

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter describes The Nature of the Research, The Source of the Data, Technique of Data Collection and Technique of Data Analysis.

3.1 The Nature of the Research

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. It means that this research analyze the data by describing the data in details. And this research also means that qualitative research is a naturalistic study because the research formed on natural conditions. At the same time, this research is qualitative because the data analyzed are not in the forms of numbers but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences.

Jeniffer Mason (2002:2) stated that qualitative researching is exciting and important. It is a highly rewarding activity because it engages us with things that matter, in ways that matter. Through qualitative research we can explore a wide array of dimensions of the social world, including the texture and weave of everyday life, the understandings, experiences and imaginings of our research participants, the ways that social processes, institutions, discourses or relationships work, and the significance of the meanings that they generate. And he stated also that qualitative research is perhaps most commonly associated with certain schools which fall broadly within what is known as the interpretivist sociological tradition, particularly phenomenology. So, in qualitative research, it has different major characteristics at each stage of the research process according to Creswell (2012:16) like analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings and writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the writers' subjective reflexivity and bias. However it is best suited to address a *research problem* in which you do not know the variables and need to explore. The literature might yield little information about the phenomenon of study, and you need to learn more from participants through exploration.

This study uses qualitative research because it fits in the research produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken from the people and behaviors that can be observed. Because in this research the writer will describe about the power and solidarity in the form of utterance that is described in the form of descriptive and it relies on observations in the classroom while learning process.

3.2. The Source of the Data

The sources of the data are the students and teachers in two senior high schools. Those are Muhammadiyah Senior High School 7 and Muhammadiyah Senior High School 2 of Surabaya. This source of data taken while learning process, especially in speaking class at ten grader of both of Muhammadiyah Senior High School. Muhammadiyah Senior High School 2 was accredited A as one of the favorite senior high school Surabaya. It also famous as International School. Another is Muhammadiyah Senior High School 7 was accredited A as the one of other Muhammadiyah Senior High School in Surabaya. And this school was located in front of Muhammadiyah University. And it spent around forty five minutes as one meeting in speaking class of ten grader of IPS. The class was including thirty five students and one teacher.

The writer finds the utterances which consist the power and solidarity between teachers-students in the classroom, especially in the speaking class as the one of English skill. Every teacher has own way to teach their students. As creative as possible, they try to make their students understand and enjoy about English lesson. All people know how the speaking class runs is. It needs more practices because speaking is productive skill. However, teacher and students have to speak more in the classroom. The writer analyzes their dialogue or conversation and compare of both schools. For the example is when the teacher explains about the lesson, asking to the students, so the student response it, and the teacher gives the feedback to students through IRF, and Turn-Taking.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In selecting the data to be analyzed, the writer will pick up about power and solidarity in the form of utterances, based on the sources on recording video. The writer applied following steps:

- 3.3.1 The writer has two data. For data A is dialog between teacher and students by recording the video while learning process (speaking class of two senior high schools) by handy camera until the writer gets the power and solidarity between teacher-students. And for data B is situation of class by writing field notes while learning process (speaking class of two senior high schools).
- 3.3.2 Transcribing the video into a text
- 3.3.3 Selecting the utterance that includes the power and solidarity of their dialog and conversation in speaking class.
- 3.3.4 Analyzing the data from the selected power and solidarity among them by observation list or field notes about the interesting phenomena.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer first describes the power and solidarity of the speaking class that was recorded in video. This description is based on the theory of IRF (Initiation-Response-Feedback) and turn-taking. The steps of the data analysis are as follows:

- 3.4.1 Deciding the utterances that teacher and students of two Muhammadiyah High Schools which consist of power and solidarity.
- 3.4.2 Framing the utterances that teacher and students of two Senior High Schools which consist of power and solidarity by using IRF (Initiation-Response-Feedback) and turn-taking theory.
- 3.4.3 Interpreting the phenomena that happen in two Senior High Schools which consist of power and solidarity (class situation).
- 3.4.4 Summarizing the result of the analysis