CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter provides the research object and method applied in conducting the research. In research method, there are two points that have to be carried out; data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Object

The object of this research is the off-record directive illocutionary act that found in the novel entitled *A Thousand Splendid Suns.* The novel was written by Khaled Hosseini. It was published by Riverhead Book on 2007. Moreover, the novel was chosen because there are many varied off-record directive illocutionary data found in this novel.

3.2 Research method

The research applies the descriptive analytic method. According to Ratna (2006: 53):

> *Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang kemudian disusul dengan analisis. Secara etimologis deskripsi dan analisis berarti menguraikan.*

Implementing the method, the data are analyzed to answer the question formulated based on the objective. Based on the above definition, the analytic descriptive method is conducted by describing and analyzing the context of the utterance and decided the participants that included in the conversation. Thus, the descriptive method is an appropriate method to describe the strategy that appeared as the dynamic phenomenon in the conversation. This research are describe

deeply to get the comprehensive summary about the off record strategy which is chosen by the speaker in each data. Lastly, the result of this research are summarize comprehensively.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The data which were analyzed in this research was taken from the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns.* The novel was downloaded from http://www.penguin.com/static/pdf/teachersguides/ThousandSplendidSunsTG.pdf on 12th November 2016 at 14.34 pm.

1. After the novel is downloaded, it is read comprehensively by highlighting the utterance that are indicated as the indirect directive illocutionary act and direct directive which used elliptical imperative mood. based on the speakers deep intention. The total data of indirect directive illocutionary act are 414 data.
2. After the indirect directive illocutionary found, they are divided based on the four politeness strategies Brown and Levinson (1987), the result found are: 214 data of bald on record, 43 data of positive, 96 data of Negative, and 60 data of off-record.
3. Then, the 60 data off-record politeness strategy are specified according the sentence mood, based on the mood; indicative and imperative.
4. The indicative mood found are 54 data, and the imperative mood found are 6 data.

5. The indicative mood found are divided to three classification; declarative mood, interrogative mood, and exclamatory mood. However, the indicative mood are found only in 25 declarative data and 29 interrogative data. Meanwhile, there is no exclamatory data found in the data source.
6. The declarative specified to three classification; full declarative, elliptical declarative, and tagged declarative. As the result, the declarative moods found are 24 full declarative and 1 elliptical declarative. Meanwhile, there is no tagged declarative data found in the data source.
7. The interrogative found are 29 data. They are specified into two; polar interrogative and WH interrogative. There are 18 data found in polar interrogative mood, and 11 in WH Interrogative data. The WH interrogative mood are divided into two classification; full WH Interrogative, and elliptical WH interrogative. As the result, all the 11 data classified as full WH Interrogative, while the elliptical interrogative mood are not found in this research data source.
8. The data collection of Imperative mood found are six data. All of them classified as elliptical imperative, and there is no full imperative data found from the data source.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After the data has been classified, they were analyzed by applying several ways.

1. First, the type of the directive illocutionary act is determined based on the indicator. The indicator of the type of directive is the relation between the locutionary and the function of the utterance. The locutinary is related to the type of the mood of the utterance, so, the type of mood is elaborated.
2. After decided the type of directive and the type of mood, the participants of the conversation Determined based on its role as; Speaker (S), hearer (H), and participants who do not involved in conversation but have an effect on the context of the conversation.
3. The indirect and direct directive illocutionary act is classified as the off-record politeness strategy that indicated by the speaker's use of strategy related to the classification of specific off record strategy.
4. After the off-record strategy explained, then, the strategy used by the speaker to avoid the face-threatening act and less do face-threatening act described as one of the strategy to reach the intention of the speaker.

The analysis of the data is represented bellow:

Context: After Mariam's mother passed away, her father (Jalil) took Mariam to his House. One afternoon, a week later, there was a knock on Mariam room's door, and a tall woman walked in. It is the first time the woman gets along with Mariam. She was fair-skinned, had reddish hair and long fingers. She is Afsoon, Niloufar's mother. Before Afsoon came to Mariam's room, Niloufar came earlier

to Mariam and introduced herself as Jalil's daughter. Afsoon is Jalil's second wife, means Afsoon is Mariam's stepmother, and Niloufar is Mariam's stepsister. Because of the family relation, it is assumed that Afsoon as the stepmother of Mariam has more power through her stepdaughter. However, this is the first time Afsoon says a word to Mariam, and to open the conversation, first, Afsoon introduced herself as Niloufar's mother.

