

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is intended to present the research design, and instruments used to collect the data analysis.

A. Research Design

There are many methods of research. The method used really depends on the subject matter itself. In the following section, the thesis writer described the theory about research method and to find out some theories about the method of research and its application in the real work.

Talking about research, according to Donal Ary there were four research methods⁴⁰, those were the experimental method was the methods begin with a question concerning the relationship between two or more variable. At the same time, the researcher advanced one or more hypothesis started the nature of the expected relationship. Expost facto method was to indicate that the research in question was conducted after variations in the independent variable had already been determined in the natural course of events. Descriptive method was designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They were described toward determining the nature of a situation as it exists at the time of the study. The aim was to describe

⁴⁰ Donald Ary et. al. 2001. *Introduction to Research in Education*. Washington,D.C: Government Printing Office.

“what exist” with aspect to variables or conditions in a situation. Historical research was the attempt to establish facts and arrive at conclusions concerning the past.

From those explanations about research methods, the thesis writer assumed that the descriptive method was appropriate for this particular study because the subject of the analysis is movie. One of the characteristics of the descriptive research was that there was no control of treatment as in an experimental one. This study attempted to describe the analysis of language interactions. Descriptive study was usually not directed toward testing a hypothesis. In a sense, descriptive study were intended to make the description about a situation and an event, descriptive research study were merely accumulation of basic data that did not have anything to do with seeing or explaining any correlation, testing hypothesis, establishing prediction, and finding implications.

The current study tries to identify, classify, and describe the language interactions between teacher and students in the classroom. This descriptive method was considered appropriate since it was intended to describe what exists at the time of study. For this purpose, a qualitative design was considered appropriate. As a qualitative study, it was intended to analyze the language interactions.

B. Sources of the data

Research subject is the video of the film *“To Sir With Love”* with English and Indonesia subtitle which has clear picture and voice. Researcher plans to learn the

actor's mean and purpose by the intonation, nonverbal speech, mimic, and condition.⁴¹

C. Research Instruments

An instrument was very important in a research; its function was to obtain the data or information that consisted of facts, beliefs, feeling or intentions. According to Arikunto there were fifth kinds of research instrument, they were interview, questionnaires, observation, documentation and the test.⁴²

The data of this study was collected by using two form of instrument that were observation and documentation. An observation was a means of measuring what the observer heard, saw, and thought when collecting the data during the film played, researcher used notes taking. Researcher uses note taking is to prepare the possibility of losing the relevant data during the implementation of action. According to Idrus descriptive note taking here include dialogue reconstruction and reflective observer personal notes.⁴³ The full classroom transcription can be found in Appendix 1.

After getting the data from classroom transcription, researcher also used documentation as instrument of this research to complete the data, it obtained in the form of printed document. Documentation is a technique used for collecting from non human resource, such as book, notes, magazine, etc⁴⁴ in this research, researcher not

⁴¹ The English subtitle downloaded from <http://subscene.com>

⁴² Suharsimi Arikunto. 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: PT ASI Mahastya. p.160

⁴³ Moh. Idrus., *Metode Penelitian Sosial* Jakarta : Erlangga. 61-76

⁴⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*. (Jakata : Asdi Mahasatya, 2006) 158

only takes the data from film but also from internet to complete the data which don't be explored in the film, such as the watcher's comment, synopsis etc.

In doing observation and documentation researcher also becomes an instrument, its called "Human instrument", human instrument is very important in this kind of research, researcher should has ability or skill in the interpretation⁴⁵ In this case the researcher explored on the reflective observer personal notes, writing the glance history and the process of deep analysis.

D. Data Collection

There were several technique used to collect data. They really depend on the object observed. The data was important for the researcher in carrying out the research. The most of researcher conducted the technique rightly to get the data accurately.

Because the data is electronically media which created in United Kingdom , researcher cannot interview the actor or director of stage production, thus the possible techniques in collecting data are deep observation and documentation. The data collection started with:

1. Researcher watched *To Sir With Love* movie in many times.
2. Researcher was translating the dialogue to got clear understanding. The dialogues were done in movie for 100 minutes 46 second.

⁴⁵ Moh. Idrus., *Metode Penelitian Sosial*.....61-76

3. After that, researcher cutting the conversation which show on classroom interaction.
4. Then researcher wrote down the conversations as the research subject.
5. The transcripts of the conversation consist of 227 utterances for 16th meeting in the classroom.
6. Next, the transcript was used to identify to language interaction based on Sinclair and Coulthard's IRF Structure.
7. The last, researcher was doing analysis of the data.

The full dialogue can be found in Appendix 1

E. Data analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used her noted gathered in the observer personal notes, the data were in the forms of transcript of the conversation in the use of the teacher and students in classroom. The conversation consisted of 227 utterances. After the conversation transcript had been collected, the data processing procedure was carried out. Each utterance would be classifying and identifying base on Sinclair and Coulthard's IRF Structure. Researcher only used utterance which showed the language interactions; initiation-response-follow up.

IRF structure is characteristic of teacher-led discourse, in which the teacher asks a question or provides information, the student responds or reacts, and the teacher provides some degree of comment or evaluation. *Initiation moves* (called the

opening move) e.g well, okey, lets start from, *response moves* (the answering move) e.g right, and *follow-up moves* e.g. thank you, good, NV.⁴⁶ and the result finding presenting in tables.

Table 3.1 classification of move and acts

Exchange	Moves	Acts	Utterances	
Initiation	Framing	Inform	T : Today.	
Response	Opening	Invite	let's take a look at South America.	
	Informing	Statement	S5: I'm sorry, Mr. Fackeray. The bloody things just slipped.	
Follow up	Answering	Evaluate	T : The name is Thackeray, and they are not "bloody things." They were a pile of books.	
	Answering	Replay	S9: That's a good netting score. Pam, luv, that's not a bloody pile, but it's a pile of books.	
	Follow up	Follow up	Evaluate	T : All right, settle down.
		Follow up	Statement	S9: I was only trying to help, Mr.Thackeray , Sir.
			Replay	S3: That's right, Mr.Thackeray. Curley was only trying to put that little scrubber in her place.
Follow up	Follow up	Evaluate	T : I know what Curley was trying to do. Now, just settle down. We are going to study South America. Now turn to page 37 in your geography book.	
Follow up	Follow up	Framing		
Follow up	Follow up	Instruct		

The full analysis can be found in Chapter IV.

⁴⁶ Sinclair, J. and Coulthard, M. (1992) "Towards an analysis ofp.8-31

Researcher doesn't focus on another profile such as name, address, family or educational background because the object this research is a movie and those doesn't presented clearly in the movie.

D. Validity and Reliability

There are several methods to ensure a high degree of reliability and validity exists in qualitative research. Here researcher uses triangulation. According to Baumgarten, "Triangulation is a methodological approach to determine the reliability and validity of findings by contrasting them to information derived from different sources, methods, researchers and soon"⁴⁷. Here, besides according to the teacher's perspective, the researcher takes the information from other several sources to make sure the result of this research is credible and transferable.

⁴⁷ Matthias Baumgarten, *Paradigm Wars- Validity and Reliability in Qualitative Research*. (Norderstedt Germany : Grin, 2010) 14