CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This parts discusses the methodology of the research. The methodology includes of research design, research instruments, data and data sources, data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method which focuses on the phenomenon of a word, sentence, and phrase. So it is not focusing on the number of the research. This research uses qualitative research because the form of the data analysis is an explanation and table. The qualitative research that used to identify, classify, and explain the data research. According to Munhall (2007), descriptive qualitative research is not reducible to numbers and categories but it situated in the person's life and the participant's words to understand social interaction (cited in Nugroho, 2014:21). Nevertheles, qualitative research is the research aims to understand the phenomenon which description in the form of words and language of what is experienced about behaviours, actions, and others (Moleong, 2015:6). This research, the form of the data is a utterances that analyzed uses interruption. In this case, the writer explains about the interruption that used by the participants.

3.2 Research Instruments

According to Lincoln & Guba (1985:194), the human instrument has the unique capability of summarizing data on the spot and feeding it back to

an information for clarification, correction, and amplification (Krauss & Peredaryenko, 2013:3). It means that the human position in the research as the instrument for planning, collecting the data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data, and describing the finding of the research. This research instrument uses the researcher herself as the key and the main instrument of this research. The researcher was the only one instrument that involves doing research processes include to collect data, observation the data, analyzed the data, interpreting the data analysis, and describing the finding of the research. Thus, to supporting instrument, the researcher uses a data sheet to help classifying the data analysis.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

The data that used in this research is a form of utterances that contains the interruption used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV during ongoing conversation. In collecting the data, the researcher classified about the types and functions of interruption in turn to speak.

According to Lofland and Lofland (1984:47), primary data in qualitative research are words, and acts, remainder is supporting data such as document and others (cited in Moleong, 2015:157). In this research, the source of primary data are the video of *Ini Talk Show* that present on Net Television taken from www.youtube.com and the transcript of the dialogues spoken by the participants. The transcript of the dialogues did by the researcher in manual. This research, the researcher analyzes not all episodes but choose two episodes in October, 16 and November, 27 2015. Meanwhile, the source of secondary data is the supporting data that become the references in this research. The researcher

taken supporting data from books, journals, articles, and website related to the topic, then dictionary also.

3.4   Data Collection

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:189), the technique of data collection in qualitative studies use four categories. These are interviewing, ethnographic observation, document and material culture, and visual analysis. In this research, the researcher use visual analysis because the data analysis is the video of Ini Talk Show in NET TV. This research uses by following techniques to collecting the data:

1.   Watch and Listen the video

To collect the data, the researcher watch and listen the video to understand the dialogues by the participants. The researcher watch and listen the talk show many times. The researcher watch and listen two episodes of *Ini Talk Show* in NET TV for several times to more understand the context the dialogues and to know the parts of the interruption happens.

2.   Transcription

To the transcription, the researcher uses two steps:

1)   Write in Manual

In this research, the researcher did the transcript of the dialogues in manual. The researcher listen in several time, then write the dialogues in manual. To doing this step, the researcher needs a lot times to get the significant data.

2) Type the transcript

After the hand-written transcript manually, then the researcher retyping the transcript using computer. It aims to the transcript of the data looks neat and easy to understand. By doing this step, the researcher takes a lot to gain the significant data.

3. Coding the data

After transcript the data, the researcher coding the data while correcting the transcript of the dialogues of *Ini Talk Show*. By coding the data, the researcher using a symbol to mark the use of interruption by the participants in transcript of the dialogues of *Ini Talk Show*. According to Gail Jefferson (in Zimmerman and West, 1975:128), a symbol "//" to indicates the speaker interruption or overlap by the talk of another. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used vertical line "│" to shows the interruption occur by the participants in the transcript of the dialogues of *Ini Talk Show*. In coding the data, the researcher listens to the talk show and coding the transcription by using vertical line "│" to representing Interruption.

3.5 Data Analysis

According to Moleong (2015:280), data analysis is the process of organizing and arranging the data into patterns, categories, and unit basic description so you can find the theme and can be formulated results of research through the data. It means that the data analysis is the process or steps used by the researcher to answere the research questions; the types and fuctions of

interruption used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV. In this research, the researcher uses the following technique to analysis data:

3.5.1 Identifying the data analysis from the transcript of the dialogues in Ini Talk Show.

Sule: iya ini baju untuk siap-siap untuk kiamat nanti.

