CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

A. Research Design

According to statement of the problem and significant of the research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research in this research to answer the statement of problems. Afterwards, the method of this research is descriptive method. Because, the qualitative research is a procedure of valuation which gets the description data and the collected data is analyzed descriptively.

Mahi (2011:63) said that qualitative method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors can be observed. Qualitative methods used by several considerations: *First*, adjust the qualitative method is easier when dealing with dual reality. *Second*, this method presents the direct nature of the relationship between researcher and respondent. *Third*, this method is more sensitive and more able to adapt many sharpening influences together and to patterns of values encountered. Qualitative research design compose continuously adapted the reality on the ground; do not have to use a design that has been arranged in tight or stiff, so it could not be changed anymore.

Qualitative research method is used to understand, search meaning behind the data, to find the truth out, it is the truth sensual empiric, logical empiric, and ethical empiric. So, it is needed an approach style by phenomenological paradigm. The phenomenological approach is called by natural setting, because the context of this research is in natural area (Kasiram, 2010:176-177).

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B. Data Source

Data is one component of the study, in meaning, no data it is not called as a study. The data in the study should be valid or true because if it is not valid, then it produces the error information and conclusion.

While in this research, the data source is Sumenep people daily conversation. The researcher uses several Sumenep people as representative data. They are people who have low level, people who have high level, and people who have same level in the society. Low and high level consist of parents, children, students, teacher, young and old people, people who have same status, people who speak in the public area, and speaking with unknown people. The data sources are Sumenep people conversations collected by recording and interview.

As the data source, Sumenep people in this research become as research subject. Which, the Sumenep people their selves give many proofs and explanation about language and diglossia used in their environment as daily conversation there. The researcher tries to study and analyze these data in this research. The researcher collects the data since 23th of November 2014 till 27th of February 2015.

C. Data Collection

In process of collecting the data there are some steps which done by the researcher.

1. Research Instruments

There are some instruments of this research. But, the main instrument is the researcher him-self. Researcher as a data collector instrument is very complicated, because in addition they are as planner, implementer, data collector, analyst, also as a reporter of research result.

Besides, although the researcher as main instrument, there are several instruments which used by the researcher in this study. They are recorder to record the Sumenep people conversations and interviews, and notebook to type the result of the recording, interview, and making reports. Those are instruments help to collect the data for this study. Without them, may be this study will not be done soon and needs very long time. So, by the instruments this research is appropriate with the researcher hopes.

2. Techniques of Collecting the Data

Technique of collecting the data is how to collect the data needed to answer the research problem formulation (Sudarto, 1997:177). Therefore, it is needed a right data collection technique. There are several techniques can be used to collect the data. In this research, the researcher uses several steps to collect the data, they are:

1. Observation

The researcher observes the field in Sumenep to get the representative sample of diglossic conversation. The researcher starts to collect the data since 23th of November 2014 till 27th of February 2015, it is about four months.

2. Recording and Interview

To get the valid data, the researcher records fifteen conversations about daily life dialogues of Madurese people in Sumenep as representative data for the diglossic phenomena. Besides, the researcher interviews some representative people about the using of language more than one or bilingualism.

The researcher uses interview method in order to understand the data is deeper. And the researcher interviews some representative people about the using of subtle and coarse language in the society environment. While the result of recordings and interviews can be looked at the part of appendices in the behind of this research.

The researcher uses the interview methodological because it excess than the other data collection technique. According to Nasution, Juliansyah and Al-Wasilah (in Noor, 2002:154), they said that in accordance with an excess of the interview technique can enter the world of thoughts and feelings of the respondents. So, the researcher can obtain the deeper information.

3. Trancription

The last technique of collecting the data is transcription. After the researcher records and interviews about language used by Madurese people in Sumenep, the researcher transcripts the result of recording and interview data by typing them.

D. Techniques of Analyzing the Data

Kasiram (2010:164) said that data analysis technique is way of analyzing research data. The researcher of this study does some techniques to analyze the data are collected. Here, there are some steps or techniques to analyze the data as follow:

- Understanding the data, that is about the diglossia used by Madurese people in Sumenep. To uderstand the data, the researcher reads the result of recordings and interviews carefully.
- 2. Coding and grouping the example of diglossia into the table.

Here is the example of coding and grouping the kinds of diglossia used by Madurese people in Sumenep.

No.	Formal	Semi-Formal	Informal	English
01.	Abdhina/kaule	Bule	Séngko'	Ι
02.	Ajunan/(s)ampéyan	<u>Thika</u>	Be'na	You

- 3. Analyzing the data by using the suitable theory with the data analysis.
- 4. And then the researcher concludes the result of the analysis.

Those are the research method and techniques of analyzing the data that the researcher will do in this study. This research method helps the researcher to realize this thesis to be a work of degree for academic of humanity. May this method become bridge to deliver this research into the door of knowledge. The researcher is aware that this proposal is not perfect, suggestions and critics are needed to repair it.