

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the method of the research. The content of this chapter is research method, subject of data, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Design

The design of research is descriptive qualitative, it means merely describes somewhat based on the reference books and existing the phenomena of society. There is no manipulation or variables. All the statements from the informants are accepted as true. In this research, it will analyze about dialects just based on words used chinese 'peranakan' - Indonesian society in Kapasan. Creswell stated " Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue (2008:3). Based on those statement, it means that the research was done based on the existing fact of phenomena society which showed by the speaker.

3.2 Object of The Research

The object of the research are the people Chinese 'Peranakan' who live in Kapasan, kecamatan Simokerto, Surabaya East Java with following criteria :

1. The people should be over 25 years old, because they can speak language in different context and variety of language in their daily conversation.

2. The people have been living in Kapasan for at least 10 years, because their language are involved by East Java culture in daily life.

3.3 The Key Instrument

The key instrument of this research is researcher self. And the technique how to do collecting data is recording the data by Nokia Handphone 5310 and collected the language from the speaker.

3.4 Data Collection

In this research, the informants are interviewed using mobile and noted down the data directly on the answer sheets. And the collected data in this research can be divided two groups;

3.4.1 Basic Data

Basic data were the list utterance in the form of note, containing information and conversation given Chinese 'Peranakan' society in Kapasan.

3.4.2 Additional Data

The additional data were taken from the informants during recording, for example Chinese written use Indonesian abjad and gestures from the speaker which write in the field notes.

3.5 Data Selection

In this research, the data selection were taken from the informants which ready to be analyzed can be divided two groups;

3.5.1 Transcribing

After it was recorded and collected language from the speaker. And transcribing the sentence followed by question in the form note.

3.5.2 Selecting

Selecting the utterances of Chinese ‘Peranakan’ language used by them at Kapasan in the form of note.

3.6 Data Analysis

The research obtained the data from the informant about the Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesia dialect looks like when it formed of morphology Javanese and used in different context in Kapasan. Then it analyzed the data based on the research procedure with the objective of the research which was to answer statements of problem in chapter 1. The procedure is as follows:

The first problem to describe Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesian dialect looks like used by Chinese society at Kapasan. The utterances are chosen and seen the language variety words are used the speaker. The second problem, to find out the context of dialect used by Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesia society in Kapasan which is solidarity or power. The utterance about power is how the language emphasize for their subordinate in the situation. The utterance of solidarity is how the language used by speaker in different races.

