

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, the research design of this study was qualitative research. Arikunto (2010, p. 126) stated that qualitative research was conducted to describe the current status of a phenomenon that while exist at the time of the study. One of the characteristics of this research is there is no control of treatment as it was around in experimental research. According Parkinson & Drislane (2011, p. 2), qualitative research is research using methods such as participant observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or practice. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.

According to Raghunath (2018, p. 29), there are four types of qualitative research such as: case studies, content ethnography, grounded theory, and phenomenological studies. While these are some approaches to conduct qualitative research, the methodology for such research varies as well. Some of the more prominent methods are focus group, in-depth interviews, participant observation, content analysis. In this research, the researcher used content analysis. Raghunath (2018, p. 29) stated content analysis of documents or videos provides for a close reading of such articles. It allows the examination of how words, figures, pictures, and texts deliver meaning, and offer explications of

cultures. The researchers look at how the words and images are used, and the context in which they are used to draw inferences about the underlying culture.

B. Research Setting

This research is located in Campus UIN Antasari Banjarmasin , Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher training, english education department at Jl. A. Yani No Km. 4.5, RW.5, Kebun Bunga, Banjarmasin timur., Kalimantan Selatan 70235. Why researcher want to do research in this place, because UIIN Antasari is one of the Campuses that still uses daring learning system and there are still many lecturers who use the google meet application, especially in the English department.

C. Subject/Participant

The main subject of this study is 2 lecturers and 27 students from Morpho Syntax class and 26 students from Business English Writing class of English education department of UIN Antasari. The lecturers teaching in sixth semester. Researcher took the 2 Lecturers utterances of sixth semester of majors Morpho syntax for D class and Business English writing for A class as subject for this research since in maintaining the communication in English teaching learning process.

D. Data

Actual data is a collection of information and descriptions about something obtained by searching or searching for certain sources. According to Zulfadrial (2012, p. 46), data sources are the subjects from which data can be

obtained. In conducting this research, researchers used google meet as a data source. Researchers took data from Google meet for to find the types of illocutionary act used by English lecturers and students in the google meet Application and To find the type mostly dominant of illocutionary act used by English lecturer and students in google Meet.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher uses two instruments in this researcher the first is observation and recording process. To get the data researcher using a technique, namely observation through recording. According to McMillan and Schumacher (2010), observation is a way for the researcher to see and hear what is occurring naturally in the research site. The observation is conducted together with the recording process and the lesson conducted on online class. The data will record using Screen recorder, screenshot on Google Meet.

1. Observation

Observation is the technique of collecting data by seeing the phenomenon deeply and giving the evidence of it. According to McMillan and Schumacher (2010) states that observation is a way for the researcher to see and hear what is occurring naturally in the research site. This technique is called observation because it is done by the observer. The activity of this technique is observing the lecturer's and student's utterance of Google meet.

2. Recording

After the observation and determine objects is observe, the researcher record the utterance of lecturer's and student's in the google meet application. The

researcher use video recorder and audio recorder to record. This is done to obtain accurate.

Some procedures are then follow after conducting the observation.

The steps are as follows:

- a. Recording the lecturers and students teaching and learning process in the class using screen recorder, audio recorder and video recorder in handphone or laptop.
- b. Read and listen the recording again to check the accuracy of the data.
- c. Selecting the data from the recording which are in according with the objectives of the study.
- d. Recording the data into the data sheets, and
- e. Classifying data.

The result of the data is to answer the problem statement in my research problem that are what the types of Illocutionary act performed by the lecturers and students in teaching process at English department of UIN Antasari and What is the mostly dominant type of illocutionary act used by the lecturer and students in teaching and learning process by “Google meet”

Research instrument is instrument to collect the data in a study (Moleong). In this study, the research instrument is the researcher themselves who act as planners, decision data analyzer, interpreter and also the reporting the results of the research. In this study, researchers require knowledge of the language, especially the theory of speech acts became an important point in the success of

the study. Therefore, the researcher is involved in all process of the research starting from the data design until the data report.

Research instruments are tools used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to research support tools such as books, pens, telephones, laptops, videos, etc. Moleong, (2004, p. 168) cited in Charisun (2019, p. 43), researchers act as planners, implementers, reports and data analysis, data interpreters and finally as pioneers of research results. Qualitative study cannot be separated from the researcher because the researcher himself determines the research scenario. Noor (2011, p. 34) states that in conducting qualitative research, researchers can use data as the basis for research.

1. Internet

In the covid 19 outbreak, all schools were closed and the learning process of students was hampered. Students learn from home through google meet application and teachers are better at explaining learning in google meet. Google meet really helps teachers and students in learning, teachers are better at explaining their learning materials With the internet, the teacher does not worry about students because with the internet, students can search for lessons that they do not understand.

2. Handphone / Personal Computer

Covid 19 students learn at home so students must have a cellphone so that students can take part in learning well. Mobile phones, notebook or laptop really help the learning process of students at home because the

teacher/ lecturer provides the material through cellphones, namely google meet.

3. Google Meet

Because this research is related to google meet application, therefore google meet data is needed in this study. Here the researcher takes data source of the Google Meet, students English Education Department of UIN Antasari.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the pragmatic identity method or pragmatic equivalent. According to Sudaryanto (2015, p. 15), the parameters used to classify whether data using the identity or distribution method are speech organs, references, other languages (languages), interlocutors and punctuation or letters.

The imperative sentence itself can have an impact on the interlocutor to do something. Miles and Huberman (2014, p. 246) states that there are three activity in qualitative data analysis. They are data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing / verification.

1. Reducing the Data

Data reduction process are varied from several ways, such as through selection, summary, or paraphrase and being subsume in larger pattern. In the data analysis process, the researcher applied in table . The process of labeling and segmenting units of meaning to the descriptive or inferential information compiled during the study. The purpose is not to number the

data, but to make the researcher easier in selecting and classifying the data from the data sheet and to help the researcher in organizing and classifying the data.

2. Data Display

After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher analysis the types of speech acts. Display the data in organize and compress information to lead matrices the conclusion. The forms of qualitative data display to include types of, graphs, chart, or network. In this study, the data in the form of table and descriptions.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The researcher make percentage of the data to know usage of types speech acts and speech acts based on the way to convey in teaching learning process. The purpose of percentage calculation is to complete the findings so that the readers can easily and immediately obtain the precise proportion of each findings compared to the others. Sugiyono (2014) states that the analysis is looking percentage.