

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This section explained about research methodology, which included research design, subject of study, setting of study, data and data source, data collection technique, data verification technique, and data analysis technique.

#### A. Research Design

This study employed a qualitative method with a descriptive qualitative research. According to (Creswell & Creswell, 2018: 41) stated that qualitative research is an approach for investigating and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social issue or human problem. Another expert, Bodgan & Biklen as cited in Hidayah et al., (2019) stated that qualitative research is a type of research methodology that produce descriptive data, such as written or spoken statements and the behavior of the people being observed. It means that qualitative research is a research method that aims to gain a deep understanding of human and social problems and deliver it with descriptive data, such as written or spoken statements from the behavior of the people being observed by researcher.

The objective of descriptive qualitative research is to gather and examine data in a way that is descriptive. According to Best as cited in Bouk (2020) stated that a descriptive research describes a fact in qualitative research that is non-experimental because it takes place in a natural setting instead of to an artificial one.

This research uses of descriptive qualitative research attempted to identify types of deixis and analyze reference meaning used in the students' writing of narrative text. According to the explanation above, this research was designated as descriptive qualitative research because the data were examined and the findings were expressed in words or sentences and didn't use any statistical procedure. In this case, researcher will identify

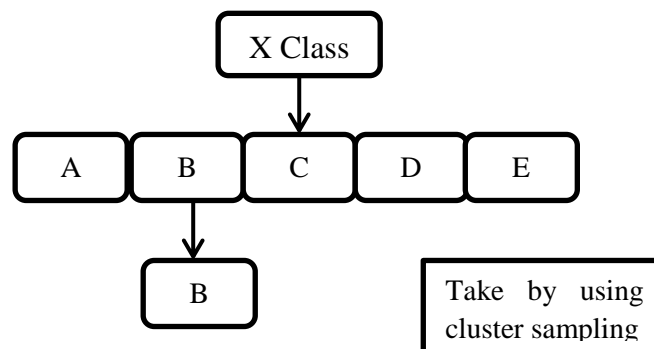
what are types of deixis and analyze what are reference meaning from narrative texts written by tenth grade students of MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti in academic year 2023/2024.

## B. Subject of Study

Qualitative research subject can be called as participant or informant. In this school, there are 5 classes from tenth grade such as A, B, C, D and E. A total of population are 121 students in the tenth grade. The sample for this study was taken using the cluster sampling technique by the researcher. According to Kothari as cited in Maharatu (2014) explained that cluster sampling means grouping the population and selected the groups or the clusters rather than individual elements for inclusion in the sample of the study.

Thus, the group selected for this study was X-B class that contain 20 students since they represent 20% to 25% of the total population. Here it is the diagram :

*Diagram Chart 3.1 Cluster Technique Sampling*



## C. Setting of Study

This study was conducted in X-B class at MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti which is located in Dusun Miren II, Ngranti Village, Boyolangu District, Tulungagung Regency, East Java. The researcher chose this particular school to conduct this study because narrative texts written by students contain deictic words that can be examined. The researcher's goal is to identify what are the types of deixis and what are reference meanings

from the narrative text written by students. And also, researcher wants to help readers understand the writer's intention in the narrative text with the use of deixis.

#### **D. Data and Data Sources**

Data is a collection of information gathered by researcher from the field while conducting research. Data was gathering apprent information from the subject of the study. According to Bogdan & Biklen as cited in Chusniyah, (2020) stated that data consists both produced and found materials by researchers, such as journals, images, official documents, and newspaper articles. Documents created by others and discovered by researcher, such as newspaper articles, official document, photos, and diaries.

Qualitative research deals with data that is expressed verbally or through description rather than numerical values. In tenth grade class at MA Al-Fattahiyyah already employed freedom curriculum. In tenth grade class included in phase E, there are 3 elements of learning achievements such as listening – speaking, reading – viewing, and writing – presenting. In this study focused on writing – presenting element, so the students write a narrative text as writing assignment that instructed by teacher. The data for this study are the sentences or words containing deictic expressions from narrative text written by students. The source data of this study got from narrative text written by twenty students of X-B class in academic year 2023/2024.

#### **E. Data Collection Technique**

Data collection is an essential to the research process. According to Sugiyono (2022: 224) stated that the most strategic stage in the research is the data collection techniques, because the main objectives of research are to obtain the data. Data collection can be getting from various settings, sources and the methods. Furthermore, (Ary et al., 2010: 431) explained that in qualitative method, the most popular techniques for gathering data

such as observation, interview, and document or artifact analysis. The data collection method employed in this study was documentation.

Ary et al., (2010: 442) defined that document refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may refer to as an artifact. There are two types of documents that commonly used such as, first, official or public documents (such as files, reports, newspaper, etc) and second, personal or privat documents like letters, diaries or autobiographies. Document analysis can be applied to photos, audio and video recordings, and other non-written records. Documents that are transcripts of written or text-based artifacts, such as e-mail, novels, journals, transcripts, books, and correspondence.

