

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH**

To answer the first question in this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research method. Miles and Huberman (1994: 6) stated that qualitative research is conducted through an intense and prolonged contact with a field or life situation. In qualitative research, there are four classifications of research approach: participant observation, interview, document and the other kinds such as questionnaire, survey and personality, attitude, and cognitive tests. Some steps which had been used by the writer in this qualitative research are interview, observation, transcripts and analysis. The observation was done to investigate the variety which is used by Madurese people.

To answer the second question, the writer uses quantitative research method to know the status of Bangkalan and Sampang varieties. The writer used dialectometry method. Based on Revier (1975:425), dialectometry is a statistic program which is used to know how far the differences and equation in the same places being observed by comparing the material that have already been collected.

#### **3.2 SOURCE OF DATA**

In this research, the writer takes data based on the population, sample, location and swadesh list. There are some specific criteria to get the population data that have been taken at Bangkalan, Sampang and Pamekasan region. The first thing to do is to decide the area of observation. Mahsun (2007: 137) states that

observation area is a unity of distribution area that geographically linked and linguistically shows the using of isoelect, which can be a source of language using data. The area for research is important because the area that has already been chosen is so far, that it affects the varieties of different language.

### **3.2.1 Population**

Based on Samarin (1998: 28) dialectology or linguistic histories comparative research need some informants to get more objective answers about the situation of language.

Given the population in the region is very much Sampang then collecting data only focused on a few people. At each village, the researcher took each three informants both women and men. Researcher took only a few people who live in the Sampang and rarely to travel beyond the district or island. Most of the informants worked as farmers, laborers, and fishermen.

### **3.2.2 Sample**

Sampang consists of 14 districts and 186 villages, this study only took 6 districts and in each district three people are taken as informants. According to Mahsun (2007, p 141) the criteria for the informants are:

1. The informants must be elementary school – junior high school graduate because the informant will use their languages but when the informant a graduate senior high school or college then the language used has affected the standard languages.
2. The informants must be woman or man.

3. Born in observation point and has family or relatives who inhabit in the same observation point.
4. The informants must be proud of their isolect because if the informant has no pride, they usually be parroting language from other regions.
5. Most of the informant livelihoods as farmers, laborers and fisherman because to avoid a high mobility.
6. Informants can and understand the Indonesian language.
7. The age of the informants are about 25 to 65 because when the informant under 27 years old sometimes they haven't understood the language that they use and if the above 65 years old informant usually have the senile disease or have forgotten the language.

### **3.2.3 Location**

This study took place in Sampang Regency, one regency in the Madura Island. Sampang is located between Bangkalan and Pamekasan Regencies. Sampang is administratively located in the area of East Java Province which is geographically located between 113° 08' - 113° 39' East Longitude and 06° 05' - 07° 13' South Latitude. Sampang is situated ± 100 km from Surabaya, can be reached through Suramadu in approximately 1.5 hours or by sea travel in approximately 45 minutes and followed by a road trip in ± 2 hours. Overall Sampang regency has an area of 1233.30 km<sup>2</sup> much. Sampang consists of 14 districts and 186 villages. Banyuates district with an area of 141.03 km<sup>2</sup> or 11.44% is the largest district while Pangarengan with an area of only 42.7 km<sup>2</sup> 3.46% is the smallest district. In this research the writer only took six regions or

observation point (OP) in Sampang, namely: (OP 1) Banyuates District, (OP 2) Ketapang District, (OP 3) Omben District, (OP 4) Camplong District, (OP 5) Jrengik District and (OP 6) Kedungdung District.

The six research areas in Sampang were chosen because the areas are very spacious and have many villages. Therefore, the writer took the districts and in each district one village was selected in accordance with the criteria.

#### **3.2.4 Instrument of the Study**

The instrument of this study is a list of questions modified from the "list of Swadesh basic vocabulary and cultural vocabulary" by *Pusat Bahasa*. The questionnaires consist of 400 basic words.

### **3.3 TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION**

To collect the data, the writer followed some steps of data collection as suggested by Mahsun (2007: 242). The techniques which were used to collect the data can be described as follow:

#### **1. Observation**

This technique which was done at the beginning of the research was called pre-observation. Pre-observation was done in order to select the areas of the research and to choose the sample informants.

#### **2. Interview**

The interview was done in order to get the data from the informants. In this case, the writer directly asking questions to the informants by using the research instrument. The interview method is the method used in the provision of data phase done by researcher by carrying out a conversation or contact with the

speakers as informants. In the interview method, the writer also used note taking and recording.

### 3. Recording and Note Taking

While interviewing, the writer did directly the note-taking. Recording was still needed to recheck the data. The recording was done by taping the variety used by the informants. Recording refers to the techniques using considerably free means in which the researcher taped into the language behavior in a conversation without involving in the incident said. This technique then continued with the writer's technique and can be helped with recording techniques.

### 4. Recheck

The final step after interview was rechecking. The writer re-examined or rechecked the data that had been obtained to see whether the data obtained were really used in daily or not. In this case, the writer used observer's paradox to see the use of the data given by the informants in natural setting.

## 3.3 TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

To analyze the data, the writer used fourth steps. First, the writer transcribed the data by using phonetic transcription. Second, the writer analyzed the data by comparing and contrasting the data to find the lexical differences. Third, the writer described the lexical differences on display and interpretive maps. Fourth, the writer determined the status of the variety used in Sampang by using dialectometry. According to Revier (1975: 425), dialectometry is statistical measure which is used to figure out how far the differences and similarities which

is printed in language or dialect of research areas that compared with some evidence for study (also check Ayahtrohaedi, 1983: 32). The formula used to determine the status of the given variety is:

$$\frac{s}{n} \times 100\% = d$$

**s** : The differences between accumulation for two places or observation point.

**n** : Accumulation of the different map.

**d** : Accumulation on percentage between those two places.

The result obtained from the calculation of the dialectometry (d: Accumulation on percentage between the two places) will be used to determine the relationship between O-P with the following criteria.

**Differences in lexical level:**

**Above 80%** : different language

**51%-80%** : different dialect

**31%-50%** : different sub dialect

**21%-30%** : different speech

**Under 20%** : there is no difference

(Mahsun, 2007: 118)

Finally, the writer interpreted the findings and concluded the study.

To be more explicit, the data were described by the following procedures:

1. Transcribing the data.

2. Analyzing the data by comparing and contrasting and based on the following rules:
  - a. If one observation point has one or more lexical items for one meaning and one of those lexical items is also used in other observation points, it cannot be considered as lexical difference.
  - b. If one observation point does not have a lexical form of a particular meaning, then it is considered as a lexical difference.
  - c. In the calculation of lexical dialektometri, the writer did not take differences in phonology and the appear of morphology was not taken into account.
  - d. In the calculation of lexical dialectometry, the differences in phonology and morphology which appears are not taken into lexical difference.
  - e. The results of the computation are mapped to system construction "polygones de Thiessen" dialectometri triangle on the map.
3. Describing the lexical differences on display and interpretive maps.
4. Determining the status of the lexical differences.
5. Interpreting and concluded.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**RESEARCH FINDINGS AND**  
**DISCUSSION**