

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer analyzed the refusal strategies used by students in Faculty of language and arts in campus setting of Soegijapranata Catholic University. The writer as the researcher decided to use qualitative research. Qualitative research is exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Also, the method research is an approach to an inquiry involving collecting qualitative data, integrating the forms of data, and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks (Creswell, 1994). The reason to use qualitative research is because to explain what kinds of refusal strategies among students in SCU using open questionnaire' responses.

3.1. Method of Data Collection

3.1.1. Participants

The participants were 60 students of Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University batch 2015, because they have gotten the materials of refusal strategy in pragmatics class (1stsemester).

3.1.2. Instrument

The writer used an instrument to collect the data. According to (Tantowijaya, 2015), an instrument is a tool to obtain the data. In this research, the writer used Discourse Completion Test (DCT) to analyze the data. According to Billmyer and varghese(1996), DCT is a questionnaire which contains a set of

situations to elicit information about particular speech acts. In the DCT, there were eight situations in which students have to respond. These situations or scenarios are designed based on different power relation and social distance.

Table 2

Power Relation and Social Distances Combination

Combination	Distance	Power	Age
S.1	+	-	-
S.2.	+	-	+
S.3	+	+	+
S.4	-	-	-
S.5	-	+	+
S.6	-	-	+
S.7	+	+	-
S.8	+	-	-

Note: S = Situation

Power relation is categorized into two (+ and -). The plus (+) sign is used when the speakers are in higher positions than the hearers. On the contrary, the minus (-) sign is used when the speakers are in a lower position. In terms of social distance, the plus (+) refers to speakers and the hearers know each other (+) or they do not know each other (-). Those combinations of variables will be involved in the DCT. Examples questionnaires in Appendix.

3.1.3. Data Collection

To collect data, the writer distributed the questionnaires to the students. In order to conduct the open questionnaire, the writer will seek approval from a lecturer of students batch 2015. Then, after the writer obtained the approval, the researcher asked the participants to fill the questionnaires. Next, the researcher categorized the data in order to get the result.

3.1.4. Procedure

The writer followed the procedure below to gather the data:

- a. After describing the participant and instrument, the writer explained some steps to get the data. First, the writer adapted the DCT from Jalilifar (2009). In this study, the writer used eight situations.
- b. Second, the writer distributed the DCT and asked the students to fill it.
- c. Third, the writer analyzed and categorized the results of the DCT based on Bebee et al. (1990) according to theory in refusal strategy.
- d. Then, the writer counted the refusal strategies that students used based on different power relation and distance.
- e. Finally, the writer presented the results by showing it on tables.

3.2. Method of Data Analysis

The writer gathers data from questionnaires. Source of data is from the students' in Faculty of language and arts in campus setting of Soegijapranata Catholic University in Semarang. The participants will be asked about their perception or

response about the refusal strategies. Then, the writer analyzed the kind of refusal strategy students commonly use. This research used the theory of (Beebe et al., 1990) about refusal strategy.

