

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1. Research Approach

A research design is a systematic plan to study a scientific problem. The design of a study defines the study type (descriptive, co relational, semi-experimental, and experimental, review, meta-analytic) and sub-type (e.g., descriptive-longitudinal case study), research question, hypotheses, independent and dependent variables, experimental design, and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan.

Recent study was an experimental research to find out the result of a certain technique. According to Hadi (1988: 56) that is an experimental design is one of the precise methods to examine the cause and effect because of the fact, instruction toward a group and experimental sample.

Conversation analysis, a colleague of Garfinkel's was Harvey Sacks, who, with Gail Jefferson and Emanuel Schegloff developed the research method of conversation analysis in the late 1960's. (Heritage, 1984). Sacks and the others focused their analysis on what people do in conversation (their moves), rather than subjective explanation. One of the first studies that employed CA examined turn taking in conversations (Sacks, Jefferson, & Schegloff, 1974). The moment in a conversation when a transition from one speaker to another is possible was called a transition relevance place (TRP). TRP were seen as operating in all conversations and were utilized by participants as potential ends of a turn. TRP's





