CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

The approach used in this study is both qualitative and quantitative method. It is called mixed method. According to Dornyei (2007, p. 163), mixed method involves both qualitative and quantitative that are integrated in the research process. Qualitative approach was used to explain or to describe the lexical differences found in the observation areas. This is in accordance with Dornyei (2007, p. 24) who stated that qualitative research refers to data collection procedures that involves non numerical data, which are then analyzed by using non-Statisticsal method. Besides, quantitative approach was used to analyze the numerical data collection by using Statisticsal methods (Dornyei, 2007, p. 24). The Statisticsal method in dialectology is called dialectometry (Mahsun, 2005). The dialectometry was used to calculate the percentage of lexical differences in order to determine the status of lexical differences.

3.2 Location of the Study

In this study, I used the term OP (Observation Point) to refer to the location of the study. Observation Point is integrity of distributional territory which is geographically uninterrupted and linguisticly shows homogeneous isolects. (Mahsun, 2005, p. 130). He added that qualitatively, OP can be determined by using some criteria, as follows:

a. The OP should be far from town

b. The inhabitants of the OP should be immobile

c. The number of people living in the OP should be maximum 6000 lives

d. The age of OP is at least 30 years old

I chose two villages in each sub-district; therefore there are four villages in this study. Those villages are Duko, Dandung, Torjek, and Pajanangger. They are respectively located in the western, northern, eastern and southern part of Kangean. Duko and Pajanangger are located in Arjasa sub-district, while Dandung and Torjek are located in the Kangayan Sub-district. Then, I decided Duko as OP1, Dandung as OP2, Torjek as OP3 and, the last, Pajanangger as OP4. I used *circle in* numbering system suggested by Mahsun (2005, p. 133).
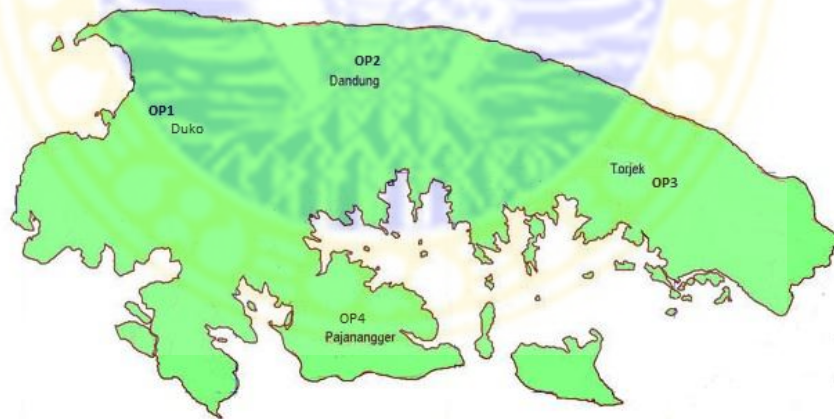
Figure 2: The map of observation point distribution

Duko is the first village chosen as the observation point. It is located in the western part of Kangean Island, specifically in Arjasa sub-district. Its width is 9, 01 km square and the number of population reaches 3.751 people consisting of 1.615 females and 2.136 males. The population density ratio is 416, 32/km square

(Kecamatan Arjasa Dalam Angka, 2013, p. 15). The distance from Duko to town center is about 2 km, yet lexical differences are found in this village.

The second village, which is located in the northern part of Kangean Island, specifically in Kangayan sub-district, is Dandung. It has 20, 71 km square width. The number of population is 3.180 inhabitants, and it consists of 1.497 males and 1.683 females. The population density ratio is 153, 55/km square (Kecamatan Kangayan Dalam Angka, 2013). The distance from Dandung to sub-district office, local government clinic, and police station is respectively 19, 3 km, 20, 3 km and 19, 7 km. In addition, the distance from Dandung to the nearest bank or ATM center is 9 km (Kecamatan Kangayan Dalam Angka, 2013, p. 16)

Torjek is the third village which is located in the eastern part of Kangean Island, specifically in Kangayan sub-district. According Kecamatan Kangayan Dalam Angka (2013, p. 16), the inhabitants live in this village are 1.782 males and 1.880 females. Thus, the number of population has reached 3.662 inhabitants. The width of this village is 47, 69 km square. The population density ratio is very low, only about 76, 79/km square. The distance from Torjek to sub-district office, local government clinic, and police station is respectively 5, 60 km, 6, 6 km and 6, 00 km. In addition, the distance from Torjek to the nearest bank or ATM center is 20 km (Kecamatan Kangayan Dalam Angka, 2013, p. 16)

The last village is Pajanangger which is located in the southern part of Kangean Island, specifically in Arjasa sub-district. Its width is 36, 51 km square with 5.776 inhabitants live there. The number consists of 2.553 males and 3.223 females.

The population destiny of Pajanangger is 158, 20 /km square. The distance from Pajanangger to sub-district office and bank or ATM center is 22 km (Kecamatan Arjasa Dalam Angka, 2013, p. 15).

