CHAPTER III
THE RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

Related to the issue, Social and Personal Deixis Uses in English Department Students, then this chapter is particularly talking about the design and methodology used by the researcher.

The following are the design, site and Participant including the data collection procedure which is planned by the researcher in doing the research.

1.2 Research Design

Research design is a plan which is planned ahead of by the researcher before conducting a research about a certain issue. Every researcher used different design in their research to convince the reader about what they have done. Research design is a starting point to make sure that a research will be accepted by the reader.

Therefore, design in this study was Qualitative case study. It includes observation and interview and the result of the interview was transcribed into written form. Observation was an initial step before interview carried out. Then, the examination of the result of the interview was the last step when Interview is completed.

3.3 Site and Participant

3.3.1 Research Site

The prime target in this study is English Learners. All of English department students are considered as prime target of study but only 16 of them who became the participants in this research. It took place in Faculty of Letter and Culture, Gorontalo
State University. The reason is, researcher is one of students of English Department in Faculty of Letter and Culture, so that it is easier to gather any information regarding to the study.

3.3.2 Participants

Involving participant assisted the researcher in process of collecting the information. The participant of the study is obtained from students of English Department. They are students of English department Gorontalo State University. It is taken from the site above. Based on the interview that has been conducted, this research involved 16 participants. One of them was from the fourth semester, eight of them were the students from sixth semester and the rest were the student from 8th semester.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

3.4.1 Instrumentations

The need of instruments in every research should be fulfilled by the researcher herself. In collecting research data, instrument is needed. Based on the design of this research which uses Qualitative study, then the researcher did an observation first, and then it is followed by interview. Especially for interview, the researcher provides 12 themes to make the participants easier to talk. Before selecting the themes, firstly the researcher considered about the participants. Then the researcher decided that the theme is anything regarded to participant daily life. They are given different theme depends on the situation of interview. And also if it is possible, it includes in Natural setting in order to gather natural data from the participants. For example, the
researcher records participant utterances when they are producing it in ordinary situation without doing it with a certain purpose (Natural Setting). Every single utterance is recorded by using sound recorder. The sound recorder is functioned when the participant begin to talk in order to record all the utterances from the participants.

Here, the researcher provides some themes which are used:

- Things to say when meet research plan’s advisor
- Things that usually discuss with teacher when someone got a problem on her/his subject
- Things to do on free time
- Things to be discussed with friends.
- Things to discuss about organization.
- Otanaha Fortress
- A Band
- X
- Jetlag
- Forum Indonesia Muda
- Colors
- Mall

3.4.2 Procedure

A qualitative study must have some descriptive information about something being studied by the researcher. In collecting the data, the researcher employed some
steps. The first one is the researcher do an observation to the site and the participant’s condition whether they helped the researcher got some information about social and personal Deixis itself or not. In this case, the researcher is a complete observer even though the researcher also considered as learner/ user/ speaker from the language itself. The researcher observes the participant without participating them. Only be the observer. The researcher comes to the participant directly only to make sure the researcher got the information from the participant.

And then, after the researcher believes that the participant which has chosen before give any information the researcher needs, the researcher interviewed them. The researcher came to the participant, if the participant is able to interview in person interview or face to face with the researcher to make sure they gave the appropriate information with the researcher’s need. But, if the researcher is unsure whether the information are complete or not, then it is followed by telephone to increase the information. In order to do that, the researcher have to meet the participant directly or communicate with them in line telephone. The entire participant is given a certain theme which already mentioned previously. It is including conversations which are occurred in natural setting. In the process of interview, every single utterance which was uttered by participant was recorded by using sound recorder.

The third is the researcher used Document Examination in order to ascertain the data from the interview previously. In this case documentation means the result of the interviews in sound record form which have been transcript into written form. Then, it is in Corpora (Corpus) form. It is collected from participant utterances.
3.5 Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis is a process of reviewing, synthesizing and interpreting data to describe and explain the phenomena or social worlds being studied.

After the data are collected, evaluators need to see whether their expectations regarding data characteristics and quality have been met or not. Because of this study use Qualitative case study research so that the researcher have to use case study analysis.

There are some steps in analyzing case study.

1. Observe

   Initial observations are made to observe the Overall data that have been collected from the participants by using sound recorder. At this point, data from the previous step is transcribed or change into written form to be organized and prepared to be analyzed.

2. Think

   After the first step has been completed then next move is carried out. Consideration is made of what additional information must be collected to rule out alternative explanations. The next step is reading through all data. Then each utterance which is considered contains with personal and social Deixis is classified.

3. Test

   At this point, additional information is collected through subsequent observation or review. The result from the preceding step is categorized
properly based on the appearance of Deixis in each utterance which is uttered by the participants. In order to do that, the researcher went back to the data transcription which have been red once to review and make sure that the utterance that the researcher has been collected before has fulfill the requirement of data category.

4. Revise

Analysis of subsequent observations and review occurs, and initial presumptions are reexamined. From the overall data that have been collected in three previous steps, it is interpreted depends on the use of personal and social Deixis in each utterances. The entire data that have been collected and categorized in the previous step will be reexamined here in order to make sure that the overall of data have been analyzed in appropriate categorize.


3.4 Validity of Qualitative Study

This study especially uses some step to check whether the data have gotten before valid or not, the researcher used Triangulation and followed by Member Checking to ascertain the result of the research.

3.4.1 Triangulation

Triangulation is applied in order to make sure that the data that the researcher has been collected before is Valid. This kind of validity test involve triangulate different data sources of information, in this case this research used Observation, Interview and
The transcription of the interview and examining evidence from the source such as the overall data transcription and then also the initial data that the researcher collected before, then using it to build a coherent justification for each characteristics of Data. (Creswell, 2009, p. 191)

3.4.2 Member Checking

In order to make sure the result of the research and to enhance internal validity, a researcher could return to the subjects who were interviewed and check whether what the researcher had recorded was what they had said in the interview (Creswell, 2009, p. 191). For example, “Is this what you meant when you said …?” Through that way, the researcher will convinced by the answer of the participant.