

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the researcher presents the research method of the study. The researcher organizes this chapter into five parts: first part is an explanation about research design, source data and data, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Creswell (2009:3) defines that there are three types of research designs, namely qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. The difference between the methods is framed in terms of using words (qualitative), rather than numbers (quantitative), mixed methods research (the combination of qualitative and quantitative research).

Ludico et.al (2006:264) describes the qualitative research, also called interpretive research or field research, is a methodology that has been borrowed from disciplines like sociology and anthropology and adapted to educational settings.

Creswell (2009:4) explains that Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure.

Creswell (2009:175) in his book, *Research Design* explains that there are several characteristics of qualitative research, there are: 1) Qualitative researchers tend to collect data in field at the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study. 2) Qualitative researchers collect data themselves through

examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. 3) Qualitative researchers typically gather multiple forms of data, such interviews, observations, and documents rather than rely on a single data source. 4) Qualitative researchers build their patterns, categories, and themes from the bottom up, by organizing the data into increasingly more abstract units of information. 5) In the entire qualitative research process, the researcher keeps a focus on learning the meaning that the participants hold about the problem or issue, not the meaning that the researchers bring to the research or writers express in the literature. 6) The research process for qualitative researchers is emergent. 7) Qualitative researchers often use lens to view their studies, such as the concept of culture, central to ethnography, or gendered, racial, or class differences from the theoretical orientations. 8) Qualitative research is a form of interpretive inquiry in which researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear, and understand. 9) Qualitative researchers try to develop a complex picture of the problem or issue under study.

The researcher tried to analysis the turn taking in conversation used by Soimah by using qualitative research. It can be designed as qualitative research because it is concerned with characteristics of the qualitative research. This method is used to find out how the turn taking in conversation, the reason and the types of turn taking mostly occurs.

3.2 Source of Data and Data

The source of the data comes from conversation in live show and the researcher recorded conversation of Soimah, host and Contestant using mobile phone on November 18th, 2016 at 10.12 pm. From the episode is very interesting because this is the round of contestant to the TOP 5 on the Program *Dangdut Academy Asia 2 Indosiar*.

The data of this research are some utterances that contains of turn taking used by the participant in the program includes Soimah , host and Contestant (Gerson) on the Program *Dangdut Academy Asia 2 Indosiar*.

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher collected the data by these steps:

- a) Watching the program “*Dangdut Academy Asia 2 on Indosiar*”
- b) Recording the conversation from the participant in *Dangdut Academy Asia 2 Indosiar* using mobile phone on November 18th, 2016 at 10.12 pm.
- c) Selecting utterances from Soimah, the host, and contestant that contained the turn taking in conversation.
- d) Analyzing the result of this research and making some notes.

3.4 Data Analysis

After organizing and preparing the data, the researcher analyzed the data in following steps:

1. Dividing data into several kinds based on the turn taking.
2. Making an interpretation or meaning of the data.
3. Drawing conclusion based on the analysis of the data.
4. The data are being classified by using table of turn taking classification.

Table 3.1

Table of Turn Taking classification

Types of Turn Taking Devices		Occurrence	Total
1.	Pauses		
	a) Short pauses		
	b) Longer pauses		
2.	Overlaps		
3.	Backchannels		
4.	Conversational Style		

	a) High Involvement Style		
	b) High Considerateness Style		
5.	Adjacency Pairs		
	a) Question-answer sequence		
	b) Insertion sequence		

(Sources : Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.)

After that, the data are analyzed and discussed by using theory types of turn taking in conversation. The last, researcher draws conclusion of the research.