CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

Research metodology is the important aspect of conducting the study or reseach. In this chapter, metodology of how to obtain and to analyze the data are presented. It consists of research design, subject of the study, procedure for data collection(e.g. instrument of the study and data collection technique) and data analyze technique.

3.1   Researh Design

Based on the theory mentioned in chapter 2, the writer applied a qualitative method. The qualitative method is descriptive information (descriptive something). As selinger and shohamy (Lisolleti, 2010), a descriptive qualitative is a description and phenomenon found during the process of study. From this study, the writer tried to describe of what he had paid attention related to the conversation in Whatsapp message group used by people IKAMABA organization. It included how they communicated with other members of IKAMABA organization emerged varieties such as register, jargon, slang and although swithched or mixed code which were used by member in ikamaba oganization. Every research needed some steps that were usually called by process. When we would do the qualitative research, we had to do some process such as understanding about the research problems and the complicities of the problem themself. The interaction and human are also being important focus when we wanted to analyze the problem in society.

According to Litosseliti (2010), qualitative approaches are particularly valuable in providing in depth, rich data (p.31). Every method must have different advantages and weakness. In qualitative approach, the advantages could help the writers to do research deeper and got richer data to support the study.

Based on some descriptions about qualitative method above, the writer decided to use qualitative method in her research. It was because the writer thought that this method was suitable with her research. So that this research focused on the human language in society, so the qualitative method was suitable with this study.

3.2 Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is the researcher becomes the key instrument who plays an important role in obtaining the result of the study. In this research, the instrument will be myself because actevily join the conversation and will be the only instrument that will collect and analyze the data.

3.3 Subject of the researcher

The subjects are all informants are all members of the organization IKAMABA, From their conversatio we can search the varieties madurese language in conversation which are used in whatsapp message group. To get some data from subjects, the writer prepared list of personal question which needed to reveal her research problems.

The writer collected the data in their conversation chat goup in whatsapp aplication. It usually happened at24-hour. The writer choosed the conversation in chat and analized it.

3.4 Data and Data Source

The data of research used instrument which could help to get the data, here the writer used screenshot. The researcher was choosing the conversation in whatsapp message group. IKAMABA whatsapp group has 142 member, these member interact each other. In these group, the member of ikamaba gave some information, sharing, and joke.

3.5 Data collection

In this study, the writer took the data from conversation member of IKAMABA who did the conversation in Madurese language on whatsapp message group. She screenshat the chat from the conversation member of ikamaba with mobile phone and save it in laptop.

The writer used whatsapp as the main source to collect the data, and this step has been done. The first step is opening the whatsapp aplication in mobile phone. Second searching the whatsapp message group in whatsapp aplication. Third taking the screenshot chat in whatsapp group. Fourth categorizing the chat into fifth categories based on the varieties of language.

3.6 Data analysis

In this part, I explain the steps one by one to analyze the data.

First, the writer identified the language variety used in message whatsapp group. They are jargon, register, code mixing, slang, and the last the social context. Second, the writer classified the data according to each type of language varieties language features by giving coding, in order to make it easy to find when the writer needed some of them as the examples of analysis. Third, the writer tabulated the data into five parts jargon, register, code mixing, slang and the last the social context occurs in the data. After classified and tabulated the corpuses of all items, then the finally the writer analyzed them in accordance with the theory stated chapter two.