CHAPTER III

METHODS

III.1. Techniques of data collecting

Two special techniques are applied to obtain some required data i.e. elicitation and observation.

III.1.1. Elicitation

Elicitation is a special technique for collecting corpus in which the writer does some efforts to elicitate data from informants. Elicitation in this thesis is expressed in Basa Ngoko. and it is done by asking some questions pertaining with the needs of the writer. The examples of such questions which have been translated into Indonesian language are as follow :

1. Bagaimana anda mengatakan "panas sekali" dalam bahasa Jawa dialek Suroboyoan?

2. Lalu bagaimana kalau ingin mengatakan "panas sekali" panas yang sangat menyiksa. tak tertahankan. jauh lebih panas daripada ungkapan pada pertanyaan pertama?

It shoud be noted that such questions are aimed to elicitate various expressions for intensifying adjectives as the writer observed before. A number of informants are

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asked by such questions in an informal and relax situation. Sometimes the writer also ask the informants to tell their experiences, especially those which are unforgetable, the most frightening, the embarrasing, the most thrilling or impressing. This due to the notion that adjective intensifiers often emerge in such theories. In such experiences, the emotion of the doer is strongly-involved. The writer also tries to stimulate the informants by creating a situation which might arise the interest of the informants although sometimes the writer has to make up a story for the sake of this research. This is possible by asking their hobbies in the first place.

The number of the informants is 35 persons, and the writer selected them according to thsese criteria :

- Javanese people

- Native of Surabaya or its nearby regions

- Speak basa ngoko 'Suroboyoan' dialect at home and use it as daily means of communication

- 20 - 30 years old (this is for non college-student informants, and this criterion is taken under assumption that people of these ages are still highly-socialized and use basa ngoko to speak with one another)

In order to avoid lacking of data, the writer also uses another technique to support and complete this elicitation. Data and findings from both techniques will be matched so

as to confirm the validity of data.

III.1.2. Observation

This is a technique of corpus collecting in which researchers are hardly involved. This technique is accomplished by listening secretly and selectively. This technique's aim is to record what any other people said to her or his companion without the guidance or involvement of the researchers. The researchers are sort of bystanders.

Nida stated that listening secretly is very effective technique for collecting lots of samples in relation to any linguistic elements (*Morphology : The Descriptive Analysis of Words, 1970*). Objects of observation are mostly passengers of public transportations by which the writer leaves for school or works and comes home everyday and people in public places such as market, warung and etcetera. Usually, when a group of youngsters sit together chatting among themselves in public places, they would talk about everything. In such situations, adjective intensifiers often emerge.

The observation also takes place in parking lot of the witer's campus where students gather around and talk about everything from sports, woman, grades up to politics. The writer just mingles among them and listen to any topic they discuss. Usually they use Basa Ngoko of 'Suroboyoan'

dialect as a means of communication. The decision to choose such situation agrees with the statemen of Glasser and Strauss as mentioned before. Those situations are likely to be particularly revealing or fruitful with respect to the phenomenon in which the writer is interested.

III.2. Technique of data analysis

Forms of adjective intensifier morphemes acquired during the research will be analyzed by means of special terms as elaborated in chapter II. *Theoretical Framework*.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS