

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter has four parts, which are research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In conducting a research, the research used one methodology, which is qualitative method. Ary et al (2010, p.25) stated a qualitative research aims to examine a phenomenon as it is, in rich detail and using narrative description and interpretation. Qualitative research is all about exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering question (QSR International Pty Ltd, 2012). The qualitative approach is used, to go deeper into issues of interest and explore nuances related to the problem of the study.

Qualitative method is used to provide a comprehensive description of how people experience a given research issue. It provides information about habit, opinion, background, and role-relationship of the participant with the society in a certain area. Therefore, it helps the researchers to examine informant's responses. In this study, the writer used the type of informant observation that is also supported with questionnaires given to the informants in gaining qualitative data. It is appropriate for collecting data on naturally occurring behavior in their usual context.

This research does not use a quantitative or a statistical data analysis method because it is not necessary; as the results of the data are explained in great detail. During the process of the research, there are no numerical calculations or a data percentage present. The data is applied into the table and maps and directly analyzed with a narrative description as well as a conclusion.

### **3.2 Data Sources**

According to Sankoff (1988), the need for good data impose three different kinds of decisions about data collection on the researcher: a) choosing what data to collect; b) stratifying the sample; and c) deciding on how much data to collect from how many speakers (cited from Tagliamonte, 2006, p. 18). In this study, the data were 14 words that were picked from the data result from the previous studies by Mega Citra that results in some distinctions of different informants in Jember dialect, and is considered as the uniqueness of Jember dialect. The words used in this research are “ugly, count, die, fall, many, push, with, because, here, give, lay, mouth, squeeze, and where”. These words are picked from the data result from the previous studies that shows some varieties of language use by each informant, which tend to define their origin ethnicity. The researcher decided to use these words as the data, because the words are expected to be able to display the result of language variation of each informant that can represent their origin.

While the data source are the informants, which are youngsters from Jember. The informants of the research conform to some criteria for this research.

The subjects were selected based on some criteria and the research used the typical case sampling considered as typical of phenomenon to be studied (Ary et al. 2002).

Some criteria for the subjects are:

- 1) Women or Men
- 2) Born or raised and live for at least 15 years in Jember
- 3) Youngster in range 18-22 years old (University students)

The informants are from University students, especially at Universitas Jember, because Universitas Jember has a majority number of students originally from Jember. The researcher used those criteria because it is important to choose the informants who were born, raised and live for at least 15 years in a particular region in Jember. The researcher analyzed the informants that are originally from 7 group of districts in Jember as a sample, which are Central Jember districts (Patrang, Summersari, Kaliwates), Kalisat districts (Kalisat, Sukowono, Arjasa), Rambipuji districts (Rambipuji, Panti, Jenggawah), Mayang districts (Mayang, Silo, Mumbulsari), Tanggul districts (Tanggul, Bangsalsari), Puger districts (Puger, Kencong, Umbulsari), Wuluhan districts (Wuluhan, Ambulu, Balung). Dividing the region into several district helps the researcher to compile and analyze the data result later after the research. There are 21 informants as the data sources, each district consists of 3 informants.

### 3.3 Data Collection

According to Labov (1960), sociolinguistics interview is a 'well developed strategy' that is defined by a number of goals. The most important of these is to a full range demographic data for each speaker within one's sample design (cited from Tagliamonte, 2006, 37).

In collecting data, the researcher conducted an interview and give questionnaires as the method to collect the data for the study. The questionnaires contains some questions asking about language used in daily activities, role relationships, and origins of family. The questionnaires also contains vocabulary that is translated on words that they used daily in their own dialect.

According to Esterberg (2002, p.232) questionnaire is an instrument to obtain data from the result of giving questions to some respondents. Managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from observation, interviews and collection of documents are important consideration in qualitative studies. According to Ary et al. (2002, p.425) the most common data collecting methods used in qualitative research are observation and interview.

The writer used the following steps when collecting the data:

1. The researcher asked the informants to fill the questionnaires related to role-relationship and language use
2. The researcher asked to translate the vocabulary given in the list through their own dialect.

3. The researcher done a short interview to the informants, asking questions based on the answer that they fill, and take notes to support the data.
4. Dividing the data result in 7 districts based on the origins of the informants to help the process of analysis

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

In this study, the writer uses the theory of language variation by Ronald Wardhaugh, 1986, in his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Fifth Edition), *Dialect geography* by Ronald Wardhaugh, 1986, and Bernard Spolsky, 1998 in his book in *Sociolinguistics* that describe some chapter about role relationship domain, and *Geolinguistic* by Collin William.

In analyzing the data, the writer has done some steps below:

1. Managing and compiling the result of the interview and questionnaire in a domain table data to answer the first problem (Role-relationship).

The data table as follows:

**Table 3.1 The Domain Table**

<b>Name:</b>			
<b>District:</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Role-relationship</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Language</b>
<b>Home</b>			
<b>Neighbourhood</b>			
<b>School</b>			
<b>Market</b>			

1. Identifying and discussing the language use distinction based on Spolsky's theory on domain relationship table, Spolsky's domain is an empirically determined cluster consisting of a location, set of role relationships, and set of topics.
2. To answer the second problem (Geographical boundaries), the analysis is an identification of the lexical differences into data table below.

The data table as follows:

**Table 3.2 Geolinguistics Table**

NO.	Vocabulary	Language Use						
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								

Notes :

**D1: Central Jember Districts**  
(Patrang, Sumbersari, Kaliwates)**D2: Kalisat Districts**  
(Kalisat, Sukowono, Arjasa)**D3: Rambipuji Districts**  
(Rambipuji, Panti, Jenggawah)**D4: Mayang Districts**  
(Mayang, Silo)**D5: Tanggul Districts**  
(Tanggul, Bangsalsari)**D6: Puger Districts**  
(Puger, Kencong, Umbulsari)**D7: Wuluhan Districts**  
(Wuluhan, Ambulu, Balung)

3. Applying the language distinction result from the table into a geographical map of Jember by applying the isoglosses line based on Ronald Wardhaugh's theory.
4. Identifying and discussing the result of the language distinction that is applied in the geographical map and the Geolinguistic table by connecting it on the definition of dialect boundary by Ronald Wardhaugh and Geolinguistic by Collin William.
5. Drawing conclusion based on the finding and the result of the discussion