(J1) "I'm Afsoon," she said. "Niloufar's mother. **Why don't you wash up, Mariam, and come downstairs?**"

(J2) Mariam said she would rather stay in her room.

(J3) "No, *nafahmidi* (Persian language), you don't understand. You *medio* come down. We have to talk to you. It's important."

Analysis:

In the data, the person that utters the locutionary is the speaker (S), in this case, Afsoon takes a role as the Speaker, and Mariam as the Hearer (H). As seen from (J1), Afsoon suggests Mariam to "wash up" and "go down stair". (J1) is categorized as directive because the speaker tries to cause the hearer to do particular action by suggesting the action that the speaker intended. According to Aikhevland, suggesting can be classified as one form of directive illocutionary act. However, Afsoon utters (J1) her intention not directly ask the (H), yet, she produces the directive illocutionary act in interrogative type. It can be seen from the W-H question word 'why' as the first word of second sentence in (J1), W-H question word is one of the interrogative features. After identifying, that (J1) is the

directive illocutionary act that used the interrogative feature that lead to hide the actual intention, the directive illocutionary type used by Afsoon is indirect directive illocutionary act.

In the beginning of the conversation, Afsoon, first, politely knocked on the door, mentioned her name, and introduced herself as Niloufar's Mother (J1), in those sequences; Afsoon tries to make a positive impression. However, she introduced herself as Niloufar's mother to set-up the position that she is Niloufar's mother not Mariam's mother. Afsoon's positioning is indicated to provide gap or boundaries to Mariam because Afsoon should considers in any way that she has to be respected as mother, despite the fact that she is not Mariam's biological mother. Therefore, Afsoon used off-record strategy by suggesting Mariam in (J1), so Afsoon as the (S) shows her respect attitude to Mariam, and made as if Mariam as the (H) has option to do or NOT to accept Afsoon's suggestion. Nevertheless, substantively, Afsoon's intention is ordering Mariam to do what she wants. Yet, in expressing her intention, she prefers to use the off-record strategy to bring up the unpleasant sentiment of Mariam whom she just met for a moment ago.

Afsoon's expectation was that Mariam would do what Afsoon suggest. Instead of doing what Afsoon said, Mariam chose to refuse the suggestion in (J2). Although in (J1) Afsoon's reaction was like giving Mariam options, but in (J3) Afsoon showed her true intention by saying (J3) that Mariam did not get what she wanted. In order to make Mariam obeys Afsoon as the (S), Afsoon adds the participant who has more bargaining position and has greater influence in Mariam's life. She uses "we" as the subject in (J3). The subject "we" refers to

Afsoon as (S) and Jalil (Mariam's father) who has more patriarchy power than Afsoon at any rate, the meeting frequency between Jalil and Mariam are often, meanwhile Afsoon is Mariam's step mother who she had just met a moment ago.

In addition to show that Mariam did not get her point, Afsoon said *nafahmidi* (J3) that translated from Persian to English mean *did you understand.* Also, in order to make Mariam understand, Afsoon emphasizes that Mariam's is lower than her in (J3). Afsoon directly said that Mariam is *medio* (medium class). Not only emphasizing Mariam's (H) position, she also outlined the object that there are something important to talk (J3). Thus, the true intentions of the indirect directive illocutionary act are; to order Mariam cleans herself, goes downstairs, and has conversation because there are something important to talk about. In other words, Mariam must obey what Afsoon said, regardless of Mariam's choice which wants to stay in her room.

The explanation above, then, leads to a conclusion that the off record strategy can be expressed by interrogative sentence mood, and the successful of off-record strategy cannot be reached if there are refusing from the (H). Thereby, to obtain the true intention, the (S) do other strategies; by adding another participant who have more power than the (H), emphasizing the (H) position, and elaborating the main purpose of the indirect directive illocutionary act that have been uttered.

3.3 Data Source

The data source of this study is taken from the novel "*A Thousand Splendid Suns"* by Khaled Hosseini. It was published on 2007 by Riverhead Book. From the data source, the total data collection of the off record directive illocutionary act are 60 data. Specified to the directive types and mood type of each data, the 61 data are devided to: 24 full declarative and 1 elliptical declarative, 18 polar interrogative mood, and 11 in full WH Interrogative, and 6 elliptical imperative mood.