CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter discusses about the method used in the study, which includes research approach, research instruments, data source, data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

This research is kind of linguistics research which the data are in the form of words and sentences. Then, the research methodology is a descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive method reveals the aspect will be investigated completely by describing the object condition as the way they are (fact finding). Thus, descriptive method is a kind of research method in which the researcher focuses on collecting data, analyzing data, interpreting them and making conclusions.

Furthermore, Dörnyei (2007: 24) stated that qualitative research involves data collection procedure that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical method. Then, according to Litosseliti (2010: 52), qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is. Last, the analyzing is focused on describing representative illocutionary acts and the reason why a representative is used.

3.2 Research Instrument

This research is a qualitative study, so the researcher places herself as the instrument of the study. As the main instrument, the researcher plans the research, collects the data, classifies the data, analyzes the data, makes the interpretation, and finally concludes the result of the research. Moreover, she is also supported by several equipment's which help in collecting and analyzing the data. Those are fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen, pencil, note, laptop and dictionary.

3.3 Data and data source

The data in this study are all utterances uttered by the characters in Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales which only belongs to representative illocutionary acts. Moreover, the data source is 10 selected fairy tales published in 1983 in USA by Anchor Books and Colophon. The book consists of all complete fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen. Total of his fairy tale works is 156 stories.

However, not all story above consists of representative illocutionary acts. The researcher decides to choose randomly 10 stories which most applies representative. Thus, the researcher takes only 10 fairy tales for this research because of limitation time and to make the analysis more efficient. Ten selected fairy tales are: *Little Claus and Big Claus, Little Ida Flowers, The Front Door Key, The Garden of Eden, The Gardener and His Master, The Little Mermaid, The Traveling Companion, The Ugly Duckling, The Wild Swans and The Will-o'-the-Wisps Are in Town.*

Furthermore, there are several reasons why the researcher chooses fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen. Firstly, the stories is selected based on the existence of representative in its stories which relates to the topic discussed in this research. Secondly, Hans is one of the best fairy tale's authors. It is because his stories have been translated into more than 125 languages. Moreover, hans's popular stories are such as the *Little Mermaid, Thumbelina, Snow Queen* and so on. Thus, the researcher interested to use Hans Andersen fairy tales as data source.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

- Downloading a fairy tales book of Hans Christian Andersen from the internet by address, *http://bookzz.org/book/1846681/7c008b*
- 2. Selecting 10 stories from Hans Christian Andersen based on the existence of representative illocutionary acts.
- 3. Reading several times the whole text of Hans Christian Andersen's selected fairy tales.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After getting the data of representative illocutionary acts in Hans Christian Andersen's selected fairy tales, the researcher analyzes the data as follows:

 The researcher identifies the data that contain representative illocutionary acts. The following is an example of a fairy tale which has been given an identification of representative:

This identifying example is taken from story number 5/data 4, "*The Garden* of Eden".

buried beneath yellow sand. At last, northern lights burned above them, nature's fireworks, far more splendid than any man could construct. The prince was ever so happy; but then, he had seen a great deal more than I have described.

"Can I stay here forever?" he whispered.

"That depends upon yourself," answered the fairy. "If you do not let that which is forbidden tempt you, as Adam did, then you can live here forever."

"I won't touch the apples of the tree of knowledge," said the prince hastily. "There are so many other fruits as lovely as they."

"Examine your own heart, and if there is courage enough in it, then stay. But if you find doubt and weakness there, then ask the east wind to take you with him. He is leaving now and he will not be back for a hundred years. The years here pass like hours, but even a hundred hours are long enough for both temptation and sin. Every evening I shall leave you; and as I go I shall cry out to you to fol Swearing y hand to beckon you to come. But do not obey me. Every step you take toward me will make it in the state of the true back. If you follow me, you will enter the hall where the tree of knowledge grows; underneath its sweet-smelling branches I sleep. As you bend over me I shall smile, but if you kiss my mouth, then Eden's garden will sink down farther into the earth and will forever be lost for you. The cruel wind of the desert will enfold you and cold rain drip from your hair; and sorrow and care will be your lot."

The example above shows that the sentences in the box can be belonged as representative of swearing.

2) After, the researcher identified the paradigm cases of representative and the reason stated it. Then, it is followed by **explanations** from each findings. The first explanation is about the paradigm cases of representative from each story. Then, the next explanation is about the reason why characters state certain representative in 10 selected fairy tale story. For example:

The prince: "	<u>'I won't touch the apples of the tree of knowledge</u> , there are so				
many other fruits as lovely as they."					

The underline utterance above shows that the prince performs illocutionary acts of **swearing.** He swears to not touch the apple in the knowledge's tree. The prince says that there are other lovely fruits in the Garden of Eden. It means that he will never touch the apple. Thus, the utterance of the price above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of swearing. Moreover, the underline utterance above shows that the prince utters representative of swearing. Further, there are two participants on utterance above. They are the prince who talks to fairy. The fairy warns him to not eat forbidden fruit, as Adam and Eve did if he wants to stay forever in the Garden of Eden. The <u>reason</u> of prince for swearing is to make the fairy convinced that the prince is trustable man. He will not do what the fairy's prohibition. Meanwhile, the prince also doesn't want to make the fairy disappointed with him.

3) The researcher **classifies** the data based on representative illocutionary act paradigm cases (in the form of table) in order to answer statement problem 1.

	Story	Paradigm Cases
1.	Little Mermaid	 Asserting (Data 1 and 4) Explaining ()
2.	The Travelling Companion	-
3.	The Ugly Duckling	
4.		
5-10		

 Table 1: The paradigm case of representative acts

Then, it is followed by the frequency table in order to know total data.

No	Representative	Frequency		
1.	Asserting	15		
2.	Believing			
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.		L		
7.				
8.				
9.				
	Total			

 Table 2: Total data of representative acts

Furthermore, to answer the stated problem no 2 (the reason why the representative illocutionary acts are used in the story), the researcher uses the following table to identify the reason of each data:

	Story		No. Data	Representative	Reason	
1.	1. Little Mermaid		1	Asserting	The speaker wants to s her care about th hearer	
			2	Explaining		
			3			
			4			
2.	The Trav Com	velling panion	1			
			2			
			3			
			4			