CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3. Research Method

This chapter contains method to analyze the data. Which are research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Related to this research, the researcher applied the descriptive method to analyze the data, because the data are utterance, not statistic data, beside that in this research the researcher describe and classify the type of illocutionary act in drama Edward Albee "*The Zoo Story"***.**

3.2 Research Instrument

The instrument for data collection of this research is the writer herself. The data were collected from the source data, which is the drama text itself. Then, she evaluated the utterance to find the answers research question. In other words, it can be said that the writer became human instrument to solve the problem in this thesis.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

This research is text analysis. The data were taken from conversation between Jerry and Peter in "The Zoo Story" drama by

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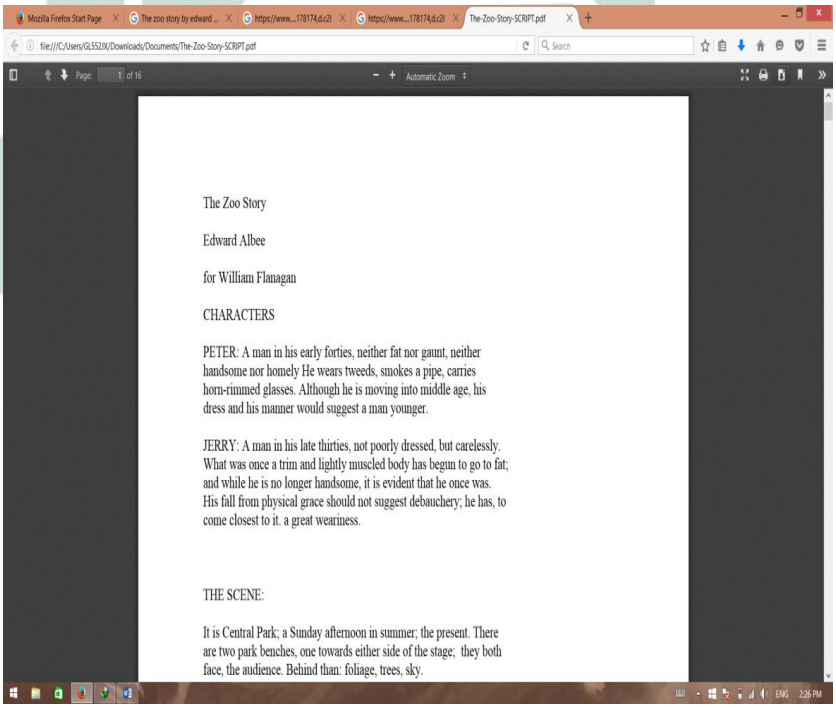
Edward Albee (utterances). This research concerns with type of illocutionary act that used in “The Zoo Story” drama by Edward Albee. Therefore, the data sources of the research ware the utterances of Jerry and Peter in “The Zoo Story” drama by Edward Albee. It was taken from Users/GL552IX/Downloads/Documents/The-Zoo-Story SCRIPT.pdf

Picture 3.1 bellow is the drama taken from internet



The Zoo Story

Edward Albee

for William Flanagan

CHARACTERS

PETER: A man in his early forties, neither fat nor gaunt, neither handsome nor homely He wears tweeds, smokes a pipe, carries horn-rimmed glasses. Although he is moving into middle age, his dress and his manner would suggest a man younger.

JERRY: A man in his late thirties, not poorly dressed, but carelessly. What was once a trim and lightly muscled body has begun to go to fat; and while he is no longer handsome, it is evident that he once was. His fall from physical grace should not suggest debauchery; he has, to come closest to it. a great weariness.

THE SCENE:

It is Central Park; a Sunday afternoon in summer; the present. There are two park benches, one towards either side of the stage; they both face, the audience. Behind than: foliage, trees, sky.

3.3 Data Collection

After finding the data and classifying of illocutionary act type and the responses, the researcher continued to analyze the data. There are some steps to collecting the data.

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1. **Reading the drama**

First, the researcher reads "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee several times in order to understand the content.

2. **Selected the utterances**

The researcher detected the conversation of the drama to find and collect all of the utterances based on types of illocutionary act and the responses of the types of illocutionary act of those utterances used Searle's classification.

