

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the writer describes the methodology of the study that he used to gain and to analyze the data of the study. The methodology of the study consists of the research approach, the location, population and sampling, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

This study used descriptive qualitative approach. In that case, this study used qualitative approach because it analyzed, described and interpreted the variety of languages of Islamic preachers in Boyolangu Banyuwangi when they interact with other people and give sermons or advice. Moreover, the data of the study is in descriptive data rather than the numerical or statistical data. Thus, the qualitative approach was used in this study.

The study also used the descriptive approach because the writer wanted to describe the data deeper so that the writer could get the details information about the variety of languages chosen by Islamic preachers and the factors which influence the language choice.

3.2 The Location

In order to collect the data of the study, the writer chose the location of the study in Boyolangu Banyuwangi. Banyuwangi was chosen by the writer because

in Banyuwangi there are a lot of Osing people lived, especially Osing Islamic preachers. Osing language is language that is spoken by most of Banyuwangi people. Then, the writer took Boyolangu as the main location to collect the data of the study because it is one of the Osing regions in Banyuwangi. In Boyolangu, the issue of language choice is complex, because it is a multilingual region. There are many Chinese, Javanese, Madurese people living in harmony with Osing people in Boyolangu.

3.3 Population and Sampling

The population of this study is Islamic preachers in Boyolangu Banyuwangi. The writer took Islamic preachers in Boyolangu Banyuwangi as the respondents or participants of the study since the Islamic preachers are the leaders in term of religion. On other word, it was to know the languages chosen by the Islamic preachers when they interact with other people and when they give sermons or advice. As the matter of fact that the preachers

Since the population of Islamic preachers in Boyolangu is quite large, then the writer considered to use the sampling method. Sampling in here means as process in taking participants for a sample as the representative of big population. Sample can be considered representative if it consists of elements that can represent all characteristics of population, although the number of sample is little (Sandelowski, 1999).

For the sample of the study, the writer took 3 Islamic preachers in Boyolangu Banyuwangi as the participant. The selection of 3 of the Islamic

preachers was based on the seniority of the Islamic preachers. The seniority in here can consist of the age of Islamic preachers, the frequency of giving preaching in a month, how long the Islamic preachers have already giving preaching in Boyolangu Banyuwangi and also the religious knowledge of Islamic preachers. The criteria of preachers' seniority was taken from questionnaire that the writer given to the community. In the "age" criteria, the older the Islamic preachers, the more senior they are, whereas in the "frequency" criteria, the more frequent the Islamic preachers deliver the sermons in a month, the more senior they are. In the "how long" criteria, the longer the Islamic preachers have already preached, the more senior they are. Meanwhile, in the "religious knowledge" criteria, the much more religious knowledge Islamic preachers have, the more senior they are. Moreover, the Islamic preachers must be native of Osing ethnicity in Boyolangu.

3. 2 Technique of Data Collection

There are some steps used in this research to collect the data. First step is observation which done for around six (6) months. In this step, the writer observed the interaction between the Islamic preachers and the other people in order to see the variety of languages that are chosen by the Islamic preachers in the interaction. Besides, the writer also observed the variety of languages chosen by Islamic preachers when they give sermons. In observing the variety of languages that are chosen by Islamic preachers when they interact with other people and when deliver the sermons, the writer did not just see and hear, but also

took note of the relevant matters, particularly the languages that are chosen by Islamic preachers.

In order to support the data which has got from observation and to select the Islamic preachers, the writer distributes the questionnaire to the Islamic community in Boyolangu. The questionnaires were distributed to thirty (30) people. Besides using the observation and questionnaire, the writer also used the interview method. This method uses a number of questions to solicit information or data from respondents. Interview method in the study was conducted to obtain more information about the variety of languages that are chosen by Islamic preachers and the factors determining the choice of the languages of the Islamic preachers in Boyolangu Banyuwangi. On the application of this interview method, the researcher came to Osing Islamic preachers in Boyolangu to ask for the interviewing permission. After getting permission for the interview, the writer gave the questions to get the required information by using the main questions that have been prepared. Answers to these questions are written and used in determining the factors determining the choice of languages of Islamic preachers in Boyolangu Banyuwangi when they interact with other people and give sermons or advice. In this study, the writer conducted interviews to 3 Islamic preachers living in Boyolangu Banyuwangi.

In short, the techniques of data collection in this study are as follows:

1. Observing the daily interaction between the Islamic preachers and other people
2. Observing the way of Islamic preachers when they deliver sermons

3. **Selecting several Islamic preachers as the participants**
4. **Interviewing the selected Islamic preachers**

3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer began to analyze the data of the study by classifying data conducted from the interview process. The writer started to classify data conducted which relate to the variety of languages of Islamic preachers when they interact with other and when they give sermons or advice. Then, the writer classified the data conducted which relate to the factors of language choice done by Islamic preachers. Moreover, the writer began to analyze, describe, and interpret the findings in order to get the results or conclusion of the study.

In short, the techniques of data collection in this study are as follows:

1. **Classifying the data which relates to the language choice of Islamic preachers**
2. **Classifying the data which relates to the factors of language choice done by Islamic preachers**
3. **Analyzing the data of language choice and its factors**
4. **Interpreting the data**
5. **Concluding the analysis of the data**

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION