

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research applied the descriptive qualitative method to obtain facts about how male and female students' communication styles. In addition, the researcher also wants to identify what are the differences in communication styles between male and female students. Qualitative research is a research method to explore and understand the meaning that some individuals or groups of people think come from social or human problems (Creswell, 2013). This research is categorized as a descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research intends to describe a phenomena, subjects, or areas accurately and factually with the characteristics that researchers try to analyze, interpret, and provide conclusions for current problems from various qualitative sources (Nassaji, 2015)

From the definition above, it concluded that qualitative descriptive research is a real-time phenomenon explored within its naturally occurring context, with the consideration that context will create a difference. Through the descriptive qualitative method, the researcher may be able to gain information to answer the problem above.

#### **B. Research Setting**

This research took place at English Education Department in the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which is located on Jenderal Ahmad Yani street, KM 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The research was conducted on students majoring in the English Education Department. This research was conducted using interviews 3 times with 3 different topics. The interview was held for 3 days (08<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> December 2022). The first interview was held on 08<sup>th</sup> December

2022 with 6 students with the topic English Education Department, the second interview was held on 09<sup>th</sup> December 2022 with 6 students discussing idols and the last interview was held on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2022 with 6 students discussing their favorite food .

### **C. Participants**

The participants of this research are students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who becomes the main target of the research. Participants in this study were 5th semester students at UIN antasari Banjarmasin. The researcher only took 6 English Education Departement students consist of 3 male and 3 female. The researcher chose them as participants based on recommendations from the English education department lecturers where they were considered more capable of speaking English. By being more capable in English, it will make it easier for researchers to understand their communication style based on Tymson and Eunson theory.

### **D. Data**

The research aims to get data. Data is an important tool in the research which is in the form of a phenomenon in the field and number. To get reliable data, the researcher has to do some techniques for collecting those data. From the data, the researcher knew the result of the research. Collecting the data must be relevant to the problem of research. Based on Andi Prastowo (2011) data is divided into two types based on the origins of its acquisition, they are primary data and secondary data. Simply, primary data is obtained from the first resource while secondary data is obtained not from the first resource. The primary data is the result of interviews between the researcher and students, while the secondary data is from literature study is carried out by collecting various data from books and research results of experts related to the problem research to provide understanding and insight

for researchers to research perfection. The data in this research is made in the form of a qualitative descriptive.

### **E. Techniques of Data Collection**

The data of this research was obtained by using the interview. Meuser and Nagel (2009) describe the expert interview as a qualitative interview based on a topical guide, focusing on the knowledge of the expert, which is broadly characterized as specific knowledge in a certain field of action. An interview in qualitative research is a conversation where questions are asked to elicit information.

The interview can help the researcher to explain, better understand, and explore the research subjects' opinions, behavior, experiences, phenomenon, etc. The process of interview used directly. Direct interview means a 'face-to-face' and oral conversation between the two communication actors. In this interview open-ended questions so that in-depth information had collected. Interviews were conducted with six students who took the Public Speaking course. In this course students get material on how to speak properly and correctly. Researcher chose 6 students who had better speaking skills than all students majoring in english education departement based on the recommendation of the English education department lecturer. Interviews were conducted three times with 3 different question topics.

The reason the researcher chose the topics and questions in this study was because these questions were close and easy to understand and answer so participants did not need to think in a complex way and could use sentences that were often used or the language was not too heavy so that they were more free to speak and researcher can see their communication style freely and naturally.

Based on the discussion above, so that the interview itself is intended to gain many informations related to Gender Differences in Students' Communication Styles.

## **F. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the science of examining a set of data to draw conclusions about the information to be able to make decisions or simply to expand the knowledge on various subjects. It consists of subjecting data to operations. In this study, researchers use Miles and Huberman's theory to analyze the data. As cited from Miles and Huberman (2014), they define data analysis in qualitative research as consisting of three streams of activity including data reduction, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions. To interpret the data, researchers apply appropriate procedures to find out the final findings in answering research question. Based on those statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities, they are data reduction, data display, and drawing and verification of conclusion.

### **a. Data Reduction**

It refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts and other empirical materials. The purpose of data reduction can be two-fold: reduce the number of data records by eliminating invalid data or producing summary data and statistics at different aggregation levels for various applications. The researcher only uses the most important data related to the research problem without changing the sense of data.

### **b. Data Display**

Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. Looking at displays helps us understand what is happening and to do something either analyze further or take action based on that understanding. In this research, the researcher shows the data in a sequence of narrative text about the gender differences in communication style as derived from the result of the data collection procedure.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

From the beginning of analysis activities, the researcher has decided what things mean. In this step, the researcher drawing the conclusion of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. The researcher verified the data to the theory and previous researches. After getting the conclusion, it is analyzed continuously and verified about its validity. Finally, the last conclusion about the gender differences of communication style class can be obtained in this step.