

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a main way to make significant result. The data were taken from the conversations between Indonesians and foreigners which came from Libya, Germany and Wales. This chapter discusses about research design, unit of analysis, source of data, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Researcher uses qualitative method since this study observes natural phenomenon, reveals hidden, unsuspected issues, exploring attitudes, emotions, sensitive issues, opinions, conceptions, exploring context, relationships, and processes. This also uses descriptive method to describe systematically the facts and characteristics, especially phatic communication in casual conversations between Indonesians and foreigners. The data were gotten by a recording process where speakers did natural conversations among them. They happened without any scripts and the speakers were found randomly without any researcher role inside.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The data that were analyzed related to the topics which appear in the casual conversations between Indonesians and foreigners, the differences of the ways to sustain communication and the differences of the functions of phatic communication

among Indonesians and foreigners in casual talk. Therefore, the unit of analysis is utterances which were used in casual conversation.

3.3 Source of Data

The data is available in primary data research. The primary data research came from the recording between Indonesians and foreigners in the casual conversations. The Indonesians were an English student, an interpreter, and an employee. The foreigners were a Libyan, a German and a Wales.

To get the data, the researcher used recording tool to save their conversations in free interaction and free topic. First conversation was between an Indonesian interpreter and a Libyan. It was happened in Libyan's house on July 11th, 2012 for ten minutes. Second conversation was between an English student and a Germany. It took place in a class in English First (EF) on July 11th, 2012 for six minutes and twenty one seconds. Third conversation was between an Indonesian employee and a Wales. This last conversation was done in a class in English First (EF) on July 18th, 2012 for five minutes and twenty two seconds.

The researcher asked them to make a free interaction. They created their own topic which almost all of conversations were talking about the life of the foreigners. It happened because as the foreigners who lived and had jobs in Semarang, Indonesia, Indonesians wanted to know more about how they adapted here and some stories about their own countries.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

Techniques of data collection are the methods of collecting and getting data by researcher. The data were taken from the conversations between Indonesians and foreigners. To collect the data, the following steps are used:

1. Finding the objects. First, the researcher looked for Indonesians and foreigners. The Indonesians were an English student, an English interpreter, and an employer. The foreigners were from Libya, Germany and Wales.
2. Recording the conversations. It is very important to have audio recording because it is suitable for the phatic analysis and the unit of analysis itself, especially for the utterances. The researcher recorded three conversations in English.
3. Listening the recordings. The recordings had been listened more than once to make researcher understood and then analyzed the data.
4. Transcribing the recording. Listening many times was not clearly enough to analyze all utterances. Researcher needs to transcribe the utterances into written form.
5. Segmenting the data utterances. When the process of transcribing was done, the researcher segmented all the utterances then drew a line all their conversations.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The data analysis will follow ways as below:

1. Classifying the conversations into utterances.

Example: Krista : *What's your name?*

Roman: *My name is Omar.*

2. Finding out the topics which appear between Indonesians and foreigners conversations.

Example: Based on the conversation between Krista and Roman, it could be found that the topic which was arised is about An introduction between Roman and Rista. It is signed by Rista utterance “*what’s your name?*”. Rista was asking Roman’s name and Roman answered by giving his name.

3. Identifying the different functions of the phatic communication.

Example: Krista : *What’s your name?* (opening the talk)

Roman: *My name is Omar.* (to keep the talk)

4. Interpreting the data.

Example: To make chit-chat (opening the talk)

Turn	Speakers	Utterances
1	Krista	What’s your name?
2	Roman	My name is Omar.

It is shown that Krista and Roman have just known each other. Then, Krista started to make conversation by asking her addresser’s name using “*what’s your name?*”. People can use greeting or ask name to make conversation in opening the talk which is used to be friendly to someone.

5. Drawing the conclusion.