

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1. Research Approach

In this research, the writer used qualitative research approach since the writer wanted to describe the language choice among members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya. Qualitative research is about to capture institution, people, or circumstances in natural setting and it also focuses on participants' perceptions, experiences, and views (Creswell: 2004: 145). To obtain more valid data, the writer did observation and gave questionnaires to all participants. This technique was used for knowing the participants' social background and to determine participants' language choice in some different domains based on the theory stated by Holmes (2008). Beside, the writer also used interview to support the data obtained from the observations and the questionnaires.

Finally, to analyze all the collected data from the observations, the questionnaires and the interview, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. It means that after all the data were analyzed qualitatively, then the results of the analysis were interpreted descriptively. The reason of using this method is because it was suitable with the research questions which were to know what language chosen by members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya and

why members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya choose the language at different domains.

3.2. Population

Population is the large pool of person, a group, an organization, a written document or symbolic message or even a social action that will be researched in the study (Neuman, 2007: 146). Population of this research is all members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya. The writer chose this community as the population due to some considerations, first it was located in Surabaya, and hence it made the writer easier to conduct the research. Second, this community was multilingual community. The members of this community were able to speak at least two languages, Indonesian language which is national language and Sundanese language which is their local language. Generally, people who come from other regions besides East Java Province will understand or even use Javanese language not only because they live in Surabaya for more than one year, but also because Javanese language is dominant language used in Surabaya.

The selection of Surabaya as the location of this research is not only because this community was located in Surabaya, so it made the writer easier to conduct this research, but also it was because there many communities in Surabaya, such as the community of Javanese, Madurese, Balinese, Bataknese, and so forth. Thus, the members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya got contact with other people from different communities and also from different regions, which are their local language was different each other. Intentionally or

not they will choose to use different languages to communicate with the different people.

3.3. Sampling

Total members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya are around 50 people. From those total members, the writer used purposive sampling to choose them as sample in which the writer has some criteria to be fulfilled in order to answer the research questions. Purposive sampling is getting all possible cases that fit particular criteria by using various methods (Neuman, 2007: 141).

The writer took them as sample based on these following criteria:

- Sundanese
- Able to speak at least two languages, Indonesian and Sundanese language, and understand Javanese language.
- Live in Surabaya for 1 year at least

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

The writer used observation, questionnaire and open-ended interview to collect the data. The reason why the writer chose this technique was because the most effective method in obtaining qualitative data is via interview, and questionnaire (Creswell, 2004: 60).

- Observation

Pre-observation was used to know the situation of the field in order to make the writer easier to design the questionnaire and to know the

participant' language choice in four different domains and also in different settings and addressees. Then, post-observation was used to ensure whether the answers in the questionnaire are valid or not. The writer observed how the participants communicate with the addressees in four different domains, namely neighborhood, friendship, education, and trade domain. In neighborhood domain the setting is in dormitory of each participant. Then, in friendship domain the setting is also in the participants' dormitory and campus in which meeting of the community held. In education domain the setting is in campus of each participant, in which the participants studied and met their campus friends. The last, the setting of trade domain is in shops, stalls, or markets in which the participants bought some foods. Here, the writer observed what language chosen by the participants when they communicate with different people and also in different settings.

- Questionnaire

Questionnaire was used to obtain data of social background and to determine people's language choice in some different domains. First of all, after did pre observation, the writer designed the questionnaire that was used in the research. The questionnaire was adapted from Anderbeck (2010) by the writer and he modified the questionnaire in order to make the questionnaire suitable to be used to collect the data of the research. Then he asked for help to his friend to introduce him in the community when there is a gathering. After he made conversation with some members

of the community, he started to distribute the questionnaires to all members of the community. Before the participants filled in the questionnaire, the writer guided them how to answer the questionnaires correctly. Then, the writer collected the questionnaires with complete answers.

- Interviewing

Depth interview was used to obtain more data about the reason why the participants chose a particular language to be used in different domains and it also supported the data which have obtained from the observation and questionnaires.

The technique of data collection was simplified as follows:

1. Conducted pre observation
2. Designed the questionnaire
3. Distributed questionnaire
4. Collected the questionnaire
5. Interviewed the participants
6. Conducted post-observation to recheck the validity of the questionnaire and the interview

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research the writer used qualitative approach, because the writer wanted to describe the language choice among members of West Java Student Community in Surabaya. After collected the data, the writer started to analyze it.

First of all, the writer checked the answers in the questionnaire whether it was answered completely or not. Then, it was compared with the results of the observation and the interview. Then the writer categorized the results based on Holmes's theory about domains and factors which influence people in choosing a language. Finally, the writer interpreted the result of the observation, questionnaires and the interview.

The technique of data collection was simplified as follows:

1. Categorized the data of five participants into four domains, namely neighborhood, friendship, education, and trade domain
2. Described the data of the language choice of the five participants in some different domains
3. Analyzed the reasons of the choices based on Holmes' theories of social factors and social dimensions
4. Interpreted the results
5. Made conclusion of the results of the study