CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter consists of the method that the writer uses in collecting and analysis the data. This chapter is divided into five Sections. The first is the explanation on the approach uses in the study. The second is the source of data. The third is the instruments of the study. The fourth is about the procedure to collect data needed for the study. And the last part is the brief explanation on analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Approach

In this research, the writer organized the data from *GAYa NUSANTARA* magazines by using qualitative approach, because it describes the form of words found in the magazines and how each word come into a new word. Another reason using this approach is, it isn't includes numbers and moreover, the qualitative approach is concern in the process rather than in the other aspects. And then through using this approach the writer develops his understanding by describes the word-formation processes of each word.

3.2 Source of Data

The source of data is taken from the ten editions of *GAYa NUSANTARA* magazine (22th – 31th) published in the year of 2009, because there are two months which the magazine didn't publish. The reasons why the writer chose this

magazine because it is a gay magazine that represents gay people them self, especially in the language uses necessary for the data of this study.

3.3 Instrument

The instrument of this research is the writer himself. In this research the writer also becomes a passive participant in collecting the data and observing the process because he doesn't produce the gay words..

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data the writer did several steps. The first one is the writer read all the editions of *GAYa NUSANTARA* magazines in order to find out the language uses in those magazines to make a better understanding to the gay language.

Then the writer marks the words considered as gay language which occurred in the magazines to differentiate between gay words and Indonesian words. In collecting the gay words, the writer predicted which one is considered as gay words if the words written uncommon and it is not familiar with Indonesian, Javanese and English. And the words may also not suitable for good writing or formal occasions. In this step, the writer uses Indonesian Big Dictionary (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*) and Indonesian Slang Dictionary (*Kamus Bahasa Gaul*) by Derby Sahertian as a directive in collecting the data.

The third step is the writer copied the gay words and the entire sentences which has been marked before then listed based on the alphabet, so it can avoid

collecting the same words and the writer can classify the words easily. The reason why he copied not only the gay words but also the entire sentences because to make a better understanding towards the gay language uses, and we can also predicted the meaning of the gay words itself.

3.5 Technique of data analysis

In doing the data analysis, the writer did several steps. The first one the writer tabulates all the sentences which have words predicted as gay words. Then, the writer also identified the original meaning and the meaning of gay words. The table can be seen below.

Table of Collection

No	Gay word	Original Meaning	Gay meaning	Sentence
1				
2				
3				
4				
-				
-				
-				

The next step is the writer transferred all of the gay words from table of collection alphabetically, in order to avoid collecting the same gay words. The writer also classified the gay words according to the word classes and the original language. The basic for classifying the word classes is based on the contex of the sentence.

Table of Gay Words

NO	Gay Word	Meaning	Word Classes	Language Origin
1				
2				
3				
4				
-				
-				
-				

Furthermore, After putting the data into the table, then the writer analyzed the type of word-formation processes of all the gay words and classified based on the theory of word-formation processes that consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, multiple processes, semantic shift and vowel/consonant change. Then the writer explains the detail process of each word-formation processes of each gay words, so the reader can really understand how the gay words are formed.

The writer makes three tables that represents the overall table of findings and analysis. The first table consists of all the gay words from the data analysis and counted to find which one is the most frequent pattern of word-formation processes in gay word. The second table explains what kind of word classes mostly appears in gay word, and the last table explains what kind of original language mostly adapted in gay word

Most Frequent Word Formation Processes

No	Word Formation Process	Example	Frequency	
			Number	Percentage
1				
2				
3				
-				

Most Frequent Word Classes

No	Word Classes	Example	Frequency	
			Number	Percentage
1				
2				
3				
-				

Most Frequent Language Origin

No	Language Origin	Example	Frequency	
			Number	Percentage
1				
2				
3				
-				

In Summary, by classifying, identifying and knowing the most frequent word formation process, word classes, and the original language of the gay words then the writer can make a assumption or conclusion about what is the general characteristic of gay words, who has made the gay word and for what kind of purpose the gay words are made.

CHAPTER 4