CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1   Research Approach

Methodology of this study will conduct a qualitative approach. Some views on the definition of the qualitative approach stated as follow. According to Dörnyei (2007), qualitative approach described social phenomena as they occur naturally and takes place in the natural setting without any attempts to manipulate the situation under study. In doing this research on the turn taking organization phone-in program in broadcaster and caller, the researcher utilizes CA approach. Concerning the objectives, the researcher uses this methodology to find out the organization of turn taking rules, in this case overlaps and interruptions between the participants of interactive conversation on El-Victor FM and the main types of features turn taking rules.

The Conversation Analysis approach can be different from quantitative qualitative research in some ways. CA is different because from the quantitative one because the CA does not seek the correlation between variables, as does the quantitative approach. Ragin in Ten Have (1999) stated that the qualitative approach studies on common characteristics that exist across a number of cases (cited in ten Have, 1999) and CA attempts to find the universalities occurring in a number of phenomena. Moreover, the same as the qualitative procedures, CA avoids using a research question before a researcher gains data. Ten Have (1999)   states that the CA

is the same as the qualitative one in terms of avoiding a pre-design research question in order to squeezing any phenomenon that comes out from a study.

Cameron (2011) states that there are many researcher who interest in conversation analysis, especially with spoken data language use qualitative approach. The methods that the researcher interacts with the research subjects are to record their talk-interaction by each other and to produce the data in the form of talk. The qualitative approach generally participant observation and unstructured interview which permit access to individual meaning on the context of ongoing daily life. There is no standard list of questions as free following conversation, which relies on the quality of the social interaction between the researcher and the informant.

3.1   Source of Data

The data of this study are taken from El-Victor FM that is aired in Surabaya Radio Station. The recording was done on February 15th until March 1st 2015 on El-Victor FM, English Talk by Radio program at 07.00- 09.00 p.m. The writer found English talk by radio program on El-Victor FM, and uses it as the source of the data in this study. English talk by radio program on El-Victor FM is a program aired live on Sunday morning. The writer considered before deciding this particular setting. That is about the important of English for the children, adult and the employer. Most of them use English but not very well.

3.2   Participants

The data of this study is the transcription from the interactive between the announcer and the caller of English Talk by Radio program on El-Victor FM recorded on February 15th until March 1st 2015 at 07.-00 – 09.00 a.m.

In this study, the participants involve in this research are seventeen participants in interactive conversation. The participants are one announcer and sixteen callers. The reasons why the writer chooses of the announcer and caller in interactive English Talk by radio program on EL Victor FM because they are productivity people who have kinds of information that shared in interactive English Talk by radio program with various ways, in conversation. The writer did not tell both of the participants about this observation when they are involved in the interactive conversation in interactive English talk by radio program on El Victor FM. The aim of this research is to know the dominants of overlapping and interruptions between the announcer and caller on EL Victor FM.

3.4 Data Transcription

There are two reasons why the transcription conducts an important role in the CA scheme. First, it can contribute a researcher and readers in attending to the details of the interactions that are escaped by ordinary listeners (Ten Have, 1999). Second, it can help an analyst in noticing and discovering particular phenomena (Heath & Luff, as cited by ten Have, 1999).

The researcher took part in conversation has a significant feature and phenomena. Then, transcribed the recorded data. The transcription of the data involved to the following patterns:

3.4.1 Quality of Recording

In spite of fact that the recording process in the technique of data collection meet several difficulties in producing the recordings as stated above, the recordings are still able to capture every word spoken during the interactive on English talk program. It has been stated above that equipments used were two flash recorders which produces high-quality and better recording.

3.4.2 Quality Transcription

Ten Have (1999) argues that good transcriptions have to be able to capture and preserve the interactional phenomena from the study. Heritage and Atkinson (1984) states that selective rendering in a certain aspects of what actually going on in the interaction, is a subjective in nature transcribing process. Therefore, it is generally recommended that an analyst make his or her own transcription.

3.4.3 Transcription Convention

In conversation analysis, the transcription system is specifically decided to reveal the sequential features of talks (Ten Have, 1999). CA analysts generally transcribe their recordings using transcription convention developed by Jefferson (1973). In this study, the researcher uses the transcription convention that is developed and elaborated by Gail Jefferson (1973). They states that this convention derives from one of Jefferson, but it is completed with several features to get better

analyses of the data (as cited in Schegloff). The transcription convention of Gail Jefferson can be seen in appendix.

