

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The most significant aspect in a research is research method. This chapter the writer describes research design, subject of the research, research instrument and data collecting method, source of data, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In study of linguistics, what is mean by research is the any activities to collect, analyze the data, and present the result, it is done in systematic way with used the formal theory and method.

According to Hilwan as cited from Nasir (2005:12) states that research is a method of study conducted through scientific and perfect survey toward the problems to get the solution of the problem. It means conducting research to solve the problems which are faced in the research process. The other meaning of the research given by Mouly as cited from Cohen and Manion (1994: 40) says that:

“Research has best conceived as the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. It is a most important tool for advancing knowledge, for promoting progress, and for enabling man to relate more effectively to his environment, to accomplish his purposes, and to resolve his conflicts.”

Base on the explanation above, Research is a systematic process of collecting and logically analyzing information (data) for some purposes.

There are two kind of research, they are quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative presents statistical result represented with numbers. While qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researchers is the key instrument.

In this study the writer uses Qualitative research because to understand phenomena from the point of view of single subject and something that observe must be naturally happen. Such as teacher's talk is the natural phenomenon in the class during the process of learning. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982:27), Qualitative research is descriptive. In this study , the writer conducting analyze data and describe the data analyze. In this study the writer analyzed teacher talk on speaking class.

B. Subject of The Research

In conducting qualitative approach the data must selected to get a deep data. The researcher has criteria in select the subject and it will support the researcher decision in selecting the subject. The criteria of this research are:

1. The class must be instructed mostly in English language.
2. The English teacher automatically uses English to have interaction with the students.

This research was aimed to analyze the kind of teacher talk on speaking class in second grade of MAN 2 Jombang. The writer chose an

English teacher who was teaching in second grade science class 2 at MAN 2 Jombang. He always uses English language in teaching learning process.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

In conducting a research, the researcher needs data to answer the research questions. Data is a rough material researcher collects from the world he is studying (Bogdan, 1998:106). According to Arikunto (2006:118) States that “data are all of fact and member that can be used by the writer as information, whereas information is the result of data process that used necessary.” In conclusion, data is everything found by the researcher in the field of the study which can be used to answer the research question of the study.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative data since the design is descriptive with qualitative approach. Ary (2006:454) states that “the qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures, rather than numbers and statistics”. The data in this research is result of observation in the form of transcript base on the video recorder in the class during teaching learning process, and the transcript of depth interview with the teacher.

2. Data source

Arikunto (2006:129) defines the data source “data source is subject from where the data can be taken.” Data source is a source in which data is

taken from the research field. Sugiyono (2009: 153) stated that based on the sources, data can be classified into two those are primary and secondary data. In this research the researcher take the data primary by conducting depth interview with the teacher, and conducting class observation record it with video recorder and doing analysis of the data base on Brown's theory of teacher talk.

The data source of this research is the teacher talk that uttered by Mr. MK who teach in the second grade of science class of MAN 2 Jombang.

D. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting method were needed to obtain data in the research. Nazir (1988:211) as cited in Masrurin (2012:33) states that collecting data is a standart and systematic procedure to get information needed.

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative data collection method that consists of observation in classroom with recording video technique and in depth-interview with English teacher at second grade of science class 2 of MAN 2 Jombang.

1. Observation

Observation is a process of collecting data which does not only focus on communication as interview but also the other objects around the research field (Sugiyono, 2011:145). In other words, observation deals with how the people act and how the things look (Fraenkel, 1996:446). It means that by holding the observation, the writer knows by herself about

the teacher talk in science class at MAN 2 Jombang during the teaching learning process. So, the researcher knows the teacher in use teacher talk and classification based Brown's theory.

There are two types of the observation: participant observation and nonparticipant observation. In this research, the writer acts as nonparticipant observation with making recording technique. It means that the writer only observes the English teacher who teach in the class, and do not acts as the English teacher in the class. During the observation in the classroom the researcher use a field note as the instrument for this step. Furthermore, in analyzing the video, the researcher conduct after gets the data in form video record.

2. Interview

According to Moleong (2005) states "the interview is conversation with certain purposes. The interview is done by two speakers, interviewer and interviewee." Interview is the way to collect data by using series of questions and answered orally and directly by the interviewee. The interviews provide information which cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify the observation (Ary, 1985:434).

In this study, interviews are conducted with the English teacher in science class 2 of MAN 2 Jombang. To collect the data from interview, the researcher uses the procedure as follows:

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of questions that would be asked to English teacher.

- b. The researcher used interview guide line, it was consist a set question that lined about the teacher's reason to use the certain type of teacher's talk and it was explained explicitly in appendix 3.
- c. While the interview is running, the researcher records the process of interview, especially the informant's answer.
- d. The researcher wrote the interview transcript based on the audio recording.

E. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer takes some steps as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data (Miles & Huberman, 1992:16). From the definition, it can be said that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this study, data reduction is the process of selecting about which data would be the initial focus of the researcher. There are three kinds of data in this research those are transcript of teacher talk in the class and the transcription of depth interview with the teacher. To analyze the transcript of teacher talk in the class, the researcher does the steps as follows:

- a. Firstly, the researcher collected the data through observation in speaking class with making video recorder.

- b. Secondly, the researcher makes the transcription of the video recorder base the interaction between teacher and students in the class.
- c. Thirdly, the researcher selects the teachers' utterances which are identified as teachers' talk.
- d. Fourthly, the researcher classified the utterance which are considered as teacher talk according to the theory teacher talk of Brown (2001) and presented in the percentage.

Then, to analyze the transcript the researcher just selects the data which are focused and suitable for the research problems being investigated in this research. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data had to be included.

2. Data Display

Data display is the steps to present the selected data which relevant to the research question (Susanto, 2012:60). In this step, the researcher can show data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to make easier for making conclusion or to make understandable. In this research, after collecting and reducing the data, the writer displayed those transcript data in the form of descriptive and table.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

Conclusion drawing means beginning to decide what things mean, noting regularities, patterns, explanation, possible configurations, causal flows and proposition (Miles & Huberman, 1992:19). From displayed data, the researcher then makes conclusions. Since the beginning of the

research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verify by the English teacher. Furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion the researcher use triangulation method which is comparing the data collected after it verify by the English Teacher. Making conclusion was process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be complemented. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity suggests that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity.

Furthermore, the researcher makes the final drawing conclusion to make the data valid. The drawing conclusion was begun since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Finally, the writer draws the final conclusion. It can be said that the conclusion are analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion. The conclusion was drawn from the proposed research questions.