

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher conducted this research to analyze women and men's language used by the sixth semester students in their teaching practice and the function of using those language features. In conducting the research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Ary et al (2010, p.29) stated that qualitative research used to understand the phenomenon by focusing on the total picture and gain the depth understanding. Even though the researcher used number and percentage in this research, but it only a tool to help the researcher collect the data. Qualitative research in form content analysis used in this research because the data of this research were taken from some videos and the transcriptions of those videos.

Content analysis focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context. The material might be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, videos and so on (Ary, 2002, p.27). The data is conducted by analyzing the document; video (with no interaction between students and teachers) and transcript of pre-service teachers' teaching practice.

B. Research Setting

This research takes place in State Islamic University of Antasari Banjarmasin in which is located on A. Yani Street KM. 4.5 Banjarmasin South Kalimantan. The researcher chose the sixth semester students because they had a teaching practice II. The research conducted for about 2 months started in August-October, academic year 2021/2022 and the researcher conducted the research by analysing the videos of teaching practice from the link that each of students gave and also the transcripts.

C. Participants/ Objects

The subjects of this research were 5 female students and 5 male students who had an online teaching practice II. The students were from English Education Department 2018 when they were in semester 6. The choosing the subjects that have video of their teaching practice II and the videos were not edited when they said the wrong word or when they think in a quite long time. In addition, there is no interaction between students and teachers in the video.

According to Mason (2002, p.134), how many objects of research depends on whether the researcher already reach the saturation points and until the researcher have a picture of what is going on and able to generate the appropriate explanation of it.

The researcher analyzed 10 subjects because not many of pre-service teachers made videos for their teaching practice and there were not many students who responses Google Form that the researcher gave and personal

message that researcher sent. In addition, the researcher still decided to analyze teaching practice II through video rather than join Google Meet, Zoom or the others because the date of the researcher did the research was closed to the end of teaching practice II.

The videos that have been analyzed by the researcher is 1 video from each pre-service teacher. Thus, total videos that have been analyzed are 10 videos of their final test. The researcher chose their final test videos to be analyzed because usually the final test video is more well prepare than another video and there are also some students that make a video only for final test.

D. Data

1. Data

The data in this research include data about gender and language, women and men's language features and the functions of using those women and men's language.

2. Source of Data

The data is collected from analyzing some videos of teaching practice II and the transcripts. In additional information and to make sure the data is valid, the researcher collected the data from respondent, they are 10 students of English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University that taking teaching practice II. Total amount of women's pre service teacher duration video is 1 hour and 37 minutes and from men's pre service teachers is 1 hour and 48 minutes.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this present research the writer used a document analysis (documentation). Documentation comes from the documents, which means the written stuff. Besides, the instrument of this research was the writer. As had suggested by Ary (2002, p.430) that the most common data collection method used in qualitative research were: (1) observation (participant and nonparticipant) (2) interviewing, and (3) document analysis (documentation). Further, in implementing the documentation, the writer analyzed 2 kinds of documents; videos and the transcription.

In analyzing videos, the researcher watched the videos and made the transcription of it. After the transcription has done, then the researcher re-checked the videos and its transcription whether it is matched or not.

Then, in analyzing the transcription, the researcher marked the utterances that have language features, counted the frequency of each language features and the total of it and analyzed the functions.

F. Data Collection Procedures

The researcher gathered and analyzed the data by watching the video and read the transcripts as the technique of the data collection is documentation. In collecting the data, first, the researcher shared google form to each class. Because not many students response the google form, the researcher then sent direct message for more than 40 students. After the data sufficient, the researcher analyzed transcripts and also the observation table that the researcher made.

The researcher analyzed students' utterances and their intonation while analyzed the function of women and men's language features in that video. The researcher marked the transcripts if there some women and men's language features discovered. Then, the researcher categorized the women and men's language features by putting women and men's language features that were discovered in teaching practice II video in the table and counting the total of each features along the percentage of it. Moreover, to validate the data, researcher's analyzing; through analyzing the utterances in the video, transcript and connect it to theory.

G. Interpretation of Data

The following formulation is used to find the percentage of each language features and general functions of language features:

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

Notes:

P = percentage

F = the frequency

N = the total number

H. Data Analysis

According to Creswell (2009, p.185), there are six steps in analyzing the data:

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis. In this research, the researcher prepared the video by sharing the google form to each class. Because not many students response the google form, the

researcher then sent direct message for more than 40 students. After the data sufficient, the researcher analyzed transcripts and also the observation table that the researcher made.

2. Read all of the data. In this research, the researcher read the transcripts while watching the video and discover the Women and Men' language features in the utterances and mark the transcripts.
3. Analyzed the detail of the data by coding process. According to Rossman & Rallis (1998) in Creswell (2009, p.186), coding is a process in organizing the material or data into segments of text before bringing meaning to information. The categories that the researcher used indicate women and men's language features according to Jennifer Coates theory and using abbreviations for the women and men's language features.
4. Use the coding process that the researcher did before to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or the themes for the analysis. In this step, the researcher re-checked and validated the data for several times and also consulted to the thesis advisor and revised it after the feedback given.
5. Deciding how to describe and the theme that the researcher presented in narrating the qualitative. The narration used to describe the categories of Women and Men's language features. The researcher presented some examples and chose some of it to be explained in detail such as what is the reason of using those women

or men's language features in the sixth semester students' utterances while they did the teaching practice.

6. Interpreting the data. In this step, the researcher compared the theories and researcher's interpretation based on the data and then drew the conclusion after analyzed it. Furthermore, the researcher will give implication and recommendations after concluding the research.