CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of The Research

In this study Researcher used Qualitative Research Methods focus is primarily on the facts (what people tell you, what they do) that will enable you to understand the meaning of what is going on. Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment attitudes, opinions and behaviour.[43] In brief that qualitative research concerned with qualitative phenomenon which is the quality or kind of human behaviour. The important of qualitative research is the aim of research which is behavioral sciences underlying motives of human behaviour. From the statement above, this research is appropriate to qualitative research, because refusal is kind of behaviour and it is happened in dailily activities.

The methodology is Case study. A case study generally constitutes a qualitative, interpretative approach to understanding the experiences, features, behaviors, and processes of a bounded (a specific or defined) unit.[44] H. Odum stated in Kothari " The case study method is a technique by which individual factor whether it be an institution or just an episode in the life of an individual

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[43] C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology* (New Delhi : New age International, 2004), 100.

[44] James, D. B. Christine, C. *Research in Language Teaching and Learning* (Cambridge : Cambridge university Press, 2015), 112.

or a group is analysed in its relationship to any other in the group."[45] In brief the case study method is form to qualitative analysis which is focused to observe individual or situational is done.

B. Place and Time

The collection of research data, the researcher determines in MA AL-MIZAN Pandeglang. The school is located at street Amd Lintas timur km. 4, Cikole Pandeglang. Researchers take this school because this school is very famous in Pandeglang as a billingual School used by students in every day.

C. The Sample

The sample is the students second grade of MA AL-MIZAN Pandeglang. The Researcher took one class consist twenty five (25) students as a sample of the second grade for this study.

D. Instruments

In data collection, Researchers used observation, questionnaire and interview. First observation. Kothari stated " the observation method is commonly used method specially in studies relating to behavioural sciences.[46] It is related to refusal as behavioural human in every day. In observation, the researcher used field note as a form of observation to observe students' response especially in refusal. The second is questionnire. In Questionnaire, the researcher used open-ended question. In question the researcher give some

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45 Kothari, *Research Methodology*, (New Delhi : New Age International, 2004), 110.

46 Kothari, *Research Methodology*, 96.

question by providing a situation or condition that is logical in the classroom or in the school environment and most likely can occur. Through this questionnaire students were able to feel and be directly involved in the situation. So they are able to give a response about the rejection that will be given when they are faced with the situation.

The third is interviews, in this interview researchers interviewed twenty five students from the school, the interview will also help researchers to complete the data.

E. Technique of Data Collection

There are techniques taken by researchers in collecting data as follows:

1. **Observation**

   Before doing the research, the researcher observed how the students interact with their friends or teachers in rejecting request, Especially in English speaking class. What kind of refusal strategies they used both direct or indirect refusal. The researcher used Field note as a guideline when the observation take place.

2. Questionnaire

The second instrument is Questionnaire. In this method, a questionnaire is sent (ussualy by post) to the persons concerned with a request to answer the questions and return to the questionnaire. A questionnaire consist of a number of a question printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set on

forms.[47] In the Questionnaire, the researcher used open-ended questionnaire. The point of question is some questions about the situation or condition that is most likely occur in activities in the classroom or school environment. In these situations students are asked to respond about the rejection they will give. For example, your friend asks you to teach him to work on math problems. But you cannot fulfill his request because you have to take extracurricular activities, what will you say. In the presentation of the questionnaire data , the researcher uses the initial to mention the respondent in data description. While the names of respondent itself put in appendices. This is an example of Questionnaire that will be used by the researcher to collect the data.

3. Interview

In collecting data, the researcher also used interview for complete the data. Gorden in Haris stated " interviwing is conversation between two people in which one person tries to direct the conversation to obtain information for some specific purpose.[48] The researcher conducted interviews with several students as samples using semi-structured interviews and open-ended question. because by conducting interviews can also help researchers to find out why students have used certain strategy in refuse, and what factors influence that in class or outside the classroom.

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٤٧ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology* (New Delhi : New age International, 2004), 100.

48 Haris Herdiansyah, *wawancara, observasi, dan focus group* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015), 29.

F. Data Analysis

1. Collecting data

2. Analysing and identification data

3. Classifying the data

Reffering to the steps of analysis the data above, the data analyze as follow :

1. Collecting Data

Here, researchers began to doing several instruments to collect the data.

2. Analyzing and identification data

After the data is collected, the next step is analyzing the data. Of all the responses given by students the researchers analyzed the types of responses provided by matching using taxonomy of refusal. Does their response enter into the types of rejection contained in the theory or not. Next is identifying data. After the data is matched using a taxonomy of refusal, the researcher identifies students' responses to the types of rejection contained in the theory.

3. Classifying the data

The last step, the researcher classify their responses is included in the types of direct refusal or indirect refusal based on semantic formula, and put it in the table of refusal sequence.