**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODS**

**3.1 Method of Study**

In gathering the primary data, I used an ethnography approach. In the research, it is profoundly essential to comprehend the social organization and the cultural aspect of the society being examined, then formulates several hypothesis related to the relation between sociocultural phenomena with the pattern of the society. I was participant observer here, in which I was involving myself in the society being analyzed and figured out everything related to my research data that need to be observed.

**3.2 Population and Sampling Technique**

**3.2.1 Population**

The population of this research is the native speakers of Batujai. Batujai is a village located in West Praya, Central Lombok. The societies of the village mostly use Sasak meriak meriku dialect in their speaking. There are noble and ordinary people on the village. However, the politeness pattern analyzed here did not related to the social status of the villagers.

* + 1. **Sample**

The samples of this study were the community members of sasak meriak meriku dialect in batujai whose speech contain request in their daily conversation. The samples are obtained purposively by recording and observing the speaker. The numbers of samples involved in this study were selected based on the relevance of the topics and the problems proposed in this study. The data will be recorded by the teacher anywhere the conversation take place. The relevant data was analyzed based on politeness theories of Brown and Levinson and characteristics of population which classified into three sociocultural categories influencing the politeness behaviour: social distance (D), power (P), and the ranking of imposition (R). Finally, from the evidence obtained, I attempted to conclude whether Brown and Levinson’s claim is relevant to Sasaknese context or not.

* 1. **Method of Gathering Data**

The data were taken from a dialog or conversation of the community members of sasak meriak meriku in batujai village which contained request form and imperative meaning. The method of collecting data was commonly associated with the ethnographic research and taken from the observation, audio-recording and note taking.

**3.3.1 Observation**

I used two type of observation: participatory observation and non-participatory observation. The participatory observation gave the possibility for me to take a part in the situation, while in non-participatory observation: I observed or analyzes the activities or conversation without being active in the conversation. It meant that I kept all the conversation occurs in my memory brain without involving myself in the conversation

* + 1. **Audio-Recording**

Audio-recording used to record the real language use by Sasak speaker of meriak-meriku dialect in Batujai. In this study I will record the conversation among the Sasak speaker. The data will be taken from their speech in daily conversation.

* + 1. **Note-Taking**

Note taking is used to complete the aspects of data that are not covered by the audio recorder, such as settings, topics, atmospheres and others. Besides, it is also used in documenting the speech which could not be reached by audio-recorder.

* 1. **Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, I formulate some steps as follows:

* + 1. Transcribing the data collected into printed text.
    2. Classifying the data collected belonging to politeness strategies in request
    3. Interpreting the data
    4. Analyze the data to the theory that have been listen