

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes research methodology used in the research. First, it describes the research design used in the research. Second, it describes the data collection that shows the participants of the conversation in the data. Third, it describes data analysis that includes the steps to analyze the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research mainly used qualitative method in collecting and analyzing the data. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative method aims to explore problems to obtain a deep understanding of a phenomenon. A qualitative method does not use statistic to analyze the data, instead it uses words or photos. Furthermore, according to Creswell (2012, p. 19), “Qualitative research analyzed the words to group them into larger meanings of understanding, such as codes, categories, or theme.” This research used a qualitative method because this research analyzed words and categorized them in order to answer the research questions. This research analyzed the interruption used by the male and female speakers in a mixed-gender conversation as the central phenomenon. Moreover, the previous studies by Faizah (2015) and Fei (2010) also used a qualitative approach to analyze the data. However, a simple quantitative measure in the form of categorical measurement is also used to count the frequency of occurrence of particular data.

3.2 Data Collection

The data of this research were taken from an Indonesian talk show entitled *Ini Talk Show*. Talk show is chosen because talk shows can be regarded as a particular kind of face-to-face conversation (Illie, 2001). Moreover, talk shows are considered as semi-institutional conversation because talk show has both the characteristics of institutional and everyday conversations. In talk shows, even if the host can control the conversation by asking questions, the guests have the right to ask or comment something (Illie, 2001). The data of this paper were the transcription of the conversations in *Ini Talk Show*, aired on NET TV on June the 3rd, 2015.

IniTalk Show is an Indonesian talk show that is aired every Monday to Friday at 8 P.M. The setting of conversation in *IniTalk Show* is the host, co-hosts, and guests are gathered. The host and co-host can ask something to the guests and the guests can talk freely. The reason why the data were taken from *Ini Talk Show* is because the researcher wants to know how male and female speakers interrupt the conversation in an interview setting. *Ini Talk Show* is different from other talk shows because it contains comedic elements from the host and co-hosts; thus, the conversation runs naturally. “Comedic talk shows allowed the interviewee to ask questions while in formal talk shows the interviewee is not encouraged to ask questions” (Danileiko, 2005, p. 13). Comedic talk shows do not always follow the rules and norm of conversation, instead comedic talk shows tend to break the rules to make the conversation more comedic. *IniTalk Show* is called comedic talk show because it contains many comedy scenes and the host and co-hosts are comedian.

The guests were involved as the subject of this study. They are two males: Virzha and Ricky and two females: Maia and Monita.

Table 3.1 Information about the Guests in the Data

Name	Gender	Information
Virzha	Male	Indonesian singer who rose from a singing competition in 2014.
Ricky	Male	Disk Jockey and actor who started his career in 2005.
Maia	Female	Indonesian musician who produces songs and singers. She is also a Disk Jockey. She started her career in 1999.
Monita	Female	Indonesian singer and song writer who rose from a singing competition in 2005.

The full video in this talk show was divided into six parts. Part one (28 minutes long) is consisted of the opening from the host and co-host and the invitation of two guests by them. Part two (13 minutes long) is consisted of the invitation of another guest and guest performance. Part three (14 minutes long) is consisted of the invitation of another guest. Part four (15 minutes long) is consisted of the guest’s performance and a play from the co-hosts. Part five (14 minutes

long) is consisted of games and the invitation of the guest's friend. Part six (nine minutes long) is consisted of the closing. In this research, only the conversations from part three were analyzed. The reasons for using the third part are: first, in analyzing how the speakers interrupt in a mixed-gender conversation, it requires male and female speakers in equal numbers. In the particular part analyzed, there are four guests: Maia, Monita, Ricky, and Virzha. Second, since the analysis requires a natural conversation, the host and co-hosts were excluded in the analysis. It is because basically, the host has the right to control the conversation, and thus it will make the host dominates the conversation. Besides, the distractions from co-host are not natural since they are controlled by the script. The distractions from co-hosts are not as many as in other parts. In this part, unlike in other parts the co-host do not dominate the conversation, hence the third part is the most appropriate one to be used for analysis.