Agnes: oh, iya iya, bagus sih sekali lagi inspirative ini bisa entar saya suruh dancer saya suruh pakai baju kayak gini. (16 : 05 -16 : 12)

Sule: inspiratif ya?

Sule: nah, Andre tadi ngebahas masalah (16 : 16 - 16 : 20)

Andre: iya, iya tadi ngomong, ngomong soal masalah fashion

Sule: iya

Andre: sebetulnya ada apa lagi dengan I#AMANYE

Sule & andre: 17 oktober, nah itu apa?

Agnes: which is tommorow ya dan itu besok

3.5.2 Transfering the data analysis into the table. Then, the researcher signing a checklist (√) in the table included the types and the functions of interruption.

Table 1: The Data of Types of Interruption used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV.

Code	Dialogue	Types of Interruption			
		SI	O	BU	SL
D.94/E.2/T.08:05 – 08:11	Atalia: Jadi waktu itu Kang Emil itu sampai buka (pause) Sule: Buka puasa				√

Note:

Code: D.94/E.2/T.08:05 – 08:11 →number of data/episode/time

Types of Interruption:

SI: Simple Interruption   **BU**: Butting-in Interruption

Ov: Overlaps Interruption   **SL**: Silent Interruption

Table 2: The Data of Functions of Interruption used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV.

Code	Dialogue	Function of Interruption						
		Cooperative			Intrussive			
		AG	AS	CL	DA	FT	TC	TA
D.94/E.2/T.08:05–08:11	Atalia: Jadi waktu itu Kang Emil itu sampai buka (pause) Sule: Buka puasa.		√					

Note:

Functions of Interruption	**Intrussive Interruption:**
Cooperative Interruption:	DA: Disagreement
AG: Agreement	FT: Floor taking
AS: Assistance	TC: Topic Change
CL: Clarification	TA: Tangentialization

3.5.3 **Classifying the data using a table containing the different categorize of types and functions of interruption.**

Table 3: The frequency of the functions of Interruption used by the participants in _Ini Talk Show_ on Net TV.

No.	Types of Interruption	Frequency
1.	Simple Interruption	23
2.	Overlap Interruption	70
3.	Butting-in Interruption	7
4.	Silent Interruption	13
	Total	113

Table 4: The frequency of the functions of Interruption used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV.

Functions of Interruption	Cooperative			Intrusive				Total
	Agreement	Assistance	Clarification	Disagreement	Floor Taking	Topic Change	Tangentializati	
Frequency	27	10	29	3	21	16	7	113

3.5.4   Interpreting the data to answer the research question based on the context using the theories.

The following example to interpreting the data of the research:

3.5.4.1 Types of Interruption

There are four types of interruption are simple interruption, overlap interruption, buttingin interruption, and silent interruption. In this part, the researcher took one example of four types of interruption.the following example below:

3.5.4.1.1   Silent interruption

The silent of interruption happens when the first speaker pauses a moment, silent interruption not include simultaneous speech because the speaker can not finished the utterance, then the second speaker takes the floor. The following example below:

Atalia: Jadi waktu itu Kang Emil itu sampai buka

(pause)

Sule: Buka puasa

Atalia: Bukan.

Silent interruption happens when Attalia explain about how her husband (Kang Emil) appreciation to support the team football, then pauses for a while before finished the utterance. Sule then takes the floor to help Atalia get the word that she wants to say, but Sule give the word with his joke.

3.5.4.2 Functions of Interruption

There are two functions of interruption are cooperative and intrusive interruption. Each function has subcategories of function of interruption. In this part, the researcher took example of cooperative interruption.

3.5.4.2.1 Cooperative Interruption

There are three subcategories of cooperative interruption are agreement, assistance, and clariification. The following example below:

1) Agreement

Agreement interruption happens when the second speaker interrupt then takes the floor to show agrrement, understanding, and supporting with the first speaker's utterence. The second speaker show agreement because his or her interest about the topic that the first speaker brings. The folllowing example below:

Andre: Sesuai dengan mottonya Ibu Wali Kota tadi

itu | keep mooving be winner

mamang: | Betul

Andre: Jadi teruslah berjuang untuk menjadi juara, begitu.

The agreement interruption happens in the dialogues when Mamang interrupts Andre to show agreement by saying "right". Previously, Andre say "Appropriate with the motto by Mrs. Major in that past" to insist that Mamang inspirates by the word of Mrs. Major.

3.5.5   Drawing the conclusion of the research.