There are some reasons that support me to decide those villages as the OP. The first reason is that those villages are rural area. According to Ayatrohaedi (2003, p. 27), dialect research is ideally conducted in rural area because its language is still pure, old and has authentic special characteristics. Secondly, related to the first reason, each village has low number of population density. According to Badan Pusat Statistik (2010), if the number of population density is under 500/km square then it is categorized as low population density. The third reason is that they belong to villages where the phenomenon of lexical differences is prevalent.

3.3 Population and Sample of the Study

Population is a group of people who are being studied (Dornyei, 2007, p. 96). I decided farmers as the population because most people in those observation areas are farmer, whose agricultural practices are planting rice, corn, and other plants. For the sample, I used purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling in which the data to be observed are selected based on the researcher"s judgement or criteria about which one of the data will be the most useful and representative (Babbie, 2007, p.184). According Ayatrohadi (2003, p. 39), the requirements of sample in the study of dialectology, include:

a. Rural men or women

b. Aged between 40-50 years

c. Physically and mentally healthy

d. Born in observation point and has family or relatives who inhabit in the same observation point

e. The mobility of informant should be low/ immobile

f. Informants have pride in their variety

g. The informant can speak Indonesian Language

h. Graduated at least from primary school

In every observation point, I had three informants. Minimum three informants in every OP are needed for the objectivity of the data. The tree informants would agree on the lexical items used in their region. In total, the writer has twelve informants in this study.

3.4 Instrument of the Study

The instrument of the study refers to a word list. This study focused on the speech level addressed to younger people. In Kangean varieties, it is called *Ako-Kao*. There are some criteria for the words listed in the list as proposed by Ayatrohaedi (2003, p. 29):

a. The words listed should be able to show special characteristic of language or dialect being analyzed

b. The words listed should be related to characteristics and culture of the observation point.

c. The words listed should be answered spontaneously and directly

The words listed were taken from Swadesh words. Swadesh words are the core vocabulary in dialectology. Swadesh word list consists of 200 words and have already covered all aspects related to society life and geographical aspect of observation points, for example, *river, bird, you, throw, land, sleep* and *neck*. In addition, there was also the modification of words listed which are used in dialectology. Lauder cited in Mahsun (2005, 140) described that the modification of words listed fall into categories, such as kinship, part of body, society life, tools, food and drink, plant and tree, part of house, activities, nature, seasons, animals, disease, character, clothes, games and number. However, for those categories, I strained some categories and chose those which fulfill the OP condition. I used 250 words that had been described by Lauder, including part of body, pronouns, kinship, society life, building, equipment and utensil, plants, adjectives, verbs, animals, food and drink, season, nature and direction, and disease. The total number of words which were used as words listed is 450 words. The detail words for each category can be read fully in appendix.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, I employed oral method. Oral method is a conversation between researcher and informants in order to get data (Mahsun, 2005, p. 93). Oral method involves interviewing, recording and taking note section. The interview section was conducted by using the words list as the instrument. It was also conducted face-to-face interview at the same time. In conducting this interview, I conducted the complete participation. Duranti (1997, p. 100) argued that complete

participation is that the researchers interact competently in native language and get more opportunity to experience directly the observation they are trying to document. This kind of participation is possible to be conducted by me because I can speak Kangean varieties well. However, I also used Bahasa Indonesia for the word which was being questioned. Trudgill (2004, p. 22) suggested some examples of question structure that can be used in this interview section, such as "what do you put up in a field to frighten birds away?". Besides that kind of direct question, I also asked indirect question such as "what do you do to peel a mango?". The questions should be answered in the local language and used *Ako-Kao* level addressed to younger people.

Besides, while interviewing the informant, I also did recording, note taking, rechecking to document the data. I simply used voice recorder to record the interview session with the informants. Voice recording can help me to analyze data in minute detail of interaction, including the quality of single sound (Duranti, 1997, p. 117). Then, taking note was also conducted during interview section and it can be further conducted while listening to the result of interview section on voice recorder. Rechecking was added in this step and conducted in a situation where the informants were not aware that they were being analyzed in order to get data in natural setting. This kind of step is called by observer"s paradox (Trudgill, 2004, p. 23).

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

There were three steps used in analyzing the data, such as:

1. Comparing and contrasting the lexical items

The data from four observation points which also had already been written into phonetic transcription were transformed into two kinds of chart. Mahsun (2005, p. 144) proposed that the first table is used to show lexical items identification in each observation point. The example of the table, as follows:

Table 3: Table of Lexical Items Identification in every OP

No	Gloss Code	Lexical Form			
		OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4
1	Gloss 122 „sea‟	[sagʰərə]	[tasɛʔ]	[tasɛʔ]	[tasɛʔ]
2	Gloss 57 „listen‟	[amɛarsah]	[nəŋər]	[nəŋər]	[nəŋər]

Gloss Code refers to the lexical item included in words listed which was questioned, and *Lexical Item* refers to the form of lexical item that used in each OP.