For further analysis, the video was transcribed following the Jefferson's transcription (as cited in Paltridge, 2006). In transcribing the conversation, it was not only the words that were being transcribed but also the non-lexical and non-verbal items such as breathing, laughing and yelling. Breathing is when the speaker takes a deep breath and it is very apparent. Laughing is when the speaker makes sound like "ha-ha" to indicate that something is funny; any type of laughing is not differentiated in this analysis. Yelling is when the speaker raises his or her voice. The symbol for interruption is "|" while symbol "—" is used to identify the unfinished sentence. To find out which gender interrupt the most in the conversation, the turn taking should also be analyzed. After that, the result can be concluded. The example of transcription of the data was presented below.

Maia: =*Ya, kayak housenya house of full. Ada yang edm (.) ada yang*

elektroda yang macem-macem=

(=Like the house of full. There is edm music (.) electro and many more=)

Ricky : =*Kalausekarang banyak sih kalausekarang ada yang kayak*

alirannyatwerkterusada Melbourne—

(=The genres are more various nowadays. like twerk

(.) melbourne--)

Maia: *tuhanakbarunih. Istilahnyaudahgangerti*

gua.

(I do not even know the terms anymore.)

Sule: *Apalagisaya.*

(More so with me.)

(00:03:05)

3.3 Data Analysis

There were several steps taken in the data analysis. Firstly, to answer the first and second research questions, the types and functions of interruptions occurring in the data were examined. The types of interruption were analyzed following Ferguson's theory (1977). The types of interruption were based on gender perspective. When female speaker was interrupted by male speaker, it was represented by F-M. Meanwhile, when male speaker was interrupted by female speaker, it was represented by M-F. Moreover, when male speaker was interrupted by male speaker, it was represented by M-M. Finally, when female speaker was interrupted by female speaker, it was represented by F-F. The types of interruptions that occurred in the data are presented in the table below.

Table 3.2 The Occurrences of Types of Interruption in the Conversation

Types of Interruptions	Cases				Frequency	Percentage
	F Interrupter F-F	M Interrupter M-F	F Interrupter F-M	M Interrupter M-M		
Simple Interruption						

Butting-in
Interruption
Silent Interruption
Overlap
Total
Interruption

After the frequency of the interruption types was counted, the result can be concluded and the implication can be made.

Besides the types, the functions of interruption were also examined following French and Local (1983). The functions of interruption were divided into two: competitive and cooperative. The data was in the form of the table that showed the frequency of competitive and cooperative interruptions that were used by the male and female speakers. The functions of interruption that occurred in the data are presented in the table below.

Table 3.3 The Occurrences of Functions of Interruption in the Conversation

Cases		Competitive Interruption	Cooperative Interruption	Total
Female Interrupter	F-F			
	M-F			
Male Interrupter	F-M			
	M-M			
Total				

After the frequency of the interruption types was counted, the result can be concluded and the implication can be made. Next, to answer the third research question, politeness strategies were analyzed. Politeness strategies that were used in this research following the theory from Brown and Levinson (1987). Politeness strategies were analyzed in order to know how the male and female speakers avoid threatening the current speaker's face. The politeness strategies that occurred in the data are presented in the table below.

Table 3.4 The Occurrences of Politeness Strategies in the Mixed-gender Conversation

No.	Positive Politeness Strategies	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
	Seek agreement				
	Use in-group identity marker				
	Notice, attend to hearer				
	Joke				
	Presuppose/raise/assert				
	common ground				
	Exaggerate				
	Avoid disagreement				
	Total				

Table 3.5 The Occurrences of Negative Politeness Strategy in the Mixed-gender Conversation

No.	Negative Politeness Strategy	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
	Don't presume/assume				
	Total				

After the frequency of politeness strategies that were used by the male and female speakers were counted, the implication can be made.

Lastly, to answer the fourth research question, the possible factors of the interruption made by the speaker was explained. The reasons were based on Wardhaugh (as cited in Prasetyo, 2015) that proposed possible factors that make the speakers interrupt. The possible factors that affect the male and female speakers to interrupt are presented in the table below.

Table 3.6 Factors that Affect Speaker to Interrupt

No.	Factors	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
	Breaking up				

Disagreeing
Seeking for clarification
Completing
Correcting
Agreeing
Total

3.4 Concluding Remark

This chapter has explained the methodology of the research. The overview methodology, data sources, data collections and data analysis to answer the research questions were provided in this chapter. The answers regarding research questions are delivered in chapter IV.