3.4.4 Notes on the elements of the transcription

Notes on the elements of the transcription of this study (Ten Have, 1999):

a. Time, date and place of the recording

These features are included in the beginning of the transcription of each interaction

b. Identification of the participants

The participants are identified by mention her or her status, such as student, worker and unemployed.

c. Word as spoken

Psathas and Anderson (1990) state that CA researcher has to capture the actual words as spoken in written form. They recommend interpreting the words spoken in standard orthography. However, in this study, the writer does not employ standard orthography in interpreting the uttered words. It is because the standard orthography may ignore language variations as well as everyday informalities that are relevant for the analysis (ten Have, 1999). In this study, the writer transcribes of what being talked with the transcription proposed by Gail and Jefferson.

d. Sounds as uttered

Sounds are transcribed whenever possible with transcription convention. However, when such sounds are not part of the utterances or mainly non-vocal sounds, they are shown in double brackets.

e. In audible sounds/words

In the recoding data, it is quite frequent that some vocal sounds are unclear to the transcriptionists. These sounds are put between the brackets (xxx) sign. In such cases, the writer tries to guess the words/sounds by looking at the context and put them between brackets.

f. Spaces/silence/pauses

In the analysis, it is important to be precise enough about the length of silence because spaces/silences/pauses can be quite significant.

g. Overlapped speech/sounds

Overlapped speeches and sounds are marked by using square brackets. While closing brackets are used to denote the end of the overlapping speeches.

h. Intonation/stress

The writer considers that marking intonation/stress is rather complicated because her making based on her own perception and interpretation. In the transcription, the writer marked every distinctive intonation/stress even though, this practice is based on her perception intensely and her interpretation of such intonations/stresses.

3.5   Techniques of Data Collection

Recording the interaction is the main source of data in conversation analysis. Even though recording can be only the data resource in this study, it can be replayed and reanalyzed over and over again, prepared the researcher and any interested parties to a close examination and formal analysis of the data (Sacks, 1984). The important aspects in this study are recorded the source data to be the data which is the basic transcription convention and further analysis in the conversation analysis and the organization of turn taking. In the collecting the data, the researcher recorded the interaction of interactive conversation news program on Suara Surabaya Radio station. To record these interactions, the researcher only used cellular phone recorder. There are many programs of conversations by phone on El-Victor FM FM, such music, news program and talk show.

In short, the procedures of the data collection are as follows:

1.   Observing the program on El-Victor FM radio station, and then choose one program that attempt to analyze which is English talk by radio.

2.   The English talk by radio program on the radio waves in Surabaya to select one of them to be employed in this study.

3.   Recording the conversation of interactive English talk by radio program for three sessions. The data of this study is the transcription from the interactive between the announcer and the caller of English

Talk by Radio program on El-Victor FM recorded on February 15th until March 1st 2015 at 07.-00 – 09.00 a.m.

4.   Transcribing the data by adapting the transcription conversation of Gail Jefferson.

3.5   Technique of Data Analysis

After doing the data collection, the researcher will be doing three procedures in analyzing the data. First, the researcher wrote the data and analyze the utterance according to conventional transcript by records the words spoken then re-transcription by using conversation analytic conventions. Second, the researcher analyzes the turn taking organization between the speaker and the participants after describing the data. Because the researcher tries to find the organization of turn taking, in this cases the overlaps and the interruption between the speaker and the participants. Third, the researcher tries to find out the main types of features from the turn taking rules of giving information by between the speaker and the participants of interactive English talk by radio program on El-Victor FM Radio Station. Finally, the writer will draw conclusions about the organization of turn taking, in this case overlaps and interruptions between speaker's host and the participants interactive conversation on El-Victor FM.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are:

1.   Analyzing the data based on the recording.

2. Analyzing the turn taking organization between the speaker and the participants after describing the data.

3. Classifying the data based on the overlaps and interruptions; gender that produced by the speaker (an announcer) and the participants of interactive English talk by radio program on El-Victor FM.

4. Analyzing and categorizing the data into the function of minimal responses from the participants' turns of the organization of turn taking.

5. Drawing a conclusion.