

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

This study used qualitative method with descriptive ethnographic approach. Ethnography is the written description of the social organization, social activities, symbolic and material recourses, and interpretative practices characteristic of particular group of people (Duranti, 1997). It is such a description that requires the ethnographer to stay for a long time to observe in detail, to combine all the description which is given by Duranti.

It means that the aim of this study is to glean information about each family's daily and weekly routine in using language as well as other general background information about family members, their occupations and activities as individuals and as a family. However, since there was time limitation in this research, the writer only had a month in doing this research.

In this study, the writer described the structure of Batakese family and their effort in conserving the Batak language. The qualitative method was chosen because the direct source of this study was in natural setting and the researcher became the key instrument. Besides, this study was also concerned with process rather than the

outcomes or products, and the data was collected in the form of words or pictures rather than number (Bodgan and Blinken, cited in Sugiyono, 2008).

3.2 Participants

This research took place in Mojokerto. Mojokerto was chosen as the place of the study because almost people outside Bataknese community do not know that there are a big number of Bataknese populations in this city. This phenomenon encouraged the writer to choose Mojokerto as the location of her research.

The participants of this study are Bataknese families who live in Mojokerto and join a gathering in *Punguan Saroha* meeting. The participants are then selected into “family who socialize Batak language to their children” using questionnaires. Thus, the qualification of the participant is Bataknese families in Mojokerto who transmit Batak language to their children. The questionnaires were delivered when the researcher first attended the *Punguan Saroha* meeting. From the questionnaires, the researcher found four participants who socialize Batak language to their children.

Below are the data of the participants:

1. Husband: Jemri Pasaribu (40)

- Living in Mojokerto for 22 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, full time father

- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian (dominant, used in most of the time)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language and Indonesian
(both languages are dominant and used in combination)

Wife: Tiurmena Sitompul (40)

- Living in Mojokerto for 18 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, works in PNBM
- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian (dominant, used in most of the time)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language and Indonesian (both languages are dominant and used in combination)

Children: Natalia Pasaribu (5)

Meisya Pasaribu (3)

- Transmission of Batak language in the family: possible

2. Husband: Lambok Sitompul (36)

- Living in Mojokerto for 32 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, works in Bank

- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian (dominant, used in most of the time), Javanese (not dominant, only used in when chatting and mostly code-mixed with Indonesian)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language and Indonesian (both languages are dominant and used in combination, but Batak language is also spoken in the “speaking-Batak language-only” days)

Wife: Dian Siahaan (32)

- Living in Mojokerto for 26 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, full time mother
- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian (dominant, used in most of the time), Javanese (not dominant, only used in when chatting and mostly code-mixed with Indonesian)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language and Indonesian (both languages are dominant and used in combination, but Batak language is also spoken in the “speaking-Batak language-only” days)

Children: Gogo Sitompul (10)

- Transmission of Batak language in the family: possible

3. Husband: Mangasa Sitompul (39)

- Living in Mojokerto for 35 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, works in Bank
- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian (dominant, used in most of the time), Javanese (not dominant, only used in when chatting and mostly code-mixed with Indonesian)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language and Indonesian (both languages are dominant and used in combination, but Bataknese is also spoken in the “speaking-Batak language-only” days)

Wife: Charlotte Siregar (36)

- Living in Mojokerto for 16 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, works in Bank
- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian (dominant, used in most of the time), Javanese (not dominant, only used in when chatting and mostly code-mixed with Indonesian)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language and Indonesian (both languages are dominant and used in combination, but Batak language is also spoken in the “speaking-Batak language-only” days)

Children: Even Sitompul (12)

- Transmission of Batak language in the family: possible

4. Husband: Romulus Sitorus (45)

- Living in Mojokerto for 28 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, entrepreneur
- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian, Javanese (both languages are dominant and used in combination)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language

Wife: Mediana Manurung (42)

- Living in Mojokerto for 27 years
- Batak language and Indonesian speaking, entrepreneur
- Language the parents use with each other: Indonesian, Javanese (both languages are dominant and used in combination)
- Language the parents use with children: Batak language

Children: Jonar Sitorus (19)

Rismalia Sitorus (14)

Joshua Sitorus (9)

- Transmission of Batak language in the family: possible

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

Data for this research was collected based on qualitative approach with mixed technique, including interview, observation, and questionnaires. The writer first made an interview with an informant, asking about the information of Bataknese family in that area. After knowing that there is a gathering of Bataknese families in Mojokerto, the writer went to the gathering twice to deliver questionnaires. The main point of the questionnaires is to know which families who socialize Batak language to their children.

After getting the answers and having four families socializing their children to speak Batak language, the writer then did an observation for collecting the data from inside family life to examine the real practice. The field note was used to note some important information. The data from this observation were used to check how the socialization of Batak language was applied to the children. Moreover, this data from observation would be supported by the data from questionnaires and interview. The observation was held for a month. In the observation, the writer played role as the outsider because she does not understand Batak language. Therefore, to help to communicate with the family, she brings an interpreter namely Marintan Sitompul. Since all the four families do not allow their family to be recorded, whether by recorder or handycam, in collecting the data, the writer uses recorder silently and field notes. The field notes in this qualitative research were used since they were brief

notes including of all written reports during the observation (Ary, Razavieh, Jacobs, and Sorensen, 2006).

In every meeting, she asked permission from the parents first. For each family, she came 3 times. She came at 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. because at that time all the family had been free from any activities outside home. Since the observation needs to be accurate, when the children came, the writer gave a space and observed from another part of the room while at the same time taking some important notes. For some Batak language conversations, the interpreter helped her take notes and interpret.

The writer also used interview to support the data from the observation. The interview enabled her to gather many answers from the Bataknese families. The interview was also given for both parents and children. Both were in open questions. Even though it was harder to process, the data obtained was more various and valid because open questions carry less risk of biasing responses (Vinten, 1994). The data from the observation could also be used to check how those answers connect with the real action in field. To complete the data, the writer examined the books which give a lot of information about Bataknese and its language.

In short, the procedures to collect the data are:

1. interviewing the informant

2. delivering questionnaires in the gathering to find the participants in community
3. doing observation inside the Bataknese family
4. interviewing both parents and children
5. examining some reference books about Bataknese

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

From the data obtained from the syllabus, field notes, reference books, questionnaires, and interview, the writer crosschecked the data of research with reference books on Batak language. Then, she identified the process of language socialization among some Bataknese families in Mojokerto. After finding the process, she described the interaction practices for language socialization. The last, she identified the reasons why some Bataknese families in Mojokerto socialize Batak language to their children.

In short, the procedures of data analysis are:

1. crosschecking the data of research with the reference books on Batak language
2. identifying the process of language socialization among some Bataknese families in Mojokerto
3. describing the interaction practices for language socialization

4. explaining the reasons why some Bataknese families in Mojokerto socialize Batak language to their children