

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Research Design

Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, John W. & Creswell, 2018). Qualitative research suited the writer's research purposes. It was because the main point of the writer's research was about language used by society. The writer intended to explore, to understand, and also to find the motives that underlay male students of Faculty of Language and Arts gossiping. This type of research was used to reach the objectives of the writer's research. Thus, the writer thought that the qualitative method was the suitable method in the writer's research.

3.2 Method of Data Collection

3.2.1 Participants

In order to collect the data, the writer asked the 25 selected research participants to fill in an open-ended questionnaire. Then, the writer confirmed and validated the result of the questionnaire by holding a one-on-one interview with 15 out of those 25 research participants. The writer used the method of purposive sampling where the writer selected participants who were male, active student, and whose ages are between 18 to 24. The 15 male students were selected by the writer based on the writer's own judgement from the categories mentioned before. Shortly, this interview was needed to ensure of the validity of the research. In order to maintain the trustworthiness of the

writer's research, the writer used the triangulation method (Creswell, John W. & Creswell, 2018). The use of two data sources was needed to confirm the validity of the writer's research. This was why the writer used two sources of data. They writer wanted to do the triangulation to confirm that the writer's research was trustworthy.

The writer chose male as the research participant of writer's research because this gender is generally assumed to be the ones who gossip less. In contrast, females are usually assumed as the one who gossip a lot. That was the reason why the writer focused on gossip talks among male students.

3.2.2 Instruments

There were two instruments that the writer used. The first instrument was the open-ended questionnaire. The writer created this questionnaire by using Google Form. Meanwhile, the second instrument was a one-to-one virtual interview by using Google Meet. The writer used several questions in the interview as guidance.

a. Open-ended questionnaire

1. The writer created the open-ended questionnaire.
2. The writer asked two questions. They are:
 - (1). Why do you gossip? Please give your reasons for why you gossip (motive of gossip).
 - (2). What do you usually gossip about?
3. The writer shared the questionnaire to the selected 25 male students of Faculty of Language and Arts
4. The writer collected the responses of the questionnaire.

b. Virtual Interview

1. The writer created a one-to-one virtual interview.

In this stage, the writer created a virtual interview one by one from research participant number 1 to research participant number 15. The guide that the writer used to do each interview were the two questions that the writer created before. The two questions were “What is your motive for gossip?” and “What is the topic of gossip that you usually gossip about most of the time?”.

Each interview contained approximately less than ten minutes. When the interview with the first interviewee was finished, the writer continued with the second interviewee, third interviewee, and so on.

2. The writer recorded the virtual interview

The writer recorded the virtual interview.

3. The writer transcribed the interview

4. The writer classified the topics mostly talked about among the 15 male students. The finding of the topics in this interview was then combined with the finding of the topics in the questionnaire.

3.2.3 Procedures

The procedure of the data collection is as follows:

The writer named the result of the open-ended questionnaire as the first data. Meanwhile, the result of the interview was named as the second data. The writer used this method of verification to prove that the research was not subjective nor invalid.

In the questionnaire, the writer presented two questions. These two questions were presented as below:

1. Why do you gossip? Please give your reasons for why you gossip (motive of gossip).

This was the question in the questionnaire used to find out the motives of gossip.

2. What do you usually gossip about?

This question of the questionnaire was the one used to find out the the most topics of gossip among the male students.

Before doing a virtual interview, the writer explained the background and the concept of the research so that each participant had full knowledge of why they became the research participant and what they needed to do in the virtual interview. The explanation of the background and the concept were presented in a PowerPoint so that the research participants easily comprehended them. Below are the questions that were asked to the interviewee:

1st Question: What is your motive for gossip?

2nd Question: What is the topic of gossip that you usually gossip about most of the time?

3.3. Method of Data Analysis

There were two instruments that the writer used in his research. They were open-ended questionnaire and one-on-one interview. Both result of the questionnaire and interview on motives were classified based on Beersma and Van Kleef's theory. The result of the questionnaire consisted of motives of gossipy talks among male students. From the key

phrases of members' answers inside the questionnaire and the interview, the writer could classify the key phrases into a category of they gossiped due to the four motives that mentioned before. First motive was they gossiped because there was a desire to mislead someone's opinion to a negative way. Second, they gossiped to gather and validate information. Third, they gossiped to have a fun time with others. Fourth, they gossiped to protect a set's norm from being violated by others. In the meantime, the writer used the concept used by Tannen (1990) that categorised subjects of gossip talks into general matters and private topics. The writer then categorized the subjects of the gossip talks into general or private matters based on respondents' responses.

