

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the research method which present Research Design, Setting, Subject and Object, Data and Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Analysis Data.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach attempts to broaden and deepen the researcher's understanding of how things came to be the way they are in the social world (Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge, 2009, p. 4). This research is called qualitative since the objective of this research is to describes the language phenomenon which is to find the utterances of the flouting cooperative principle and politeness principle in the conversation from the teacher and the students in the teaching learning interaction classroom. Then, because of the objective above, this research is categorized as qualitative descriptive research. Lambert & Lambert (2012) explain qualitative descriptive research as following.

Qualitative descriptive approach tends to draw from naturalistic inquiry, which purports a commitment to studying something in its natural state to the extent that is possible within the context of the research arena. This approach is less interpretive than an 'interpretive description' approach because it does not require the researcher to move as far from or into the data. (p. 255).

B. Research Setting

The setting in this research is in Antasari State Islamic University on English Education Department at the classroom interaction of Cross Cultural Understanding course, 3th semester of 2021 academic year. However, due to Covid-19 pandemic the teaching learning interaction took online place in WhatsApp chat group. The data in the form of interaction documentation collected in four meetings of each class start from 8 October 2021 – 23 December 2021.

C. Research Subject and Object

1. Subject of the Research

The subjects of this research are the conversation between the lecturer and the students in teaching learning interaction of Cross Cultural Understanding course in English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University. This course conducted in 3th semester of 2021 academic year and took online place. It has three classes with one lecturer. The classes divided into class A which has 27 students, class B which has 27 students, and class C has 24 students.

2. Object of the Research

The object of this research is the flouting of communication principles utterances between the lecturer and the students in the teaching learning

interaction classroom. The researcher focused on the speakers' utterances which contained the flouting of cooperative and politeness principles.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

Sanders (2016, pp. 1-2) said that data is the collection of numbers, text, or symbols with no meaning, data has to be processed or provided with a context before it can have meaning. This research used the data in the form of utterances of the speakers in the interaction which become the main data. Also, the second data gathered from interview with the subject in the interaction. Since this is a content analysis research, the data collected from the target classes that already finish the discussion from the lecturer and the students. Specifically, the data gathered from Cross Cultural Understanding Classes of English Education Department 2021, in 3th semester in the form of interaction documentation in WhatsApp Group.

2. Source of Data

The data are gained from the lecturer and the students' conversation in teaching learning interaction of Cross Cultural Understanding course that conducted in WhatsApp chat group. The researcher prefers to transcript the interaction to get accurate data. Then, the researcher gathered interviews to

know his/her purposes with the subject who has done the flouting in the interaction.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Kartowagiran (2009, cited in Farhan, 2019, p. 18) defined a technique of data collection a.k.a instrument is a tool that used both qualitative and quantitative research to collect the data. Farhan (2019, p. 18) adds, in qualitative research, the researcher herself becomes the main instrument of data collection because she is determining the focus of research, choosing the data source, doing data collection, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data, and making a conclusion of her findings. This research used documentary technique to gather the main data and the interview to gather the second data.

1. Documentary

According to Sugiyono (2009, cited in Khoiroh, 2017, p. 16), the documentary technique is a technique of data collection that includes the form of text, picture, and monumental works from someone. This technique used to gather the data in the form of utterances that consist the flouting of communication principles from the lecturer and the students. The data collection is the conversation between the lecturer and the students in WhatsApp chat group where the subjects conducted the conversation. In this technique, the researcher used data cards to select the data (Hunter, 2006). Data

cards used to note the utterances spoken by the lecturer and the students in the classroom interaction. In the data cards, the researcher selected and wrote down the utterances from the lecturer and the students that contain the flouting of communication principles.

2. Interview

While the interviews can be used directly or not. Direct interview means a 'face-to-face' and oral conversation between the two communication subjects, while indirect interview means using a list of questions sent by the researcher to the subjects of research to answer it in written form. The interview techniques are usually conducted one-on-one between researcher and the research subject, this technique allows the subject to tell the story about the research. This technique used by the researcher to continue the selecting data from the documentary instrument which is looking for the reasons and purposes of the flouting communication principles done by the subjects of the research. This interview conducted to the lecturer and students who give the flouting sentences. So, after got the data of flouting utterances from the documentary technique, the researcher did the interview with the speaker of the flouting utterances to collect the reasons and purposes data of the flouting.

The first step of collecting the data is looking for the documentation of the classroom interaction. Second, the researcher read and understand the utterances

of the dialogue in the interaction. Third, selecting the utterances of the conversation which can be found the flouting cooperative and politeness principles and writes them in the data cards form. After the researcher get the flouting utterances in the form of written, the researcher conducted the interview to gather more information about the flouting and the reason or purpose for it.

F. Data Analysis

According to Farhan (2019, p. 21), data analysis is the difficult part also the most important part of the research. There will be obtained the important information in the form of research findings. In this research, the researcher used content analysis technique. The content analysis technique is useful to analyze text and content of the message, sound inferences concerning the attitude of the speaker or the writer in the source of data (Wilkinson & Birmingham, 2003, p. 68).

This research took some steps to analyze the data. First, identify and classify the data based on the types of the flouting cooperative principles, which are maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. Also the flouting of politeness principles, which are maxim of tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy. The data gathered using data card form. After the data classified, the researcher gather the interview with the subject that done the flouting in the interaction. Then, with the result of the flouting utterances and the interview, the researcher analyze the data and analyze the reasons of the flouting

cooperative and politeness principle occurs in the utterances between the lecturer and the students in the interaction. Here, the researcher explains the context of the conversation between the speakers. From the context of the conversation, it can describe what makes the lecturer and the students flout cooperative and politeness principles. The last, the researcher draws the conclusion of the findings in this research.