2. Analyzing the lexical differences by using maps

I described and obtained data by using regional aspect. The lexical differences were identified based on the root. Then, the result was transformed into second table to show lexical differences identification in their OP user. The second table of chart according to Mahsun is as follows:

Table 4: Table of Lexical Items Distribution in OP

| No	Gloss Code	Lexical Form	OP
1	Gloss 122 „sea‟	[sagʰərə]	1
		[tasɛʔ]	2,3,4

| 2	Gloss 57 „listen‟	[amɛarsah]	1
		[nəŋər]	2, 3, 4

Display maps and bundle of isogloss map were used to map the lexical differences in the OPs. Chambers & Trudgill (2004, p. 25) described display map as a map that is used to transfer the result of each lexical difference into a map, while bundle of isogloss map is used to show the general distribution of predominant variants from region to region. Mahsun (2005, p. 146) added that in mapping steps, the researcher can choose symbolizing method to change the lexical item into a symbol which is explained in note put on the right side of the map. On the map, there is an isogloss. Mahsun (2005, p. 169) proposed three steps to draw isogloss, as follows:

a. Drawing isogloss on observation point map

b. Starting to draw isogloss from the largest distribution of difference

c. A difference is assumed as one isogloss

The appearance of display map and bundle of isogloss map is as below:

[sagʰərə]

[tasɛʔ]
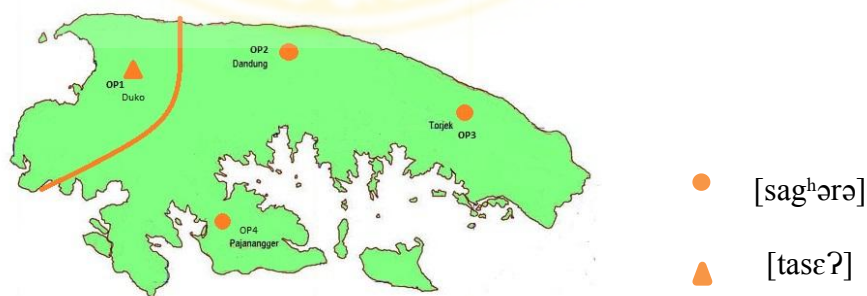
Figure 3: Display Map of Gloss 122 'sea'
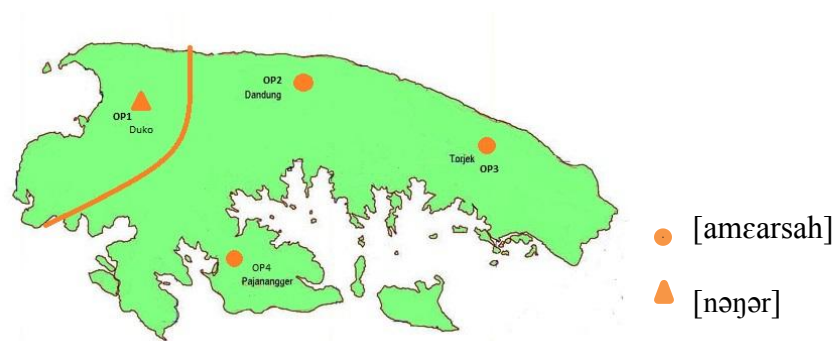
Figure 4: Display Map of Gloss 57 'listen'

There were also three steps to draw bundle of isogloss as proposed by Mahsun as well, such as:

a. Grouping the isogloss map

b. Copying all isoglosses on observation point map

c. The isogloss grouping results in bundle of isogloss
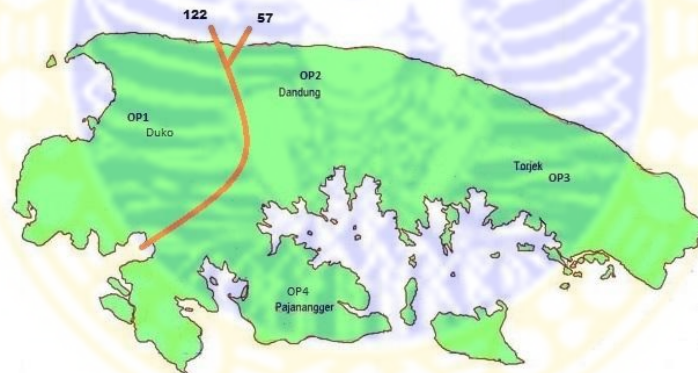
Figure 5: Bundle of Isogloss Map

3. Determining lexical status

As the last step in data analyzing, I used Dialectometry formula to determine the lexical status. The percentage of comparison among villages determined the status of lexical differences in Kangean Island. There are five calculations because there are five comparisons, as follows:

Table 5: Table of the Comparison of Observation Point

No	The Observation Points (OP) Compared
1	1 – 2
2	1 – 4
3	2 – 3
4	2 – 4
5	3 – 4