

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1. Research Approach

This research is mainly aimed at finding the process of language socialization in Tengger community, parent's value that influence in the way Tengger parents socialize Tengger dialect to their children, and how the language socialization of local language can lead to language maintenance of Tengger dialect. For those results, the writer would need interviews, observation, recorded data, and other various data of texts. Therefore, by considering those needs, in conducting this research, the writer would like to use a qualitative approach (Dörnyei, 2007). Then, for obtaining the data, the writer use ethnography method (duranty 1997). This method let the researcher achieves the data by conducting a participant observation in the participant's area. While in selecting the participants of the study, the writer uses purposive sampling method as a method in collecting the participants (Gideon, 2012). It is because purposive sampling method offers the writer involves seeking out specific criteria of participants to participate in this research.

3.2. Participants

The participants of this study were taken from the members of Tengger community who live around Mount Bromo, Ngadisari, Probolinggo, East Java. In this case, the writer took five families and their children. This decision was taken because all of the participants who were offered by informants were his closest

friends and his sister. Therefore, it could simplify the writer in accessing information and conducting the observations later. Those five families and children also were chosen by using purposive sampling method (Gideon, 2012). They were chosen because they fulfilled all aspects in requirement set up of the study which are including parents' origin, occupation, and children' age.

First, in the origin requirement, almost of those parents come from Ngadisari while the others came from Wonoto, and Bali. This could make the writer get more various data from different background of parents and their point of view on Tengger dialect. Therefore, the writer could analyze the data comprehensively. Next, almost all participants are as farmer. There is only one family, both father and mother, who work as teacher. This requirement was used for finding their different daily communication and social environments that probably influence their way in the process of language socialization to their children. The last, those families also have children whose ages are in the range of 0-7 years old. The writer's decision in taking the participants in those ages is supported by Jones and Morris (2005) who argued that, around the age of 0-7 years old, social interaction within the community is part of children's early socialization and language practices.

No.	Child's name and age	Father's name	Mother's name
1	Karlina 5 years old	Sutiksan	Indrawati
2	Divia Natalia 4 years old	Marnoto	Darmawati
3	Tanu 7 years old	Pono	Tayu
4	Ayunda Prita Prasasti 7 years old	Enggal Sampurno	Ririn Sri Winarsih

5	Gangga 11 months	Putu Egi	Reni
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Table 3.1: Summary profile of children's family

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer spent one-month library research and participant observation. It was divided into three parts. The first part, first week, was used for observing community and finding the informant from the indigenous inhabitant of Tengger, Ngadisari. Then, the second week was used for collecting the information about Tengger community from the library and internet. This step is useful for the writer in defining whether Tengger community as a speech community. This process also helped the writer to learn more about the Tengger community in terms of culture, language, and religion. Therefore, by doing this step, the writer could conduct the observation easier. Finally, the third, and fourth week were used for observing and interviewing the participants in Tengger.

The process in finding participants of this study was not so difficult. It was because Mr. Pono, himself has four more participants who are three close friends and a sister of him. Their criteria matched with the study's requirement and their houses were located close to Mr. Pono's house.

Then, semi-structured interviews were conducted toward participants in their houses. The questions asked toward parents in this section were designed in semi-structured questions. The result in this section is expected to provide information about the age of children, their activities, parents' daily life and their knowledge community's local dialect. The interviews also conducted to the

members of society and to a teacher of an elementary school in Ngadisari. This interview is expected to give more information about children' daily activity comprehensively. After initial interviews had been conducted, the writer continued to involve himself in informal conversation within the family. While that situation was being held, the writer also did audio recording and took a field note toward the dialogue between parents and their children. The result of this section is expected to show parents' consistency of their answers in the initial interviews.

After having all of the interviews data from those five families, the writer then did the next step of data collection that was involved in day-long observation. The writer stayed for hours in participants' house by using audio recorder and video recorder while the observation was being conducted. This section is expected to capture their daily interaction in factual picture about language socialization between children and caregivers. Each day in a week the writer came to participants' houses, record their interaction and sometimes talk to the parents and their child(ren). Usually, the writer came to participants' houses at 7 a.m. until 8.30 a.m. then came again at 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. It is because most of the participants' time is used for working in the farm.

While conducting the data collection, the writer also reread again several books that pictured a lot about Tengger people and their local language. This helped the writer in understanding Tengger people and their language a lot. Therefore, although the writer acquired harder process in some cases while

conducting the observation, the books the writer had read could help the writer to make this job easier.

In short, the procedures of data collection phase are:

- a. Preliminary observation
- b. Doing library research
- c. Finding informant
- d. Determining Tengger community as a speech community
- e. Choosing the participant
- f. Doing participant observation
- g. Conducting the interviews and day long observation
- h. Doing field notes

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer gather all of information from recorded interviews and observation both video and audio, notes, books, and other sources that pictured about Tengger community and identified the value that held by the parents in Tengger community from them. After that, the writer described how the parents in Tengger community socialize Tengger dialect to their children. Finally, at the last writing the writer can conclude how the language socialization in Tengger community makes the local language well maintained.

In short, the procedures of data analysis are:

- a. Crosschecking the data with the other references that picture about Tengger community and its dialect.

- b. Identifying the value held by the parents toward local dialect from their information in the initial and second interview.
- c. Describing the way of language socialization in Tengger community.
- d. Explaining why the language socialization lead local language of Tengger community can maintain the Tengger dialect.