Thus, researcher collect the data from personal document as documentation technique. These techniques employed in order to identify types of deixis and also analyze reference meaning in narrative texts in tenth grade at MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti. Here, the steps of collecting the data :

1. Researcher took data gathered from the narrative text written by X-B students that already instructed by teacher.
2. After that, teacher collected the completed product of narrative texts written by students. Then, teacher give them to researcher.
3. The completed product of narrative texts written by students as for the document analysis of the research that had been gathered and ready to analyzed by researcher.
4. Researcher took data from sentences or words containing deictic expressions from narrative text written by students.

#### **F. Data Verification Technique**

After doing analyze deixis from the text, researcher obtained the information for the data to answer the formulation of reserach problems. After getting the data analysis result, researcher did data verification to check the trustworthiness of data. Moleong, et al (2017: 327) stated that to

reach the trustworthiness of data divided into 4 categories, such as: credibility, dependability, transferability, and confirmability. In this study, researcher focused on credibility as a tool to check the trustworthiness of the data. He also stated that to reach the credibility of data, there were seven techniques such as: prolong participation, persistence of observation, triangulation, analyzing negative cases, discussion with another researchers, member check and using references.

In this study, researcher use triangulation, peer debriefing and discussion with expert to get credibility of data. According to Moleong (2017: 330) stated that triangulation is an approach to verifying the validity of data that combines two or more methods. Besides, the data is intended to be compare or used for checking purposes. Triangulation was used to support the credibility of data. Triangulation is a technique used in qualitative research to increase the validity or credibility of the findings. Thus, triangulation is a proces of gathering data, specially combining various data collection techniques and existing sources. In order to confirm the reliability and trustworthiness of the data that were gathered, this study used triangulation.

Triangulation divided into four types that classified by Denzin in Hales (2010: 14) such as data triangulation, methodological triangulation, investigator and theoretical triangulation. In this study, researcher employed theoretical triangulation, peer debriefing and discussion with expert, as follows :

1. Credibility
  - a. Theoretical Triangulation

Theoretical triangulation is the process that requires the researcher comparing the data findings with relevant perspective theory. Hales (2010: 16) explained that theoretical triangulation is the process of examining at a situation or phenomenon using a variety of theories or hypotheses. This process is to look at a

situation or phenomenon from various perspectives, different lenses and questions in mind.

In this study, researcher used theory triangulation. Researcher classify and interpret the data from deixis analysis with Levinson theory (1983) and reference meaning from George Yule theory (1996) to recheck and support the trustworthiness of the data. Researcher collect and read some articles, books, journals that were relevant and related to this study.

b. Peer debriefing

Peer debriefing is an approach of discussing research findings, interpretations, and experiences with colleagues and peers. The primary goal of this technique is to enhance the validity and credibility of research findings by with combining a diversity of perspectives and feedback from another researcher and minimizing biases.

Researcher welcomed discuss with peers who have same research's topic about deixis analysis. Researcher give data findings of the research about deixis analysis and peers give different perspectives, comments, and feedback for researcher namely Nanda Listyowati and Ari Sandini.

c. Discussion with expert

It is a discussion between the researcher and expert who have understanding about the theories that researcher employed in the study. Researcher discuss the data findings that have been collected with advisor. The advisor was Dr. Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd. So, the discussion with the advisor developed the ideas, interpretations and gave solution and suggestions to accomplish this study properly

2. Dependability

In qualitative research, dependability was one of the way to verify the validity of the data. According to Lodico et al. (2006: 275)

explained that dependability related to one can track procedures and processes used to collect and interpret the data. Good qualitative research will present detailed explanations for the technique used in data collection and analysis. In this study, researcher gathered data from the narrative text written by X-B students from the teacher. Researcher took data from sentences or words containing deictic expressions from narrative text written by students. Researcher read and transcribing all the data about narrative text written by students into text. Then, researcher identified and classified the deictic words that can be found in the text arranged into table, with Levinson theory (1983). Researcher confirmed and did data verification with researcher's advisor to check the whole analysis that have already done by researcher to make sure the data were dependable.

#### **G. Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis is a process when researcher processes data to provide easily understanding the information. Hales (2010: 481) stated that the process of data analysis in qualitative research is challenging and time-consuming, because researcher must be examined and interpret fieldnotes, audio recordings, interview transcripts, reflections or information from documents. The result of data analysis is referred to as the raw data, and it must be further examined in order to obtain the final data. So, data analysis consist of reducing and categorizing the data, synthesizing, looking for significant patterns and determining what matters.

Researcher use the data analysis technique based on Levinson (1983) to identify and classify the types of deixis found in narrative texts written by students. These following steps as follows :

1. Reading and Transcribing

After collected narrative text, researcher read and did transcribed all the data about narrative text written by students into text.

2. Identifying

After transcribed the narrative text, researcher identified or marked the deictic words that have been found in the narrative text with five types of deixis based on Levinson (1983) .

3. Classifying

After that, researcher classified the deictic words that can be found in the text arranged into table, with according to the criteria based on established five categories of deixis with Levinson theory (1983).

4. Analyzing

After researcher did classification the data, researcher will analyze to describe what types of deixis and what are the reference meaning that can be found in the narrative text written by students.

5. Discussion

Researcher confirmed the data findings with theory that was employed in the data analysis. After that, researcher explained the data findings to give answer to the research objectives and did data verification.

6. Conclusion

The final step, researcher draw conclusion based on the data findings that have been obtained into sentences and description.

And also, researcher wrote suggestion for future researcher.