

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter describes the research approach, the population and sample technique data collection, and technique data analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

This study was conducted by qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on the methodology to investigate a social phenomenon and human issues. In this approach, researchers create a complex picture such as explain examine the words, report detailed views of respondents, and conduct studies on the natural situation (Creswell, 1998:15). Qualitative research methodology is a procedure descriptive data in the form of written words and spoken of the people and observed behaviour. Creswell also stated that qualitative method is the research procedure which is producing descriptive data.

In this study, the researcher explained about the phenomena of sociolinguistics as one part of qualitative research. The researchers examined the group and then learn patterns of behaviour, habits and way of life.

3.2. Population and Sample

Pesantren in Indonesia are contain of modern and traditional pesantren. Modern pesantren is pesantren that include modern curriculum and also has formal education that similar with school in outside pesantren. On the other hand, traditional pesantren is pesantren that only include the old curriculum which means in pesantren, santri is learning about religion knowledge more.

The population of this study comprises the santri in Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat Lamongan. The researcher chooses Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat as the population because Sunan Drajat is an old pesantren in Lamongan. Another reasons is Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat is one of modern pesantren who entering modern national curriculum. Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat also has some industrial business, and also has a radio station.

The total number of santri in Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat is approximately 1500 santri. Santri who live in pesantren approximately 900 santri. These santri consist of santri from junior high school, senior high school, university students, and also some santri who just attend in pesantren to study about Islamic literature only or so-called "*ngaji*".

This number is too big to be analyzed comprehensively. The researcher took santri from senior high school level. Santri from this level are approximately 300 santri. The researcher took 24 santri of them as the sample. Sample was taken from santri who have great level or rank in their class. This technique is done because this study tends to be descriptive and general. A character difference that may exist on any element or elements of the population is not an important thing.

Example the population is women and men; or there is the rich or the poor, etc. The differences in gender, wealth status, position within the organization, as well as other differences are not important things and do not have a significant influence on the result of the study. Thus every elements or participants taken from the population must have equal opportunity to be selected into the sample of population.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

In doing this research, the researcher uses some techniques to collect data.

1. Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is data collection technique that is generally done on qualitative research. The aim of FGD is to find the meaning of a theme according to the understanding of a group. This technique is used to reveal the meaning of a group based on the result of centered discussion on particular issues. In this research, the researcher would choose 20 santri from Senior High School to make a discussion about language attitude toward English and Arabic languages.

Santri in Senior High School level are different with santri in Junior High School. Usually santri from Senior High School level can elaborate and deliver their argument easliy when they have something that they agree or disagree and santri from Junior High School level can not deliver it easily or shy to elaborate their argument.

The writer also took only 20 santri for this research because it enough to show the indication of the shifting of identity with using language perception. The respondent also the star santri from each class that live in pesantren and contain of first, second, and also third level from Senior High School santri.

2. Observation

Some information which got from observation is setting, people, activity, object, act, event, time, and feeling. The reason researchers conducted observation is to present the illustration of behaviour or events, and to understand human behaviour and also to evaluate toward the result that before. Bungin (2007: 115) said that some types of observation can be used in qualitative research. They are participative observation, unstructured observation, and group observation.

- Participative observation is data collection method used to collect research data through observation where the observer or researcher really involved in everyday life of respondent.
- Unstructured observation is an observation that is done without using a guide observation. In this observation the researcher or observer must be able to develop the power of observation in observing an object.
- Group observation is the observation made in groups of one or several object at once.

From the types of observation, the researcher will use participative observation because the researcher was formerly also a student from Pondok

Pesantren Sunan Drajat and it will be easier to observe the students to collect the data. The aspect that observed are the situations or the way santri communicate or show their expression toward the language such as when they communicate with other santri in dormitory, canteen, bathroom, and also when they attend in class to get language lesson. The writer also observed the situation in class and also some books in the library.

3. Interview

Interview is an instrument to re-check or to prove toward an information or explanation that is got before. The interview used in qualitative approach is in-depth interview. In-depth interview is an instrument to get information for research purposes with asking respondent face to face between the interviewer and informant. Because of the purpose of this interview is to re-check about data that got from FGD (Focus Group Discussion), the writer used the same guide question from FGD but added with some details in-dept interview. The writer took four santri to re-check the data. The purpose of doing this interview is re-check data from FGD because the writer anticipates that the respondent from FGD are influenced by other santri when they given the argument about their perception and attitude toward English and Arabic languages.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

This study used qualitative data analysis. The researcher uses some steps to analyze data from interview, observation, and FGD.

1. The researcher organized all data or interpretation about the phenomenon that is collected.
2. The researcher tried to find and classified statements perceived by the respondents.
3. The statements were later collected into units of meaning and written description of how such experiences occur.
4. The researcher then gave a narrative explanation of the essence of the phenomenon under study and gained experience of the respondents regarding the meaning of the phenomenon. After that, the researcher combined these interpretations and wrote and presented a narrative presentation and explanation.