

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the writer describes the methodology of the research. It is divided into three parts. They are the Design of the study, the method of data collection, and the method of data analysis

#### **3.1 Design of the study**

This study used descriptive qualitative, because it emphasized on the process of the conversation especially in closing parts. The data were in form of words. Numbers may occur in tables of data analysis, but its function is to support the analysis of pattern of strategies, not as statistical numbers. Thus, the data were analyzed in all their richness of process, not statistically.

#### **3.2 Data collection**

Data collection explains about the data, source of data, the instruments, the subject, and the procedure of data collection.

##### **3.2.1 Source of data and the data**

The sources of data were taken from twelve open role-play conversations, done by speaking III students of English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Gresik. The situation in the conversation was that the first speaker started the conversation and after several

minutes the first speaker intended to end the conversation to let the next speaker negotiate the closing by using strategies to close a conversation. In other words, it was about the way the respondents' lead a conversation to an end, in which the situation is the second speaker wanted to leave the conversation while the addressee wanted to Pro-long it.

The data itself is the ending part of the conversation. In this case, the data is in a closing section.

### **3.2.2 Instruments**

To conduct the research, the writer used an open role-play technique. In using this technique, the writer needed herself as an instrument to transcribe and analyze the data.

Another instrument is criteria in identifying closing section. Based on three different theories of closing section from Schegloff and Sacks (1973), Clark and French (1981) and Levinson (1983).

The data were classified to stages of the above and to put the data into the stages the writer needed criteria of each stage. The criteria are made based on definitions of each stage made by Schegloff and Sacks, Clark and French, and Levinson.

The criteria for each stage are as follow:

Table 3.2.3. Criteria of closing section

Topic closing (uses a falling intonation)	Acknowledgement from one of the speaker that he/she got the main point of the topic talk, e.g. ok, oh I see... The unwillingness of the speaker to talk about the topic anymore, e.g. its enough The speaker does not add something new about the topic, e.g. yes, ehm, oh
Pre-closing (uses a raising intonation)	One of the speakers offers a possibility to close a conversation, e.g. ok? Yes? It is enough? She/he usually prepares herself or himself for a closing verbally or non verbally. Non verbal action: gathering ones belonging, looking at a clock
Closing	Both speakers agree that they do not have any topics to talk about and are almost ready to exit, e.g. adjacency pair or: ok, bye, dah. Expressing gratitude, e.g. thank you and making agreement, e.g. tomorrow we continue again, also belong to this stage.
Opening up	When a speaker still has another thing to talk about, she/he may introduce a new topic, re invoke or confirm previous topic. Any rejection of the closing that is offered can be considered as opening up, e.g. just the minute, wait, hey...
Terminating	Speakers give termination markers and no more utterance required after that, e.g. bye...bye...

Adapted from: Schegloff and Sacks (1973), Clark

and French (1981) and Levinson (1983).

The last instrument is criteria to classify the closing functions. From the theory, the strategies in ending a conversation involve five different closing functions. These closing functions are represented by several other acts. The criteria to put utterances into the acts are:

Table 3.2.4. Criteria of closing function

Silent pause	No utterance, or minimal response. E.g. Mm...
Ignorant of what is said	Paying no attention to other speaker's utterances. This is always followed by other strategy, like ignoring to answer a question by giving compliment or apologizing or making non-verbal strategy.
Summary	Any utterances function to show the speaker understanding of the topic talk in brief conclusion. "So, you'll go tomorrow? Not now?"
Pre closing statements	Statements that show the speaker readiness to bring the conversation to a close but not terminate the conversation yet. "Finished?"
Eye contact diminishing	Seeing other object that the addressee frequently, e.g. looking at the watch, looking at the window
Position shifted	Very often change the way in sitting, make dramatic shift e.g. stand up.
Leave taking behavior	Action that shows the speaker's readiness to take leave, e.g. gathering one's belonging.
Reason to stop	Any utterances that explain why the speaker wants to close the conversation or why the conversation should be ended, "I have a class"
Dismiss oneself	Any formula to dismiss oneself from a conversation, e.g. I go first, ok

Dismiss other speaker	Function to remind the other speaker about his/her other activity, or to give excuse to the other speaker to leave “are you not late come to class?”
Thanks	Thanking as a closing usually functions as a gratitude after receiving the message “ thank you for your information” or receive an object “thanks for the cake”. It can be that the speaker has thanked the other speaker at the first time and when she/he thanks again this means as a closing.
Apologies	Any utterances that show regrets because the speaker has to end the conversation or because the conversation has to be ended. “ I’m sorry...”
Compliments	Any utterance that expressing pleasure about other
Phatic talk	Any comments on the weather, health, or other things that function as winding up talk. May occur as a question that not necessarily to be answered. “ Apparently, it will be rainy”
Arrangement	Any utterances that functions in maintaining future contact by planning to meet or talk again sometime in the future. E.g. “ we continue tomorrow ok!”
Termination markers	Any markers that function for terminating a conversation: “bye...bye”, “see you”
Well wishing	Utterance like “ be careful”
Distance taking	Any actions to move away from the conversation, e.g. walking away

Adapted from: Schegloff and Sacks (1973), Clark

and French (1981) and Levinson (1983).

### **3.2.5 The subjects**

The writer used twenty-four respondents as subjects that were going to be analyzed. Moreover, twelve students were needed as informants or first speakers in role-play. Each of them had conversations with another twelve respondents or second speakers. Thus, there were twelve conversations. The writer did not analyze the utterance made by these twelve informants or first speaker; the writer only analyzed twelve respondents' utterances or second speakers.

The subjects were taken from speaking III students of English department at Muhammadiyah University of Gresik, with twelve respondents and other twelve informants in speaking III. So, the total subjects were twenty-four.

### **3.2.6 Procedure of data collection**

The data was collected from twelve open role-play conversations, which was recorded using tape recorder. Twelve students were the informants or the first speakers. Each of them had conversations with other twelve respondents. Thus, there were twelve conversations recorded.

The writer gave the first speakers a command of what they should do for the role-play. In brief, each of them should have conversations with twelve different respondents or second speakers. The writer did not give the command to second speakers on propose to

get a more natural conversation because the writer focused more on analyzing the conversation made by second speakers.

The conversation was recorded from the first opening made by first speakers

### 3.3 Data analysis

After collecting the data, first, the writer transcribed the data. After transcribing the data, the writer identified the beginning of the closing section by putting the data based on the criteria of the closing stages in the closing section. The closing section helped the writer to identify when the strategies were used.

The next step would be the identification of strategies to end a conversation that are used by speaking III Students of English department in their conversation. To identify whether closing initiation belongs to which closing functions, the writer used the criteria based on theories from Stenstrom (1994), Wardhaugh (1985), and Albert & Kessler (1976). After identifying, the next steps would be analyzing the whole processes.

In analyzing the data the writer used a following table:

Table 3.3.1. Strategy to end the conversation

Utterances	Stages	Strategies	Signals
	Topic Closing		
	Opening up		
	Pre closing		
	Closing		
	Terminating		



Give compliment														
Use phatic talk														
<b>(4) Keeping future contact</b>														
Make arrangement														
<b>(5) Terminating the conversation</b>														
Give termination mark														
Give well wishes														
Take a distance														
<b>Total</b>														

After finding out the strategies used, the writer tried to get the most common signals used to end a conversation.

The last, the writer interpreted all the findings and drew a conclusion.

