

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research methods carried out by the researcher, starting from selecting a design for research, determining population and sample for research, selecting research instruments, the data collection process, to the data analysis process.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is all the steps taken by researchers during research. As declared by Creswell & Creswell (2018), research design contains all plans and procedures taken during the research process, which include data collection methods, data analysis, and detailed data interpretation processes. Research design is divided into three types, namely qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-method approaches. Based on the book with the title '*Handbook of Research Methodology*' by Mishra & Alok (2017), quantitative study is research on a measurable object that involves methodical experimental analysis, whereas qualitative research is research on a descriptive phenomenon that requires in-depth analysis.

In this research, the qualitative study was used as the research design. This design was used with the aim to observe, identify, and analyze the use of politeness strategy by English students in Speaking classroom interaction during the learning process. In detail, this research used descriptive qualitative as the research method. Lambert & Lambert (2012), indicated the objective of the descriptive qualitative method is to thoroughly explain the actions performed by individuals or groups of individuals in everyday situations. Therefore, a descriptive qualitative method with

a focus on describing completely the use of politeness strategies by English students in Speaking classroom interaction during the learning process was chosen in this research.

### **3.2 Population and Sample**

Population is a wide picture of an object or subject that would be the focus of researchers in undergoing research. Abubakar (2021), conveyed another definition of population, that is the entire data source or research subject where data was collected. The population in this study was English students in the sixth semester of 2024 at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang in Speaking classes which were divided into four small classes, consisting of class A, class B, class C, and class D. A population sampling technique was used in this research to make research time more effective. Sampling technique is a technique applied by researchers to gather samples that are used in the research (Sugiyono, 2013). The probability sampling technique was used in this research, where all participants of the population have the same right to be the sample. A sample is a part that is taken from the whole population (Abubakar, 2021). As a result, the sample in this study was English students from Speaking class C. The type of probability technique applied in choosing the sample of the research is Cluster Sampling. As explained by Sugiyono (2013), cluster sampling is the process of selecting sample members by dividing the population into several groups, after which random selection is carried out in these groups, then all the members of the selected group becoming the research sample. The sample selection process in this research was done by naming each class from the population on a piece of paper. After that, the papers

were rolled up and shuffled, then one paper was taken at random to become the research sample.

### **3.3 Research Instrument**

A research instrument is a tool used by the researcher to measure objects in the research (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, observation and interview techniques were used as the instruments in the process of collecting the data. Additionally, video recording is also used as supporting instruments in order to collect data more easily and correctly. The type of observation used was a passive participation observation. As defined by Sugiyono (2013), passive participation observation is a strategy of observation in which researchers come directly to the research location but do not participate in the activity. This was due to the researcher only acting as the observer who observed the students' interaction during the learning process in the class. The objective of this observation process was to observe the expression of politeness strategies used by the students directly in classroom interaction at the Speaking class. In this research, the observation was conducted twice on the one teaching material, which is 'Rapid Fire Discussion'. The observations were carried out first on Wednesday, February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024, and the second on Friday, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024. The reason for conducting the observation twice is due to the researcher requested permission to observe only one teaching material, where one teaching material requires two meetings. The video recording process was done by recording all the interactions that happened in the class. The interview technique carried out was a semi-structured interview or in-depth interview. The purposes of this interview are to check the results of observations and to find out more about the use

of politeness strategies in the classroom interactions. In this activity, the researcher asked the basic understanding of students about politeness strategy and the expressions of politeness strategy that students commonly used in classroom interaction.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

Data collection refers to any processes done by the researchers with the aim of obtaining data that will be used to solve problems in the research (Abubakar, 2021). In the process of collecting data, a handphone was used as tool to observe the learning activities in the classroom. Here were the steps done in the data collection process:

1. Asking the lecturer from the Speaking class for permission to observe and conduct research.
2. Observing all the interactions that happened during the learning process.  
The objective of this observation is to identify the expressions of politeness strategy used by students during the interaction process in the Speaking class.
3. Interviewing several students to check the results of observations to find out more about the use of politeness strategies in the classroom interactions.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is an activity of searching and compiling data collected from interviews, filed notes, and other materials, systematically in order to make data easier to interpret (Sugiyono, 2013). In analyzing data, the researcher used data analysis theory by Miles & Huberman (1994). As stated by Sugiyono (2013), there

are three steps that must be done on the theory by Miles and Huberman when analyzing data, such as *Data Reduction*, *Data Display*, and *Conclusion Drawing*.

The following are the steps taken during the data analysis process:

1. Data reduction is the process of summarizing, selecting, and focusing data only on the important points related to the main topic of the research. In this process, there were two steps done, which are as follows:
  - a. Data transcription: After obtaining data from the video recording, the transcription process was carried out by typing all of the interactions that happened during the learning process to get written data.
  - b. Identifying and categorizing data: Right after the data transcription process, data categorization was done by identifying the politeness strategy expressions or utterances carried out by students.
2. Data display is the process of presenting data in the form of tables, graphs, pie charts, pictograms, and so on, in order to help the researchers understand data more easily. In this process, data was presented in table form according into several types of politeness strategy by Brown & Levinson's theory (1987).
3. Conclusion drawing is the process of making conclusions from the data result. In this process, conclusions were drawn based on analyzing data from the data display process and combining it with data collected from the interview activity. The conclusion would be used to answer the research questions.