

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Type of Research

The design of this research belongs to qualitative research since the sources of the data were the utterances which were produced by teacher and students during teaching and learning process. Sugiyono (2010) stated, qualitative method is a research method in which focusing on post positivism philosophy that used to investigate the natural object, the researcher is the main instrument itself, getting the data purposively and using snowball, the data collection technique used triangulation, analysing the data deductively and the result will be focus on meaning rather than generalization. Moreover, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993) as cited in (Puranina, Seken, & Budasi, 2014) stated that qualitative research is a research which investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials.

This research was descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative method is a method in which the researcher collects and analyse the data then draw the conclusion. Gerring (2007) states that descriptive qualitative research is a natural setting as the direct source of data with the researcher taking a role of being the key instrument. In this research the researcher investigated the cooperative principle of maxims that were related to the language usage in school in EFL classroom. The analysis of this research focused on identifying what types of violation and flouting maxim that were produced by the teacher and students in English teaching and learning process. Besides, the researcher

also employed what most frequently of flouting and violation of maxim that were produced by the teacher and students interaction during teaching and learning process.

3.2 Time of Research

In conducting this research, the researcher did the observation in teaching and learning process to obtain the data. In the observation, the researcher joined the group class in online course. This research was conducted on 8 – 23 October 2020.

3.3 Source of Data

The sources of this research were the flouting and violation toward maxims in cooperative principle that were produced by the teacher and students during English teaching and learning process. The subjects of the research were a teacher and students of MA Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri. The primary subjects were a teacher (a female teacher) and 26 students (2 males and 24 females). The students were 12th grade of Immersion students of MA Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri in the academic year of 2020/2021. Immersion students of MA Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri are taught by using English and Bahasa as their language, either during teaching and learning process or outside of the class.

The data in this research were collected through virtual observation during teaching and learning process. The data were gathered from teachers and

students' performance on their verbal and oral interaction. The data were in form of words, phrases, and utterances which were uttered by the teacher and students during teaching and learning process in English teaching. The researcher used the student of 12th grade of Immersion class since the students at 12th grade have already adapted themselves with environment of school and they have enough time to participate in this research

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used some techniques of data collection. The technique was observation. In order to obtain the data, the researcher used virtual observation by joining the learning process. Observation was the technique of collecting data by seeing the phenomenon in detail and giving the evidence of it. Cohen, Manion, Morrison, & Keith (2000) argued that observational data are attractive as they afford the researcher the opportunity to gather 'live' data from 'live' situations. Observation is used in the social sciences as a method for collecting data about people, processes, and cultures. The data were taken from the conversation that was done by the teacher and students during teaching and learning process.

This technique was used to observe whether the teacher or students can fulfil the cooperative principle of their language in real condition or not. The data were collected through virtual observation. In collecting the data, the researcher did some procedures as follows:

1. The researcher listened to the utterances that were produced by the teacher and students, the researcher also read the utterances in the conversation during teaching and learning process. Then the researcher tried to understand the utterances which were uttered by the teacher and students during teaching and learning process.
2. The researcher transcribed the audio recording of the utterances into writing form and also rewrote the utterances. The data which were transcribed were in form of dialogue between teacher and students. The example of the data sheet:

Table 3.1 Example of Data Table

Data	Obs/Turn	Utterances	Violation			
			QN	QL	RL	MN
2	1/9	T: teacher's utterance				
	1/10	S: student's utterance		√		√

3. The researcher listened to the recording in several times to make sure that the data were accurate.
4. The researcher classified the data into each type of violation and flouting maxim based on Grice's cooperative principle. Then gave code, for example: **Data 2**, it referred to number of the data classification from the data sheet. **Obs** means from which the observation the data was taken from. And **Turn** means the number of the turn of utterance which is uttered between the teacher and students.

T : utterance spoken by the teacher

S : *utterance spoken by the student*

5. The researcher specified the types of violation and flouting of maxim and its number of occurrences.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

According to Miles & Huberman (1994: 10), there are three activities in analysing the data, namely data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion or verification.

