

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

The writer in this research used mix method, which combines both qualitative and quantitative method as the approach. Mixed method involves both qualitative and quantitative that are integrated in the research process (Dornyei, 2007). The writer used the qualitative method to analyze the lexical differences found in each OP (Observation Point). Quantitative method was used to analyze the numerical data collection by using statistical methods. The dialectometry, which is the statistical method in dialectology, was used to count the percentage of lexical differences in order to determine the status of lexical differences (Mahsun, 2005).

3.2 Location, Population, and Instrument of The Study

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

- a. The OP has to be far from town
- b. The inhabitants should be immobile
- c. The number of people lived in the OP should be maximum 6000 lives

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

Four OPs are used in this research as the locations of observation. The writer choose one village to represent each district, which are Kenjo village in Glagah district, Grogol village in Giri district, Badean village in Kabat district, and Gumirih Kulon in Singonjuruh district. Kenjo village is chosen as the OP1, Grogol village is the OP2, Badean village is the OP3, and Gumirih village is the OP4.

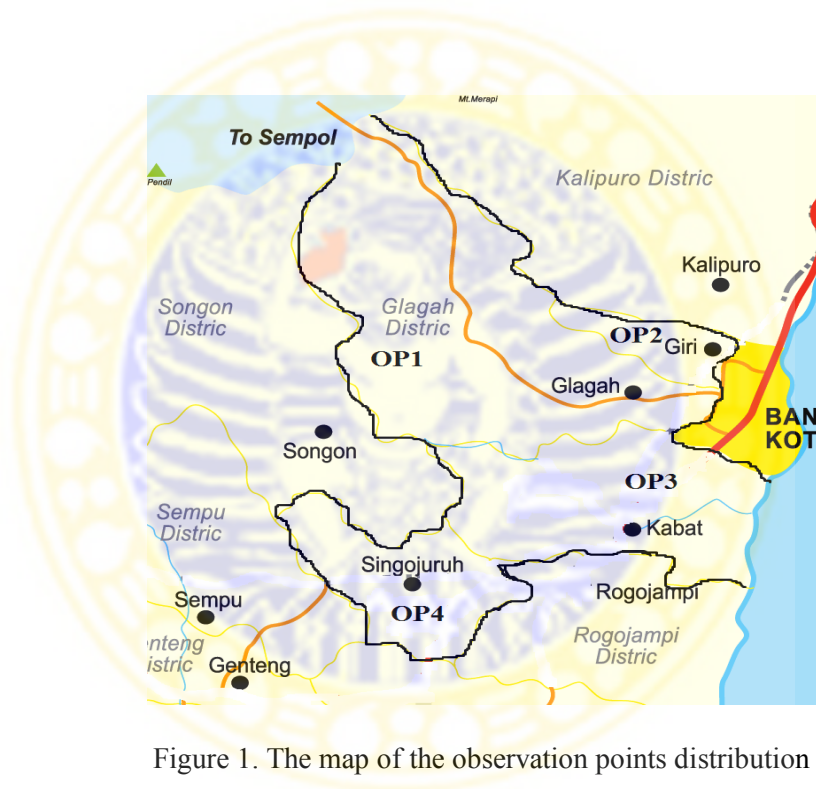


Figure 1. The map of the observation points distribution

Based on the data from Badan Pusat Statistik Banyuwangi Regency (2013), the writer described each observation point. The first village chosen as the OP1, Kenjo village is located in Glagah district. This village is in the northwest of Glagah district. The width of Kenjo village is 7,12 kilometer square, with the number of population 1.875 people. The second OP, Grogol is located in the west of Giri district. This village has the population of 5.004 people inhabiting 6,94

kilometer square area. The third OP is Badean village which is located in the eastern part of Kabat district. This village has 5.585 people living in 5,83 kilometer square area. The fourth OP is Gumirih village which is located in the southwest of Singojuruh district. This observation point has 4.213 people as the population living in 5,89 kilometer square area.

There are some reasons of why the writer chooses those areas as the observation points. One of them is that those villages are included as the rural areas. Ayatrohaedi (2003) explained that the reasons dialectology research should be conducted in rural area is that the language is still authentic and has its own characteristics. The four OPs are also far from town and have some special language phenomena, which make them different from each other.

The population used in this study are the farmers living in the areas. Population is a group of people who are being studied (Dörnyei, 2007). The writer used farmer as the population of the study since mostly the people who live in those observation areas work as farmers, either in the farms or in the plantation. The writer used purposive sampling technique, a sampling in which the data observed are chosen based on the researcher's judgement or criteria about which one of the data will be the most useful and representative (Babbie, 2007 cited in Cahyaningsih, 2014).

Mahsun (2005) stated that the requirements of sample in the study of dialectology, includes:

- a. Rural men or women
- b. Aged between 25-65 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. Proud of their variety
- g. The informant can speak Indonesian Language
- h. Graduated at most from high school

The writer will use twelve informants in this study, in which each observation point will have three informants.

The study instrument here refers to word listed focus on lexical which are taken from 200 words of Swadesh words and 250 words described by Lauder (Mahsun, 2005). However, the writer sorted and added some categories of words and chose which ones fulfill the areas condition. The writer used 250 words that has been described by Lauder, which are 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 are used as words listed is 450 words. The detail words for each category were listed in the appendices.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The writer used oral method in collecting the data, a method in which the researcher make a conversation with the informants (Mahsun, 2005). Oral method involves interviewing, recording and taking note. The interview section

was conducted by using the words listed as the instrument. The writer uses both Osing variety and Bahasa Indonesia to interview the informants. As suggested by Trudgill (2004), structured question can also be used in interviewing, such as “how do you peel a mango?” to get the answer from the informants.

Interview should be done simultaneously with the recording. The writer needed to record the voice of the informants to save the information given. The function of doing the recording is to help the researcher in examining the data in detail. The writer took notes about the interview and listened to the voice recorder to make sure everything important have been noted. The notes taken during the interview included the list of vocabulary tested which was transcribed into IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet).

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

There are three steps used in analyzing the data:

1. Comparing and contrasting the lexical items

The data from three OPs which have been transcribed into phonetic transcription were transformed into two kinds of chart. Mahsun (2005) proposed that the first table is used to show lexical items identification in each observation point.

The table is example as follows:

No	Gloss Code	Lexical Form			
		OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4
1	Gloss 29 ‘swim’	[ŋəlaŋi]	[ŋəlaŋi]	[ŋələyən]	[ŋəlaŋi]
2	Gloss 51 ‘lake’	[tələŋə]	-	[kuwələʔ]	-

Gloss Code is used to refer to the lexical item included in words listed and *Lexical Item* refers to the form of lexical item that used in each OP.

2. Analyzing the lexical differences by using maps

The writer describes and obtains data then lexical differences are identified based on the root. Then, the result is shown in the second table to show lexical differences identification in their OP user. The second table of chart according to Mahsun is as follows:

No	Gloss Code	Lexical Form	OP
1	Gloss 29 'swim'	[ŋələŋi]	1, 2, 4
		[ŋələyɔŋ]	3
2	Gloss 51 'lake'	[tələgə]	1
		[kuwələʔ]	3
		-	2, 4

The lexical differences are shown by using display maps and bundle of isogloss. On the map, there is also isogloss. Mahsun (2005) proposed three steps to draw isogloss, as follows:

- a. Drawing isogloss on observation point map
- b. Begin to draw isogloss from the largest distribution of difference
- c. A difference is assumed as one isogloss

The map with isogloss from the example words above is as follow:





80% - 100% = different language

The permutation table used for the four observation points being compared is as follow:

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

