

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research design, the subject of the study, the research instrument, the procedures of data collection, and the data analysis.

A. The Research Design

In this study, the writer used qualitative approach. Creswell stated that qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore.¹ Dealing with the statement above, the writer explored the information that relate with the research problem, which in this research the writer named as the research questions. The aim of this study is to describe about the illocutionary speech act by teacher and students to facilitate English teaching and learning process at SMAN 1 Kediri. To come to a detailed description and understanding about the speech act in this context, case study design was employed in this study (Ary, 2010).²

To answer the research question, the researcher gained information from the related literature, such as some articles, and mainly from the participants from which the data is collected that are the teacher and students.

¹ Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd ed). (Thousand Oaks CA: Sage, 2007), 16.

² Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition*. (USA: Wadsworth, 2010), 29.

B. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research are the teacher and students of SMAN 1 Kediri. This study are the speech acts created at SMAN 1 Kediri by teachers and students to promote English teaching and learning processes. The subjects were chosen because the researcher wanted to get information about the illocutionary speech act by teacher and students to facilitate English teaching and learning process at SMAN 1 Kediri.

C. Research Instrument

Sugiyono states that in qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. It can be stated that this data source is the object that can provide the data as material for the preparation of information for the researcher.³

In other word, According to Lofland in Moleong, the main source of data in qualitative research is the words and the remaining actions, there are additions like other documents.⁴

The research instrument is something that used to support the ongoing research. The research instruments used include:

1. Observation sheets (filled in during research), it can help the researcher make an observation in the classroom, so that the data obtained can be arranged neatly.
2. Supporting devices, such as research support tools such as mobile phone cameras, and recording equipment (cell phones). The camera is used during a classroom conversation to take some pictures of teachers and students, while voice recording

³ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Management* (Bandung: Alfabeta,2014), 222.

⁴ Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), 157.

is used to capture the voice of teachers and students during the classroom conversation to ensure that the information collected is real.

D. Data Collection

In collecting the data of this research, the writer uses observation by using listen and record technique and note technique. To obtain data and information needed in this study, researcher used several data collection techniques as follows:⁵

1. Observation

Observations can help the researcher to directly observe the expressions or speeches that are considered representative to be used as data. The ways in doing observation were: a) the researcher prepared the concept of observation form; b) the researcher joint in the classroom, c) researcher did observation in the classroom when selected subjects were teaching English. By using observation guide, the researcher observed about the illocutionary speech act by teacher and students to facilitate English teaching and learning process at SMAN 1 Kediri.

2. Listen and Record Technique

This technique can help the researcher to listening carefully about the expressions that produced by teacher and students in the classroom. While listening, the researcher records the expressions by the teacher and students. The researcher will listen to about the illocutionary speech act by teacher and students to facilitate English teaching and learning process at SMAN 1 Kediri by joining online classes and recording all important things found during the research.

⁵ Miles, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 1994), 230.

3. Note Technique

After recording, the researcher can write it and translating the data so that the data that is originally an oral form becomes written data so that can easy to understand.

E. Data Analysis

Miles states that there are three activity in qualitative data analysis. They are reducting the data, data display drawing/verification.⁶ The steps are arranged to make the researcher easier in analysing the data. For the explanation they are :

1. Reducting the Data

The researcher make transcription of the recorded data and written data, and identify types of speech act based on the interaction between teacher and students in the classroom.

2. Data Display

The researcher analyze the classification of Ilocutionary act and display the data about teacher and students utterances by using tables, explanation and making pecentage .

The researcher make prentage of the data to know the usage of types speech act in English Teaching and Learning process. Sugiyono states that the analysis is looking presentage. The presentage used formula:⁷

⁶ Ibid., 246.

⁷ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Management* (Bandung: Alfabeta,2014), 170.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Notes: P = percentage

F = frequency

N = the sum of the frequencies

3. Drawing/Verification

The researcher make conclusion drawing/verification. Deriving from the data display in table, the next is describing and interpreting the data so that the conclusions and verification of the use of speech act based on the interaction between teacher and students in the classroom can be explained.

G. Triangulation

Triangulation is a powerful technique that facilitates validation of data through cross verification of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon. In this case, the researcher compared the data taken from interview with direct observation. A triangulation was done to verify the data or information that the researcher obtained from the respondents by looking at the source of data repeatedly to get the same conclusion.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. Further, Denzin stated that there are four techniques in triangulation. Those

are: (1) source triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, (4) theoretical triangulation.⁸

Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more method of data collection in study of some aspect of human behavior. Triangulation is a powerful way of demonstrating concurrent validity, particularly in qualitative research. Finally, to avoid such subjectivity, conformability was applied in this study. To check on the conformability, triangulation technique was used. This was done by doing consultation with two English lecturers, who also played roles as the researcher's supervisors. Peer checking was also conducted to establish conformability. The peer debriefing was held by asking two colleagues majoring in linguistics in English Education Department to give suggestions and opinions about the data analysis. In addition, the researcher also checked the data by consulting them with some articles, books and journals which were relevant with the objectives of the study.

⁸ Michael Quinn Patton, *Metode Evaluasi Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2016), 9.