

CHAPTER III

M E T H O D S

Bound morphemes reduplications of Surabaya Javanese dialect is a kind of phenomenon which occurs in daily conversation. It is very easy to find such phenomenon since Surabayan people distinguish bound morpheme reduplication as 'mloka-mlaku' to indicate continuous action from other reduplication such as 'mlaku-mlaku'.

In this study the author just wants to prove that bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya society. The author's concern is on how this phenomenon appears in natural situation by which the author can pattern the reduplication process. The author chooses Qualitative Research as a means of researching and collecting the data without neglecting some other phenomenon which may occur in this study.

WHAT IS QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ?

The term of qualitative research can be explained as a tool of research strategy which has a lot of human's description, places, and data that cannot be established by applying statistical procedures. The

author did not eliminate the possible bias in this study.

Another term that is rarely used to replace qualitative research, namely, Field research (anthropology) and Naturalistic (educational study)..... (Ibid : 3). The most qualitative and representative research which has qualitative significance is 'participant observation' and 'indepth interview' in which this author is involved to the life of the corpus, understanding their life, recognizing and being trusted by the participant (Ball : 23-54).

Kirk and Miller formulate the definition of qualitative research as traditional procedure of social science on which their technical process fundamentally depends on direct observation towards humans in their environment (Kirk and Miller, 1986:9).

The author has chosen this Qualitative research because of its significant characteristics which can be adapted to the author's study. The five characteristics of qualitative research, cited by Bogdan and Bilken, namely are (a) Natural setting as a direct data source and the key instrument of research; (b) Descriptive; (c) Accentuate process than result; (d) Inductive data analysis; (e) Meaning as a prime focus. Besides those, mentioned by Bogdan and Biklen, there are four characteristics of qualitative research namely, (a)

Qualitative method; (b) Temporary design; (c) Purposive sampling collection; (d) Negotiable outcomes (Lincoln & Guba, 1985:187-219).

The author is not going to outline all characteristic of qualitative research in the following paragraph but the author just put some of the characteristics to discuss.

Natural setting means that the data of qualitative research are elicited from natural background. The researcher comes and gets involved in the activity of the participant and does some observation. The researcher may equip himself with recording tool, video camera or other recording equipment (Bogdan & Biklen, 1975).

In qualitative research the inquiry has to be worked out in natural setting since the phenomenon studied shows their whole meaning in natural context. The valuable data will be achieved if this phenomenon appears in natural situation.

Qualitative research is always descriptive. The data and the outcomes tend to be a description of certain phenomenon. In other words, qualitative research does not involve numerals or coefficient between variables. The author has avoided statistical procedure on managing the data. The data consist of interview transcript, field note, pictures, video recording, tape

recording. The researcher tried to manage the data based on his whole experience in the activity of the participant and absorbed all the information that was being recorded in his mind or in recording tool. According to qualitative research nothing in this world is trivial. From that starting point they consider that every phenomenon is potentially estimated as a master key to reveal about what is being studied (Bogdan & Biklen, 1975).

The author uses qualitative research, but it does not mean that the author is anti-quantitative research. Qualitative is easier than quantitative for the author's research in which the author uses human beings as the instrument. It is strongly emphasized that qualitative method is not anti quantitative method, this means that the author still gives broad opportunities to use quantitative method in his research but the author tends to give priority to the qualitative research/ method as the main focus. The author considers quantitative method as an additional data.

In qualitative research, the researcher does not seek data to strengthen or reject the hypothesis that have been proposed begins. But the researcher makes an abstraction towards the phenomenon which is classified at the beginning. The theory which is improved with such

procedure, come from the ground level. The basic idea of this theory is based on linked evidence. This theory is named 'Grounded theory' cited by Glasser & Strausse (Glasser and Strauss, 1980).

The author has some research method in qualitative research, aimed to get valid data, namely, 'observation', 'interviewing', 'recording', etc. in which the researcher needs some tools for instance tape recording, manuscript, or may be cameras to support his achievement.

TECHNIQUE of DATA COLLECTING

Observation

This is a technique of corpus collecting in which the researcher is hardly involved. This technique is established by listening secretly and selectively toward the corpus activity. The aim is to record what any people utter to his/her companion without knowing the involvement of the research or without the guidance of the researcher. Because listening secretly is a very effective technique for collecting lost of samples pertaining with any linguistic elements (Nida, 1952-1953).

The object of the technique of research is mostly those who live in Surabaya. The researcher joined every corpus activity in interacting with their compan-

ions. The author observed them while they were talking and sometimes the phenomenon the author expected would appear. The researcher/author also takes an opportunity to what people said in public vehicles. This usually happened incidentally without any conducted procedure but it was a very effective technique to get natural data in real situation. But this rarely gave the data as the researcher wanted to, because the data rarely appeared at the time of observation.

The procedure shown above is called unsystematic observation. William Labov explained unsystematic observation as follow :

"One can recorded a number of constant and variable features from large numbers of people in public paces such as trains, buses, lunch counters, soccer games, ticket lines, zoos - wherever enough numbers of speech community are gathered together, so that their speech is naturally and easily heard by others. There are many biases built into such observation-loud and less educated talkers, for examples are strongly selected. But as corrective to the bias of the interview situation, such data can be very valuable". (Pride, 1973:183)

Interviewing

Interviewing is a special technique for collecting corpus in which the researcher does some effort to elicitate various required data from informant. Elicitation, which is provided in Bahasa Jawa, is done by asking some questions dealing with the needs of this

research, the examples of such question will be shown as follows :

- a. E yok opo koen lek ngomong mlayu terus ?
(How do you say 'running continuously'?)
- b. Yok opo koen lek nyebut sitik-sitik 'nlonyor' sitik-sitik 'nlonyor' ?
(How do you say if you go out continuously).

It should be noted that such question are aimed to elicitate various expressions for reduplicating free morphemes as we observed before. In order to control the finding, several free morphemes and its bound morpheme reduplication. A number of informants were questioned in a formal and relaxed situation.

Recording

Recording some corpus by using tape recorder is the effective technique to give natural data. Generally, recording by using a tape recorder gives sequences of utterances in natural situation in which its accent of utterance appear in a variety. The quality of recording can be compared with the original source of utterance.

The researcher must be careful in establishing recording technique in order to get very natural setting. He has to put the tape in the hiding place without being known by the informant. This technique will make the

informant feels comfortable without being spied on.

This technique is done together with observation technique. The author records every utterance from informant while they are speaking to their companions.

This technique needs lot of cassettes since we do not know whether the data required appear or not. The author also combines this technique with interviewing. The author records what people said as interviews to elicit the conducted data or unconducted data.

The author also recorded some data from Ludruk by which the author got some data of utterance of bound morpheme reduplication. The author has noticed that the conversation happened in Ludruk Kartolo was very natural. This is the reason why the author used Ludruk Kartolo as data source without any guidance of conversation.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA