

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This study uses the multidisciplinary nature of language maintenance research methods and tools ranging from in-depth interview and observation. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. By using this method, the study obtains rich input of meanings based on the linguistic and socio-cultural domains. This type of study will also enable the researcher to obtain empirical and factual data.

3.1 Population and Sample of The Study

The population of the study consists of *santri*, *Ustadz* and *Kyai* living in *pesantren*, As-Syafi'iyah Tanggulangin Sidoarjo, East Java. The sample of the study is some of *Ustadz* and *santri* are chosen on purpose, considering the fact that As-Syafi'iyah is integrated *pesantren* which implements both traditional education using traditional methods and formal education. Other reason is the composition of *santri* is mixture from different backgrounds. The *pesantren* was chosen because the researcher stayed in this *pesantren* about ten years till this research is written with the result gaining more information and complex condition of the *pesantren*.

3.2 Technique of the data collection

The study gathered the data using:

a. Interview

The researcher interviewed *kyai* of *pesantren*, from As-Syafi'iyah Tanggulangin Sidoarjo, East Java, about the factors that influence the *pesantren* to maintain the Krama and Krama Inggil levels of Javanese and The researcher also interviewed the *ustadz* (*santri* teacher) to know the strategies that could keep the use of Krama and Krama Inggil levels of Javanese among *santri*. *Santri*, as participants, are interviewed to obtain more information about the domains to utilize the patterns of language.

b. Observation

The researcher investigated the linguistic choices that *santri* make in the *pesantren* and explored the reasons why they make this speech levels and what forces them to use it in some domains. *Santri* was selected from As-Syafi'iyah Tanggulangin Sidoarjo, East Java. The researcher stayed in the *pesantren* and mingled with *santri* to make intimate contact to the occupants of the *pesantren* and recorded a variety of linguistic interactions in which *santri* utilize Krama and Krama Inggil levels of Javanese. The recording will be transcribed for data analysis. The technique will be resulted

in the form of notes and temporary findings which allow for clarification of incomplete data and provide an opportunity to collect further qualitative data. The researcher documented the situations by writing note in order to document Javanese domains in which speech level of Javanese is best maintained and in which situations it is least maintained.

3.3 Technique of data analysis

For the purpose of the current research, the results of data collection from interviewing *kyai*, *ustadz* and *santri* who are selected in the *pesantren* in As-Syafi'iyah Tanggulangin Sidoarjo, East Java, are identified to gain the factors that encouraged the *pesantren* to maintain the Krama and Krama Inggil levels of Javanese and the strategies of the maintenance. After this process, the study followed up with identifying the data of observation including record of the speech of *santri* when they use Javanese speeches among conversations in the current domains in the form of tables. The data analyzed using Javanese levels form relating to the actual uses of *Ngoko* words and their *Krama* and *Krama Inggil*. After identifying the data from both interview and observation the researcher explains broadly about the strategies which are applied by the *ustadz* when they interacted with *santri* and also explains the speech levels occurred in the conversation among *santri* in some domains. Finally the researcher classify from the data by grouping which strategies are most applied. And the data also is classified to domains

speech level of Javanese which the speech levels are best maintained and in which situations it is least maintained.