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles & Huberman (1994: 10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. There are some ways which can be used to reduce the qualitative data; through selection, through summary or paraphrase or so on. The researcher reduced the data through selection. As explained in data collection, after the researcher transcribed the data by listening to the audio recording of the teacher and students' utterances during learning process and some utterances that are produced, the researcher selected some part of utterances which were violated and flouted based on the cooperative principles of maxims. After that, the researcher analysed the type of violating and flouting maxims that occurred in the dialogue between teacher and students.

2. Data Display

Data Display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles & Huberman, 1994: 11). After reducing the data, in data display, the researcher displayed the data taken from the observation by presenting in form of table and descriptions. The examples of data display as follows:

Table 3.2 Example of Result of Violation Maxims Table

No.	Kinds of Violation Maxim	Frequency		Percentage
		Teacher	Student	
1.	Maxim of quantity	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
2.	Maxim of quality	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
3.	Maxim of relation	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
4.	Maxim of manner	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
	Total	The total of number occurrences	The total of number occurrences	The total of percentage number

Table 3.3 Example of Result of Flouting Maxims Table

No.	Kinds of Flouting Maxim	Frequency		Percentage
		Teacher	Student	
1.	Maxim of quantity	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
2.	Maxim of quality	The number	The number	The percentage

		occurrences	occurrences	number
3.	Maxim of relation	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
4.	Maxim of manner	The number occurrences	The number occurrences	The percentage number
	Total	The total of number occurrences	The total of number occurrences	The total of percentage number

Table 3.4 Example of Violation and Flouting Maxim Table

No.	Non-observance Maxim	Frequency	Percentage
1.	The violation of Gricean Maxim	The number occurrences	The percentage number
2.	The flouting of Gricean Maxim	The number occurrences	The percentage number
	Total	The total of number occurrences	The total of percentage number

The data which were displayed were types of violation and flouting of maxims from the teacher and students interaction in classroom during teaching and learning process. Then, the researcher calculated the percentage of violation and flouting maxim and decided what most produced between violation and flouting maxim that found on teacher and students interaction in the classroom of their utterances. The

formula which was used to know the frequency of violation and flouting maxim as follow:

$$P = \frac{N}{T} \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

P: Percentage of particular type of maxim (violation or flouting)

N: frequency of particular type of maxim (violation or flouting)

T: Number of type of maxim (violation or flouting)

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

According to Miles & Huberman (1994: 11), the conclusion might be done from the start of data collection until the data collection is over, then the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean. Answering the research question, the researcher explained the dominant type violation and flouting maxim, also what most produced between both of them. Then, the researcher drew the conclusion. The data which were inserted as in data display were confirmed to reach the reability of the data. Verification enhanced by conducting through consultation with the supervisors.

3.6 The Validation of Data

According to Cohen et al. (2000: 112), triangulation is the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behaviour. Denzim (1970) in Cohen et al. (2000) states that there are several

types of triangulation, they are time triangulation (to include diachronic reability, stability over time and synchronic reability, similarity of data gathered at the same time), space triangulation, combined levels of triangulation (e.g. individual, group, organization, societal), theoretical triangulation (drawing on alternative theories), investigator triangulation (more than one observer), and methodological triangulation (using the same method on different occasions) or the researcher's techniques in collecting the data to obtain validation .

In this research, the researcher used methodological triangulation to reach the validation of data. The researcher compared the data which are obtained from observation and data transcription. After did an observation during teaching and learning process, the researcher cross-checked the data by comparing the data observation to the data transcription.

In addition, in getting the data validation, the researcher also applied investigator triangulation. The researcher checked the data that were obtained from the observation to the expert. The researcher first classified the data of cooperative principle of maxims that are obtained from the observation. Then the researcher consulted it to some experts of pragmatics study or other researchers who have conducted a research which is related to cooperative principle of maxims.