

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

Qualitative research is about to capture institution, people, or circumstances in natural setting and it also focuses on participants, perceptions, experiences, and views (Creswell, 2004: 145). Therefore, qualitative method is used as the research approach in this study. According to Creswell (2009, p. 2), a qualitative research involves individual interpreting which means that the researcher is required to make interpretation of the meaning of the data. Thus, collections for questionnaire and interview that are used by the participants are required to support the interpretation of this study. Creswell (2003, p. 31) also stated that in qualitative method the researcher may incorporate the related literature in the final section of the study, where it is used to compare and contrast with the result that emerged from the study. In this study, the writer wants to describe about language choice of Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents. Therefore, the writer uses qualitative method because the writer wants to describe the situations and the reasons of the language choice in inter-ethnic marriage family.

3.2 Population and Sampling

Related to the aim of this study which is to figure out the factors that influence the language choice of Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents, the writer choose the population from all of the people who have inter-ethnic marriage family, especially Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage family who lived in West Surabaya. According to Surabaya Central Bureau of Statistics (2010), the numbers of migrants from Madurese Island that live in Surabaya are 14.472. That number of migrants from Madurese Island is quite big compared to migrants from other cities around Surabaya such as Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, Jombang, Nganjuk, etc. Sidoarjo has 6.965 immigrants, Mojokerto has 3.082 migrants, Jombang has 6.348, Nganjuk has 8.629 migrants. Since the number of migrants from Madurese Island quite big, so the writer assumes that there are many people in Surabaya marry Madurese people.

Sample, on the other hand, is a part of the population. Since the population is quite large, the writer took samples which consist of three Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage families in West Surabaya. The writer chooses those samples, including limit the inter-ethnic marriage family between Javanese and Madurese that lived in Surabaya. Those families have been staying in each of their own hometown before they married and moved to Surabaya.

As the writer has explained above, the population of this study is all of inter-ethnic marriage family in Surabaya and the samplings are those

who meet the following criteria. (1) They are Inter-ethnic marriage parents between Javanese and Madurese in Surabaya; (2) They have children; (3) They speak two or more languages; (4) They have to stay in each of their hometown at least 17 years before moving to Surabaya. (5) They have been married for at least five years. Based on those criteria, the writer hopes that the writer can get a valid data to support this research about language choice phenomena in Inter-ethnic marriage family.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data of this study are obtained through:

3.3.1 Observation

In order to collect the data from participants, the writer asked for permission firstly. After the writer got the permission, she started to do observation to the participants. Initially, the writer observed the situation and the languages used by Javanese-Madurese Inter-ethnic marriage parents in Surabaya. This observation is conducted to find out and make a list of the linguistic repertoire of Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents. It is also to observe the domain of language use. The writer also did that observation to find participants who meet the criteria.

The writer observed how parents speak according to the social factors such as the participant, topic, setting, and purpose. The writer frequently became “part” of the family by staying in the Javanese-

Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parent's house for a day around twelve hours. While observing, the writer also did recording and note taking. The data was recorded by using mobile phone application so that the writer would not lose the data from observation and interview stages that consist of the conversations that being used for further data analysis. The writer also did note taking to collect the data. Note taking was done by taking a note to underline some important details while doing observation and interview or while listening to the recorder.

3.3.2 Questionnaire

After observing, the writer distributed questionnaire which is taken from Anderbeck's study (2010) to support the data which has been got from observation and to confirm the result of observation. There are some steps to distribute the questionnaire. Firstly, the writer prepares and designs the questions that can support the data. Second, the writer chose the participants who meet the criteria. Then, the writer distributes the questionnaire to people who meet four criteria. Before answering the questions, the writer explains to the participants how to answer the questionnaire correctly. Finally, the writer collects the questionnaire with answers from participants.

3.3.2 Interview

The participants, Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents, are interviewed to confirm the results of observation that have been done

by the writer whether it is related with the reality or not and to obtain more data or information about Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents' language choice. The data were recorded by using mobile phone application so the writer would not lose the interviews that consist of the conversations that beings used for further data analysis.

After doing those steps that had been done in order to collect the data, the writer re-checks the results of the data given by the informants. Re-checking was done by using observers' paradox. Observers' paradox means that the writer observed how the people spoke when they did not notice that they were being observed (Chamber & Trudgill, 2004, p.23). All of these steps which consist of observation, questionnaire, interviewing and rechecking were done by the writer herself.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

Related to the approach of this study which used qualitative method, the writer collects the data from the sample by observation and interviewing the participants. After the data collected, the writer processed the data by analyzing. In analyzing the data, first of all, based on the observation, the writer described the domains of the language use and the languages chosen to be used in the domains. The writer presents the descriptions in tables. The second, based on Holmes' theory of social factors, the writer identified the reasons why the participants choose to use certain languages. The third, in order to get complete pictures of the

language choice and the reason why the participants choose to use certain languages, the writer analyzed the data based on Holmes' theory of social dimensions. Finally, the writer can interpret the results of the data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION