CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1   Research Approach

In this study, the writer used qualitative approach. Thus, the writer did not deal with numeric data but descriptive data in her analysis. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2005: 3) qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the writer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that makes the world visible, and transform the world. The practices and interpretative turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative approach involves an interpretative. Further, he also explained that qualitative research deals with cases in social context. Thus, it is appropriate for examining real condition in society. Therefore, this approach is suitable for this study which usually happens in informal setting

In addition, Burns (2000) stated that qualitative research stresses on the subjective truth since the qualitative researcher believes that there is an implied meaning behind human's behavior such as their thought, feeling and perception. In this case, the writer believes that there is an implied meaning behind the linguistic features of men's and women's, which can be their hobbies, comments, or suggestion. Thus, she chooses the qualitative approach which means she focuses on the description and explanation.

28

3.2   Participants

The participants of this study are the members of BIGREDS Surabaya community. The writer chose BIGREDS as the participant because she is one of the members of it and has known most of the members so it would be advantageous for her to do the research. The writer chose BIGREDS Surabaya because this research has been conducted in Surabaya.

Because of convenience reason (men members who are mostly smokers in which bothering women members), men and women members always gather based on their gender if they have an event. The separation of men and women lead the writer to do this research, especially concern on gender exclusive speech differences.

As the sample, the writer chose some of its members based on some criteria. The sample chose using purposive sampling technique. According to Baker (1994) purposive sampling technique is a form of non probability sampling where the participants selected seem to meet the need of the study. In doing so, they had to meet certain criteria on social role, age, ethnicity, and the degree of closeness. Those variables controlled because the writer was looking for the kind of linguistic features of men's and women's speech without considers other variables, hence they would not affect the result of this study. In this study, BIGREDS Surabaya members who became the samples are with the following characteristics:

1. BIGREDS Surabaya members in period 2011-2014

Social role is variable which may cause differences in the conversation. In order to minimize the effect of different social role among the members who will

create asymmetrical status, the writer will choose the participants who are in same period. They are BIGREDS Surabaya members in period 2011-2014.

2. Aged between 22-27

According to Holmes (2008) the age group between 20 to 30 is included to adult in which they have belonged to the same group and often speak similarly. To prevent the influence of age towards the conversation, the writer ensured all of her participants on her recording are aged between 22-27 years old. This range of age chooses because it is the average age of BIGREDS Surabaya members in period 2011-2014.

3. Javanese ethnic

The writer chose to limit her participants to Javanese ethnic since ethnicity may play role in influencing the conversation. In this case, all of the participants are Javanese ethnic and able to speak Javanese and Indonesian language and live in East Java.

4. Close friends

The writer considered on how well the participants know each other. Concerning that, Wolfson (1988) states that how well you know the audience will clearly affect interactional style, so this is an important variable. Thus, the participants have to know each other well and meet before the recording taken. Therefore, the participants in this study are all good friends and know each other for some years.

In addition, the writer takes an account the number of participants and the setting of conversation. According to Beattie (1981) the number of speakers can influence behavior. In this case, small group can be more fruitful for analysis than dyads because members can easily relax and hide in the conversation if they do not feel they want to contribute (Preisler, 1986). Thus, the writer decided to control the number of the speakers and kept the setting as natural as possible. The population of BIGREDS members is 512. However, the writer took 7 men and 5 women as the sample. Thus, this study has 7 men participants and 5 women participants.

3.3   Technique of Data Collection

For gaining the data, the writer used direct observation and interview method. Firstly, the writer looked for the participants that meet the criteria. They are 7 men and 5 women members of BIGREDS Surabaya in period 2011-2014, similar range age, ethnicity and social role who were close friends. Then, in order to familiarize the participants with the presence of the writer, she did some pre-observations and examine the situation to keep the conversation ran naturally. The data of this study are five recordings of men's and women's speech. Those speeches were in Javanese language and in Bahasa Indonesia. The lengths of each men's speech recording are about 30 minutes - 1 hour while each women's speech recordings are about 10 - 30 minutes. The data were taken from March to April 2014. In short, the steps of collecting the data are:

1. Looking for the participants who meet the criteria

2. Doing pre-observation to familiarize with the presence of the writer

3. Searching for suitable setting, that is informal setting

4. Recording the conversation

5. Interviewing men and women of BIGREDS Surabaya in order to find any exclusive lexical items

6. Taking notes for some details that cannot be recorded

3.4   Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used these following steps. First, the writer described the community briefly. Then, she transcribed orthographically all utterances during the recording based on Coates's (1998) transcription convention. In this case, participants' names would not be mentioned but would be replaced by pseudonyms. After that, the writer identified the morphological differences, syntactical differences and lexical differences that occurred in men's and women's speech of BIGREDS Surabaya. After noted the lexical features in men's and women's speech, the writer did interview either to men and women in order to identify that there are any exclusive lexical items that they used in their speech. Then, she interpreted the result based on gender exclusive speech differences by Holmes (2008) and drew the conclusion. In short, the steps for analyzing the data are:

a. Transcribing the conversation of men's and women's speech of BIGREDS Surabaya using orthographic transcription

b. Identifying the morphological differences, syntactical differences and lexical differences of men's and women's speech of BIGREDS Surabaya

c. Interpreting the result and drawing the conclusion