

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research employed in this study. It presents the research design, population, sampling and sample, research instrument and data collection technique, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher is using quantitative approach in accomplishing this study. Then, the research design proposed is content analysis. Ary, Donald et al. (2010:457) define content analysis as a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. Content analysis focuses on the characteristics of materials and asks about the meaning reflected on it. This design is used since the category of request strategy frequently occurs in the form of percentage.

B. Population and Sample

1. The population of this study is requestive acts used by Thai student of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung. The number of Thai students of English Department in the 2014-2015 academic year are 12 students. The researcher gets the population by collecting the requestive act through an instrument namely DCT (Discourse Completion Test). From the DCT, the

researcher gets 240 utterances consisting requestive act which later became the population of the study.

2. The sample of this research is some utterances containing requestive acts that are previously chosen randomly to be analyzed of the population. The researcher chose to analyze 37 utterances of 240 which has difference in the term of pattern.

C. Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used in this research is simple random sampling. This technique is chosen since the researcher took some of the population randomly to be analyzed.

D. Research Instrument and Data Collection Technique

1. Research Instrument

How to collect appropriate data is a crucial issue in pragmatic research because the data collection instrument determine whether the data gathered are reliable and fairly accurate to represent a particular situation which is contained in short descriptions intended to reveal the pattern of a speech act being studied. From the researcher consideration, the instrument used in this research is DCT (Discourse Completion Test). DCT allows researcher to collect a large amount of data in a relatively short time. Furthermore, DCT creates model responses which are likely occurs in spontaneous speech. DCT is also an appropriate instrument for interlanguage pragmatic research because

it can be applied directly to participants coming from different cultural backgrounds.

2. Data Collection Technique

The term data refers to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis (Bogdan and Biklen: 1998:106).

Since the writer chose DCT as the research instrument, then the data collection technique taken are;

1. Exemplar generation is the first step. The researcher asked Thai students of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung to identify and classify situations, which are applicable for them in certain request act. This aims to find related information to arrange a good DCT.
2. Situation likelihood investigation is the second stage examines how likely the situations prompted by Thai students of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung' daily life interactions.
3. Metapragmatic assessment is done in order to collect Thai students of English Department' perceptions of the contextual variables included in each constellation. The contextual variables, such as, social distance, relative power, degree of impositions.
4. Situational pilot test should be conducted in order to validate the scenarios used to elicit learners' request act production and to obtain preliminary data to construct each constellation of the DCT.

5. In test development stage, the researcher analyses the data collected from the situational pilot test, in order to construct appropriate DCT.
6. The DCT instrument is administered to Thai students of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung to collect necessary data, related to request act.

E. Data Analysis

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

1. Elaborating the theories and anything related to the problems in order to establish it as the main key of the analysis based on the purpose of the study.
2. Categorizing the data.
From the data collected, researcher intends to classify which data are used related to research problems proposed.
3. Analyzing the data (utterances) which containing request act based on the theoretical framework of Bulm-Kulka (1989).
4. Analyzing the syntactic realization of each data.
5. Presenting data in the percentage form by using a simple statistical analysis.

Statistical analysis:

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

Where:

- a. P is the symbol of percentage

- b. F is the frequency of the occurrence of each request strategy
 - c. N is the number of the request strategy
6. Making conclusion.