3. **Coding**

After selecting the utterances the researcher coded the utterances by giving the mark of the types of illocutionary act to easier to identify and analyze. The researcher has given mark in different color to differentiate.

Table 3.2 Coding of the dialogue based on types of illocutionary act

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	Coding	Response of illocutionary Act	Coding
1.	Declarative	Dec	Disclosure	D
2.	Representative	Rep	Edification	E
3.	Expressive	Exp	Question	Q
4.	Directive	Dir	Advisement	A
5.	Commissive	Com	Interpretation	I
6.			Acknowledgment	AC
7.			Confirmation	C
8.			Reflection	R

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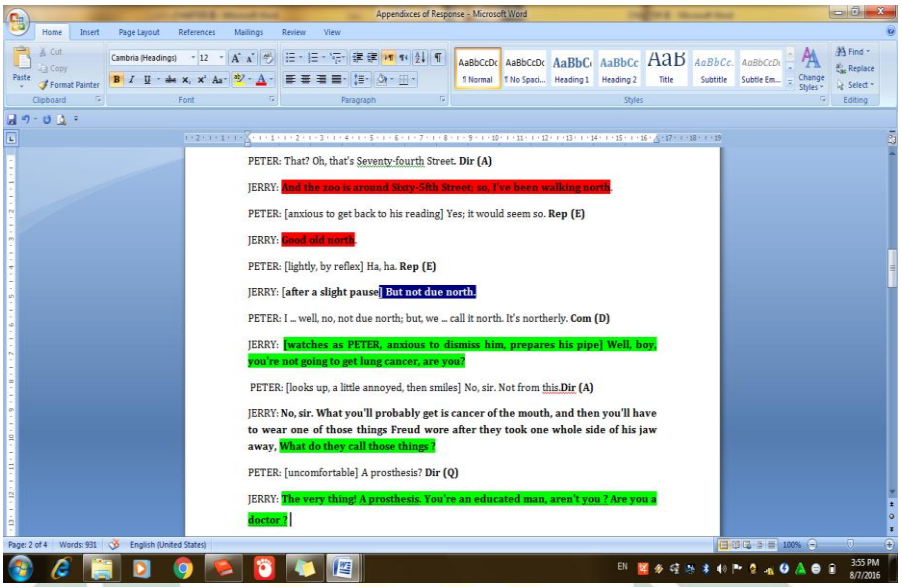
The table above was coding of types of illocutionary act and the response of illocutionary act. The example of coding in analyzing data is presented as follows:



Picture 3.3 The example of coding the dialogue based on types of illocutionary act and the response of illocutionary act

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer made some procedures to analyze the data in order to the data will be well organized. Those were identifying the data, classifying the data and determining the data into the types of illocutionary act and the response of illocutionary act, that is verbal responses modes.

a. Identifying the dialogue

This part the researcher identifying the dialogue between Jerry based on the types of illocutionary act, identifying the responses of illocutionary act based on Verbal Response Modes.

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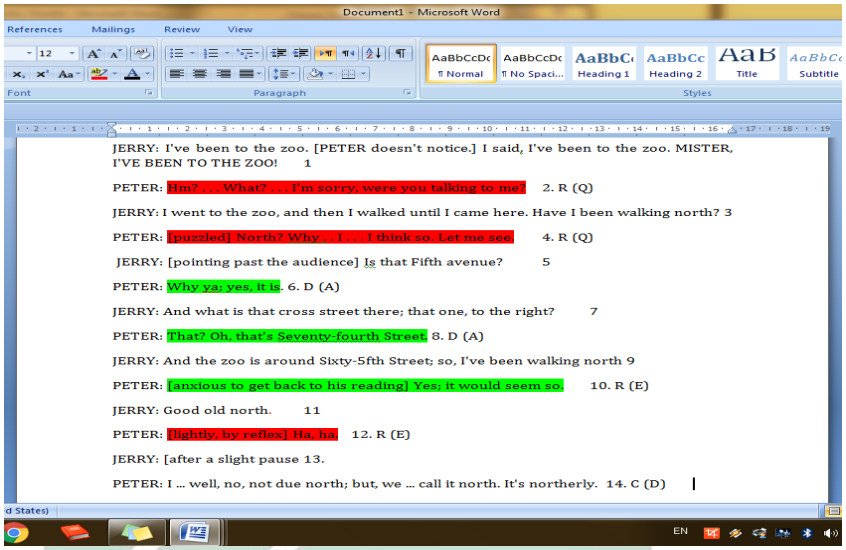

