

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

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

3.1 Research Approach

The method that is applied in this study is quantitative descriptive research approach. The reason why the writer is choose quantitative, because she wants to know about the attitude of young Madurese people in Probolinggo towards Madurese, Probolinggo, and Jakarta dialects. Quantitative research is the appropriate one for the study of language attitude because in this method the writer will do active experiment or participation to see the subject or informant and situation. Besides that the quantitative research provides measured, because the data is clarity. Quantitative research relies primarily on assumptions from the positivist approach to science (Neuman, 1991: 84). He adds that positivist approaches give special importance to precise measurement (Neuman, 1991: 113). By using arithmetic mean from the data that is found in the field, the writer will take into consideration some numerical or statistical calculation.

3.2 Location, Population and Sample

The location which the writer chose to do a research was in Probolinggo. The writer chose Probolinggo because there were many Madurese people migrated in this town. They migrated in big number and somehow entered their language to be used in Probolinggo. Since the writer observed Madurese language, Probolinggo is an appropriate decision.

The population of this study was young Madurese people Probolinggo. The writer took the young Madurese people in Probolinggo as the informants in this study because she wanted to know about the language attitudes of the people in the transition era. The writer wanted to know the way they considered their native dialect and the foreign dialects.

In order to get the best respondents for this study, the writer used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases, or selects cases with a specific purpose in mind (Neuman, 1991: 203). It meant that the writer chose respondents based on some criterion. First, their age should be between 16 years old and 19 years old. The writer used this criterion because she wanted to know about the language attitudes in the transition era which is they are neither adults nor children. Second, they were required to still attend senior high school. Their schools and houses are in Probolinggo. Their parents are the native speakers of Madurese language and have to use it at home. Another criterion in this study was they had to fulfill the condition of staying two years or more at Probolinggo. The next criteria stated that they came from similar social class because it can be seen based on

where they live near seashore and based on the school they are attending (government school). The reason why the writer used this criterion because they would receive more knowledge about Probolinggo, which could help them to choose the language they preferred to use by considering the fact that they had been living in Probolinggo for a long time. The writer distributed 60 questionnaires. However, only 33 of them are qualified to be the respondents. This number is adequate because it is appropriate with central limit theorem which stated that the standard model of distribution close to normal if the number of model is more than 30 (Butler 1985:55).

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

Data collection for this study is done by selecting the respondents based on the criteria that had been stated above. Next, the writer will design the appropriate questionnaire about language attitude which is modified from Annika Hohental's dissertation entitled "*English in India: loyalty and attitudes*" which was retrieved from <http://www.languageinindia.com/may2003/annika.html>. The reason for taking Hohental's questionnaire is that the questionnaire is appropriate with this study. After the questionnaire is finished, it is distributed to the respondents.

The questionnaire consists of 38 statements related to attitudes towards Madurese, Probolinggo, and Jakarta dialects are asked in order to grade the statements from one to four. It depends on how much one agrees/disagrees with a given statement. The Likert scale is used in this study. Likert scale is a type of scale that provides an ordinal-level measure of a person's attitude (Neuman, 1991: 154).

The scales be 1=strongly agrees, 2=agrees, 3=disagrees, 4=strongly disagrees with the statement.

The questionnaires were given to two classes majoring accounting in SMK Negeri 1 Kraksaan, Probolinggo. The distribution of the questionnaires took a day with the help of the teachers so that the writer could distribute the entire questionnaires and got the data.

In order to provide the respondents with the ease to understand the questionnaires, they were written in Indonesian. It turned out that there were some words from the statements such as *banner*, *mother tongue*, and *aesthetic* those were not understood by the respondents. For those who did not understand the words, the writer gave them the definitions of the words.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer begins to measure the data by using statistical calculation, arithmetic mean. The study uses arithmetic mean to determine whether the most respondents strongly agrees, agrees, disagrees, or strongly disagrees with the statement. In this case, the writer has to multiply each score with the number of respondents who choose it, and accumulate all of them. Then, the writer divides it with the total number of the respondents. This is the formula to calculate the data by using arithmetic mean:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{(4 \times \Sigma N) + (3 \times \Sigma N) + (2 \times \Sigma N) + (1 \times \Sigma N)}{\Sigma N}$$

Where \bar{X} = Mean

N = the number of students

The writer considers that the respondents are generally strongly agree if the arithmetic mean score is 3.5- 4. If the arithmetic mean score is 2.5- 3.4, the writer considers that the respondents are generally agreed with the statement. If the arithmetic score shows 1.5- 2.4, the writer considers that the respondents are generally disagree with the statement and if the arithmetic score shows smaller number than 1. 5, the writer considers that the respondents are generally strongly disagreeing with the statement. The result of the calculation can be used to determine the attitudes of young Madurese people in Probolinggo towards Madurese, Probolinggo, and Jakarta dialects.