# CHAPTER III

## RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method, research design, data and data source, data collection method, credibility, and interpretation.

A.  **Research Design**

Research design is defined as a framework of the research. The method and the technique are chosen by the researcher to answer the list of research problems before. Research design is also a sketch of how the research should be conducted in order to achieve the validity and minimizing the bias as little as possible. Sometimes, the research design can be seen only from the title of the research. So, it is very important to explain the research method (Erna Widodo,2000).

Research design can be classified into explorative and conclusive research according to the goal and the process. Conclusive design can be categorized into two branches descriptive and causal. And this research uses descriptive design. The design is concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or group, but in this thesis, the researcher chooses to describe characteristics of language realization in the whole debate competition. The simple way to explain a descriptive

research design is that this research has the purpose to reimage and providing an explanation as well (Sukmadinata,2006).

In this research, the researcher uses quantitative design because of the variable the researcher chosen is in the form of video and transcribed in the form of the document. This study can be categorized as descriptive research with a qualitative approach.

Quantitative research is the research that chooses a description of the object like the way for analyzing. This research analyzes the video of debate and transcript into the text. The quantitative approach is used in order to find and understand the object specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong,2009). The researcher attempts to make an analysis on the process of debate details available in the media itself.

**B.** **Data and Data Sources**

The data is in the form of a transcript that is analyzed. But it is taken from the final World University Debate Competition(WUDC, 2019). In case, this data is the newest data that can be taken from the researcher. The motion of the debate is This House believes that it is unjustified to assist evil regimes in systematically persecuting members of their identity group in order to mitigate and moderate the regime's abuses (e.g. Israel Kasztner in Nazi-controlled Hungary, Wang Jingwei in Japan-occupied China) (WUDC. 2019).

Other data are from the library specifically from some journals, articles, online discussion forums, and the internet that are collected. And any other related books to this study. Since the data that support this research is needed(Moleong, 2009).

**C.** **Technique of Data Collection**

The researcher obtains the data by doing an observation from the record. The data is collected by observing the script from the video of the debate. From the script, the researcher collects the data that is needed. The reason why the researcher chose observation through the record is that the object is in the form of video. This technique is relatively very cheap but the data need more verification from the expert (Djajasudarma,Fatimah. 2010).

**D.**     **Technique of Data Verification**

The verification of data and finding is highly needed. If the date is taken incorrectly the finding is no longer useful. The way of verification is by applying the theory of triangulation. Since the research of descriptive is highly relying on the researcher's observation then the triangulation is very needed. This verification data is needed to avoid any bias interpretation that accrued if the object or data is analyzed by one point of view. The triangulation is basically the technique that allowed another researcher to contribute the research in order to avoid bias(Denzin&Lincoln, 2000).

The technical implementations are by watching the final debate competition's carefully and repeat it as needed. Then, the researcher transcripts every speaker's speech. Then the researcher takes the data that has the correlation and needs to be analyzed. Then the researcher consults the data with the lecturer that really has knowledge in pragmatic since the data that has been taken should have any error spelling and some incorrect identification. The data that have been consulted are descript according to the theory in chapter II. And the consultation is also very needed since there is always be the possibility of a researcher's mistakes..

**E.    Data Analysis**

The data that has been got must be delivered to the reader in a proper way according to Mile and Huberman. The data that has been found can not only be given to the reader without any description. And the description also should be easy to read. In order to achieve those categories the researcher conduct analysis data by doing pre-analysis data and the analysis data steps. The analysis of this research is done by three steps (Mile,1994).

1.    Reduction of The Data

Data reduction can be translated as the process of choosing, focusing on the data needed, simplifying, and transforming the raw data that accrued during the process of collecting data. The reduction data sometimes is the process that never be aware by the researcher in order to find the data needed by the researcher. the form of reduction data can appear in the form of a resume, coding, memo, or making partition according to the researcher's need. This reduction process is the progressive process until it ends in the form of finding and discussion section (mile,1994).

This research uses the process of reduction since it analyzes the language realization in the debate performance. This research uses the technique of resuming and making the partition. The reason is that it

provides the whole analysis from a raw transcript from the video into a simple resume. And it will be perfected by partition since it differences every finding and avoids mixing data.

2.    Providing TheData

Mile made the process of data providing is the process that can connect the information from the reduction data section before to give the opportunity for summarizing the data. This process is needed since the researcher uses a qualitative approach to make this research more valid and help the researcher makes the summarizing if later it is needed(Mile,1994).

3.    Summarizing The Data

Summarizing the data is the process of taking summery and also the process of validating the data since it is the process of taking the core of information. This summarizing can be as simple as when the researcher concludes the information after taking and analyzing the data directly. This process also can need more effort such as resummarizing or in the form of discussion with other researcher or discussion with the expert(Mile,1994).