goes to the table on the right.) Helmer (calls out from his room). (s that my little lark twittering out there? Nora (busy opening some of the parcels). Yes, it is! Helmer. Is it my little squirrel bustling about? Nora. Yes!		X met aph or

5/4/1	Helmer. What are little people called that are always wasting money? Nora. Spendthrifts—I know. Let us do as you suggest, Torvald, and then I shall have time to think what I am most in want of. That is a very sensible plan, isn't it? Helmer (smiling). Indeed it is—that is to say, if you were really to save out of the money I give you, and then really buy something for yourself. But if you spend it all on the housekeeping and any number of unnecessary things, then I merely have to pay up again. Nora. Oh but, Torvald— Helmer. You can't deny it, my dear, little Nora. (Puts his arm round her waists)! It's a sweet little spendthrift but she uses up a deal of money. One would hardly believe how expensive such little persons are!	X	X Met aph or
19/ 84/	Helmer. What is this? Do you know what is in this letter?		
111 111	Nora. Yes, I know. Let me go! Let me get out!		
	Helmer (holding her back). Where are you going? Nora (trying to get free). You shan't save me, Torvald! Helmer (reeling). True? Is this true, that I read here? Horrible! No, no—it is impossible that it can be true. Nora. It is true. I have loved you above everything else in the world. Helmer. Oh, don't let us have any silly excuses.		X Hyp erbo le

2. Classifying the data. Here the writer took the number from the previous step of analyzing the data that is identifying. Then put it into each category in the form of table.

No ·	Flouting	Data	Total	Percentage
1.	Maxim of Quantity	5,		
2.	Maxim of Quality	1, 19,		
	Total			

To know the highest frequency of the maxim which is flouted by the main characters, the researcher showed the percentage of the maxims. The following is the form of the researcher knew the percentage.

 $\frac{\textit{Total of the maxim}}{\textit{Total of the maxim of quantity \& total of the maxim of quality}} ~\textit{X}~100\%$

For example to know the percentage of the maxim of quantity that is known the total of the data is 8, the total of the maxim of quantity and quality is 20. So, the percentage is $\frac{8}{20}x \ 100\% = 40\%$

3. After put the data into each category, the writer presented the ways of flouting the maxim of quantity and quality flouted by Nora and Helmer. The writer showed it in the form of table.

No ·	Flouting	Data	Total	Percentage
1.	Maxim of Quantity			
	a. Being too informative	5, 6,		
	b. Giving too little information	3, 7,		A
2.	Maxim of Quality			
	a. Hyperbole	17, 19,		
	b. Metaphor	1, 18,		
	c. Irony			
	d. Banter	15,		
	e. Sarcasm	2, 5,		
	Total			

After presented the ways of flouting maxims of quantity and quality by Nora and Helmer, the researcher made a table of flouting the maxim of quantity and a table of flouting the maxim of quality based on the ways that was done by each character to flout the maxim.

Table Flouting Maxim of Quantity

	Name of				
No.	main	F.QN	Data	Total	Percentage
	Characters				
1.		Being too	6, 9,		
	Nora	informative			
	Nora	Giving too little	7, 8		
		information			
2.		Being too	5		
	Helmer	informative			
		Giving too little	3		
		information			
		TOTAL			

Note: F.Qn: Flouting maxim of Quantity

Table Flouting Maxim of Quality

No.	Name of main character	F.Qi	Data	Total	Percentage
1.		Hyperbole	17, 19,		
	Nora	Metaphor	10, 11,		
		Sarcasm	12,		
2.		Metaphor	1, 4,		
	Helmer	Banter	15,		
		Sarcasm	2, 5,		
		TOTAL	•		

Note: F.Qn: Flouting maxim of Quality

To know the percentage those tables in this step, the researcher used the same form of the previous step.

4. Interpreting what the speakers actually try to convey by their flouting of those two maxims. Here the researcher took an example from the data number 1 (ACT 1:1).

Nora : There is a shilling. No, keep the change. (The

PORTER thanks her, and goes out. NORA shuts the door. She is laughing to herself, as she takes off her hat and coat. She takes a packet of macaroons from her pocket and eats one or two; then goes cautiously to her husband's door and listens.) Yes, he is in. (Still

humming, she goes to the table on the right.)

Helmer : (calls out from his room). Is that my little lark

twittering out there?

Nora : (busy opening some of the parcels). Yes, it is!

Helmer : Is it my little squirrel bustling about?

Nora : Yes!

This example is a dialogue between Nora and Helmer. It happens between Helmer and Nora when Nora has just arrived home. She buys something for Christmas. She carries a number of parcels. She enters the house happily because she could buy something for Christmas. After getting conversation with her maid, Porter in a while, she shuts the door. She is laughing to herself, as she takes off her hat and coat. She also takes a packet of macaroons from her pocket and eats one or two. After that she wants to meet her husband to show things that she has bought, so she goes to her husband's door carefully in order to make him surprise.

In the conversation above, Helmer flouts maxim of quality because he says "Is that my little lark twittering out there?" to his wife. It something

blatantly untrue with named his wife, Nora *little lark*, that is small brown songbird which is usually sing.

5. Drawing the inference about the implicit meaning behind that flouting of those two maxims.

The example is taken from the data number 1 (ACT 1:1). After interpreting what the speakers actually try to convey by their flouting of the maxim of quality, the researcher drew the inference about the implicit meaning behind that flouting of the maxim of quality which was done by Helmer.

According to Cutting (2002), Helmer, in data number 1 (ACT 1:1) flouts the maxim by using a metaphor. He actually knows that someone out of the door is Nora, not a little lark. But then he calls his wife, Nora as a little lark. There is implicit meaning that Helmer judges Nora is like little lark because she likes humming by her own self.

In this conversation maxim of quantity is available. It is done by Nora. She makes her contribution as informative as is required, that is when her husband asks her," *Is that my little lark twittering out there?*" she clearly answer it with the words "Yes, it is".

6. Analyzing the purpose of the main characters flout the maxims of quantity and quality. Here the researcher made a table in order that the reader finds it easier to understand the purpose of the main characters in flouting the maxim of quality and quantity. The following is the form of the table.

Flouting	Purpose	Total	Percentage
Maxim			
Quantity	to change attitude		
	to get attention		
	etc		
	TOTAL		
Quality	To strengthen opinion		
	To show that she/he is angry		
	etc		
	TOTAL		

The form to get the percentage in this step was the same as the previous step.

The following was the example of the purpose of strengthen opinion that was taken from the data number 1 (ACT I: 1). In this step, the researcher continued analyzing the purpose of Helmer flouted the maxim of quality. Here, the researcher used Hymes's theory of context of situation to know that purpose. So, firstly, the researcher tried to analyze the context of the conversation in data number 1 (ACT I: 1).

The setting of the conversation is in the well-furnished living room during Chrismast Eve. It takes when Nora has just arrived home by carrying a number of parcels. She takes off her hat and coat. Then she goes to her husband's door to check whether there is her husband or not. She is humming by herself.

A few minutes later Helmer knows that Nora is coming because he heard a busy voice from out of his room. Helmer, directly calls her wife from his room by flouting the maxim of quality. He flouts it by using a metaphor.

In this case, Helmer calls her wife "little lark" who like twittering. It is done by Helmer to strengthen that her wife as like as little lark because her wife likes humming and talking with herself. That is the same as a little lark.

7. Making conclusion.

In this step the researcher made a conclusion from the data that has analyzed.

