

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the research method of this study. This chapter discusses the research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study tried to describe the phonological description of *krama* Javanese level speech in Keraton Yogyakarta. It was directed to describe the aspect of language use.

The design was the writer's plan for the study, which included the method to be used, what data would be gathered, where, how, from whom (Ary, 2002). The design of this study was a descriptive study. According to Arikunto (2003, p.309) "The descriptive study is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomenon". They were directed toward determining the nature of situation as it existed at the time of the study. Thus, the aim of the study was describing what existed.

The data were directly taken from the *abdi dalem* of Keraton Yogyakarta. The writer watched carefully how they pronounce some words. These data were not measured in nominal scale, therefore this study was qualitative rather than quantitative.

3.2 Data sources

The data of this study were Javanese words spoken by *abdi dalem* (maids) of Keraton Yogyakarta, while the data source was interview sheets of Indonesian words translated into *Krama* level of Javanese (the highest level in Javanese). The participants were 5 groups of *abdi dalem* which were suggested by *dworopuro* (the head of *abdi dalem*). Each group consisted of different numbers of members. Group 1, group 2, and group 5 consisted of 1 *abdi dalem*, group 3 consisted of 2 *abdi dalem*, group 4 consisted of 3 *abdi dalem*, so that the writer had 8 *abdi dalem* as the participants. The writer only had 5 groups due to the limitation access given by *dworopuro*.

3.3 Data Collection

According to Ary et al. (2006) data collection is the process or means of obtaining and storing data. As stated in previous subchapter, the writer had 5 groups of *abdi dalem* as participants. The writer took five days to complete the interview. In collecting the data, the writer had the following steps:

1. Preparing Indonesian words that would be translated into *Krama* Javanese.

Those words were given randomly by *dworopuro*. The writer asked *dworopuro* to choose words that were used among *abdi dalem* who had the same level of social status. *Dworopuro* helped the writer in choosing words to be tested since he understood a lot about words used among *abdi dalem* in their daily conversation. As a result, *dworopuro* gave 45

Indonesian words to be tested.

2. Asking the participants to pronounce the words in *Krama Javanese* which had been prepared. Then, the writer recorded that process by using a tape recorder. In taking the data, the writer used voice recording since the writer intended to know how to pronounce krama words among *abdi dalem*.
3. Crosschecking with *dworopuro* the data result of Indonesian Language translation into *Krama*.
4. Crosschecking the result with an expert in phonology in order to obtain the precise and accurate result.
5. Transcribing the pronunciation of *Krama Javanese* of *abdi dalem* into the phonetic transcription which was equivalent to the International Phonetic Alphabet transcription to make sure that phonological description might be found.
6. Reducing the data due to a crosscheck with *dworopuro*. It happens because of the influence of language that *abdi dalem* use before staying at the palace.

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Ary et al. (2006) data analysis is a process whereby writers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they have learned to others. To be in line

with that explanation, the writer analyzed the data by using the following steps:

1. Writing the data according to syllables because the data would be analyzed according to syllables.
2. Classifying the data based on vowel classifications i.e., front (close, half close, half open, open), center (close, half close, half open, open), and back (close, half close, half open, open) as stated by Ramelan (1985) and organizing them in the format of tables in the next page:

Table 3.1 Vowel Classification of Krama Javanese pronounced by abdi dalem

Krama Javanese	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification											
		Front				Center				Back			
		C	HC	HO	O	C	HC	HO	O	C	HC	HO	O

Note:
 C : Close
 HC : Half-close
 HO : Half-open
 O : Open

3. Describing each vowel according to the position of the tongue using Ramelan (1985) theory.
4. Drawing conclusion.