

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter is intended to describe research design, population, sampling and sample, data collecting method, and data analysis method.

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

For a researcher, it is important to determine the research method in conducting a research. The researcher makes design as approach to carry out the research.

This research conducted by using quantitative approach since the purpose in this research is to verify a certain theory. It needs the statistical result of data which is the dominant one. Statistical data can be used to know the frequency of occurrence of each type of language function in Presentation of English Department Students.

In this study, the researcher used descriptive quantitative surveys. According to Best from Ngaisah descriptive research is a research methods that try describe and interpret object appropriate with situation. It is not simply amassing and tabulating facts but include proper analysis, interpretation, identification and relationship.

Creswell (2008:388) explain that:

Survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitude, opinions, behaviors or characteristics of population.

So, based on this research, it describes all about language functions that have occurred in presentation of English Department students of sixth semester at IAIN Tulungagung in the academic year 2015/2016.

## **B. Population, Sampling and Sample**

1. Population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events or objects (Ary, 2010:148). The population of this research is all language functions in the conversational fragments occur in the video presentation script. The researcher got the population by watching the video and transcribing the video script. Based on this research, researcher found 188 language functions in the video presentation script.
2. The sampling technique used by the researcher in this research is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a type of non-probability sampling. The researcher consciously selects specific elements or subjects for types of language functions that are relevant to the study.
3. Sample is a portion of population. The sample of this study is some utterances containing language functions that are chosen randomly by the researcher to be analyzed from the population. The number of sample is 27 utterances.

### **C. Research Instrument and Data Collection Technique**

#### 1. Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is document. The researcher used transcript of video presentation English Department Students at IAIN Tulungagung which contains conversational fragments including language functions as her document.

#### 2. Data Collection Technique

Data collection method is writer's way in collecting the data which suitable with variable of the research. In this research, the data were collected through:

- a. Recording and observing the students presentation in the class.
- b. Watching the video presentation.
- c. Understanding the context in video presentation.
- d. Transcribing the video script of students' presentation.
- e. Selecting the conversational fragments containing language functions.

### **D. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a process done by a researcher arranges their data systematically to make them easily understood and also a process trying to find out pattern of data that has been collected.

Here, the researcher used several steps in analyzing the data:

a. Elaborating the theories and anything related to the problems to determine it as the key of analysis related with the purpose of study.

b. Categorizing the data.

Not all of utterances in conversation of presentation students include as language functions, the researcher

c. Analyzing the utterances which include as seven types of language functions based on the theoretical of Cook (1989).

d. Present the data which dominant type by using a simple statistical analysis.

Statistical analysis:

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

Where P is symbol of percentage, *f* is the frequency of occurrences each type language functions and N is the total number of language functions found in the entire data.

e. Drawing conclusion.