

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The research design of the study is qualitative. Qualitative research is an approach which is also called the approach of an investigation because the researcher typically collects data by direct face to face interaction with people on the research spot (McMillan and Schumacher, 2003). However, the data collected from the qualitative research allows for analysis through a calculation. This studying in real world situation, the data were taken from the spontaneous speaking in speaking class. This research is also a descriptive research because the findings of this research will be reported in the form of statement.

3.2 Data and Source Of Data

The source of data is the recording of conversations between the teacher and the students in speaking class Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto. The recording was conducted on Tuesday October 4th, 2016 and on Saturday, October 8th, 2016. The durations of the first day record is eighteen (18) minutes and the second day record is twelve (20) minutes . The participants in this conversation are the Speaking Class teacher and students, were consisting of a teacher and 23 students. The topic of the conversation in day 1 was Communication and in day 2 was Poster.

3.3 Instrument of The Research

Due to the fact that the research of design is belonging to qualitative method, the instrument is the writer as a participant observer. The writer is the one who will analyze the data based on the theory that she uses in this research. Thus, the writer would identify the utterances that are relevant to the research questions by using her knowledge.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

In the procedure of collecting the data, the writer uses three steps. First, data were recorded by using a handphone and notes were taken based on the situation of the conversation such as place, time, member the number of people involved, and situation surrounding them. Second, the writer transcribed the data into written form. The transcript system follows the model used by Eggins and Slade (1997). Third, she

classified the data and gave the codes so the analysis could be done easily systematically.

3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data. Wiersma (1991: 85) stated, “Data analysis in qualitative research is a process of categorization, description, and synthesis. Data reduction is necessary for the description and interpretation of the phenomenon under study”. In short, data analysis is systematically processed to analyze data which have been collected. To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze data.