

## CHAPTER III

### METHODS OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1 Research Approach

This study applied a qualitative approach in which it concerns with developing explanations of social phenomena. The writer chose to apply this kind of approach since the data were collected in the form of transcription from utterances spoken by the participants, which in this case are the speakers of a religion sermon. Qualitative research (Hancock, 2002) concerns with opinions and experiences of individuals while producing subjective data. The data in this study were obtained in natural situation, which means there were not any kinds of manipulation done by the writer.

The writer aims to analyze slips of the tongue occurred in the utterances produced by the speaker in Friday Islamic sermons, or generally called a *khatib* in Islamic term. The phenomenon of slips of the tongue produced by the speakers during Friday Islamic sermons is suitable to be analyzed using qualitative approach in this study.

#### 3.2 Source of the Data

The data of this study were collected from the utterances produced by speakers of Friday Islamic sermons. The mosque chosen by the writer is Nuruzzaman Mosque which is located inside the complex of Universitas Airlangga campus B. The sermons taken as data in this study are only the first part of the sermons. In Friday Islamic Sermons, there are two parts of sermons, the

first and the second. The first sermon is presented in Bahasa Indonesia, while the second is in Arabic.

### **3.3 Participants of the Study**

The total number of speakers as the participants in this study is six. Their utterances are recorded during the delivering of the first part of Friday Islamic Sermon. Three speakers had their academic title stated by the mosque committee before the sermons started, while the other three speaker's academic titles were not clearly stated by the mosque committee. Their ages are almost similar, which are between 40 and 50 years old. The first five speakers are most likely Javanese people perceived from the dialect they produce, while the sixth speaker is a sundanese based on his dialect.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

The data of this study were collected within four months (from March to June 2015) by transcribing the utterances of speakers during the Friday Islamic sermons occasion. The sermons transcriptions in this study were presented either in a phonetical, phonological, or orthographical type depending on the types of slips of the tongue occurred. In order to obtain the actual and valid data, the writer took several steps in the data collection. The first step was deciding the mosque that holds a Friday Islamic sermons to be observed. After finding the most appropriate mosque to conduct the research, the next step was asking for the permission for the mosque committee for recording the sermons process by sending the permit letter from English department to conduct thesis research. After obtaining the permit, the writer started to record the sermons process every

week within the decided span of time. The length of every sermon recordings is fifteen to seventeen minutes. So, the total length for all of the recording is ninety to ninety five minutes since there are six speakers in this study.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

The data of this study are presented in the form of transcriptions. These transcriptions are categorized into orthographical, phonetical, and phonological form depending on the type of slips which are produced by the speakers. The orthographical transcription was done to write down all of the utterance from the speakers. Then, if necessary the writer used phonetical and phonological transcription to present the types which are related to phones and phonemes. The focus of this study is slips of the tongue occurred in the utterances produced by the speaker of religion sermon, in this case is speakers during Friday Islamic sermons occasion. After the data were collected, the writer then transcribed all the utterances from the speakers into orthographical, phonetical, or phonological transcription. As the final step, the writer listed all the utterances which were indicated as slips of the tongue. These data were then analyzed further using the theory used as mentioned in the previous chapter. There are some steps in analyzing the data: First, the writer identified all slips of the tongue produced by speakers during the sermons. Then, the writer classified slips of the tongue that were identified by using the combination theory about the types of slips of the tongue from Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001) namely: (1) phoneme anticipation, (2) feature preservation, (3) phoneme preservation, (4) phoneme exchange, (5) word exchange, (6) morpheme exchange, (7) word blend, (8) phrase blend, (9)

word substitution, (10) haplology, (11) misderivation, (12) affix deletion, and (13) phoneme deletion. After that, the writer counted the total number of each type of slips of the tongue and considered the type which is produced most frequently by the speakers. Finally, the writer made an interpretation for this study by relating the findings with the theory used.