Picture 3.4 The example of Identifying of the dialogue on "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee

b. Classifying the dialogue based on the type of types of illocutionary act

After gotten all the data from the drama, the researcher classified utterance based on Searle's classification (Representatives, Declaratives, Directives, Commissives, and Expressives). The researcher applied each total number of types of Illocutionary act into percentage by using the following formula:

Percentage of each type = –× 100 %

X= Number of example for each types of illocutionary act.

Y= Total of example of types of illocutionary act.

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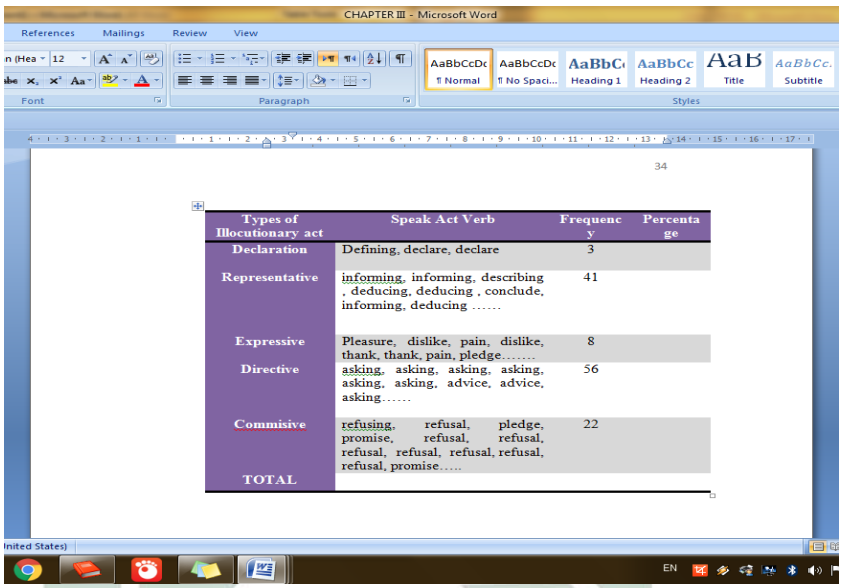

Types of Illocutionary act	Speak Act Verb	Frequency	Percentage
Declaration	Defining, declare, declare	3	
Representative	informing, informing, describing , deducing, deducing , conclude, informing, deducing ……	41	
Expressive	Pleasure, dislike, pain, dislike, thank, thank, pain, pledge…….	8	
Directive	asking, asking, asking, asking, asking, asking, advice, advice, asking……	56	
Commisive	refusing, refusal, pledge, promise, refusal, refusal, refusal, refusal, refusal, refusal, refusal, promise…..	22	
TOTAL			

Table 3.5 Classifying based on the type of illocutionary act

c. Determining the Response

After classifying types of illocutionary act, then the researcher determined the response of illocutionary act, which is Verbal Responses Modes VRM (Disclosure, Edification, Advisement, Question, Interpretation, Acknowledgement, Confirmation, and Reflection). The researcher applied each total number of responses of Illocutionary act into percentage by using the following formula:

Percentage of each type = –× 100 %

X= Number of example for each response of illocutionary act.

Y= Total of example of response of illocutionary act.

Table 3.7 Determined based on the response of illocutionary act

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No	Types of illocutionary act	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Declarative	Disclosure	2	
		Edification	1	
2.	Representative	Edification	29	
		Question	13	
3.	Expressive	Disclosure	6	
		Question	1	
4.	Directive	Advisement	43	
		Question	12	
5.	Commissive	Disclosure	19	
		Question	2	
	Total		**128**	**100%**

d. **Making a Conclusions**

The last step on analyze data the researcher made conclusion based on the result of the study.

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