

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter will discuss about Nature of This Research, Data Source, and Research Subjects. It also discuss about Data Collection Technique and Intrument and Steps of Analysis Data.

3.1 Nature of the Research

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. It means that this research analyzes the data by describing the data in details. At the same time, this research is qualitative because the data analyzed are not concern with the number of sample used in the research, but on sample that can provide a lot of answers to the research question. Although qualitative data is not gathered with forms of numbers it also can be quantified in order to know the percentage, Dornyei states that subsequent analysis can define categories through which certain aspects of qualitative data can be quantified, because the common objective of all the different types of qualitative methods is to make sense of a set of (cultural or personal) meanings in the observed phenomena (2007:38).

Because this research does not discuss about numerical but focus on describing, understanding the phenomenon, and also discuss about words and phrases, then qualitative method is suitable for the researcher to research the swear words that are used by undergraduate students of Engineering College in Surabaya

3.2 Data

The data of this research are words, phrases, and sentences that contain swear words which were found during the observation.

3.3 Subject of the Research

The subject of this research is 109 (one hundred and nine) undergraduate students of Engineering College in Surabaya, 44 (forty four) of them are recorded while they were talking and 65 (sixty five) of them were asked to filled out the questionnaire. The subjects were classified as respondent since they are still study as undergraduate students of Engineering College in Surabaya.

3.4 Data Collection Technique and Instrument

The data of the research were collected since April until Mei 2013. It was taken around Keputih Street, Mulyosari and other places in Surabaya where undergraduate students of Engineering usually gather.

3.4.1 Technique of Collecting Data

The data was collected by using three techniques. They are observation, recording, and questionnaire.

3.4.1.1 Observation

The researcher did observation to get natural data. In observation the researchers typically become members of a culture, group, or setting, and adopt roles to conform to that setting. In doing so, the aim is for the researcher to get access to documents relevant to the role, including confidential reports and records. Based on Fagersten's view (2012:16), Observation of spontaneous speech and other covert techniques of data collection engage unknowing participants in the kind of speech behavior under investigation. Then, due to my status as an out of student of Engineering College in Surabaya, the observation was conducted only in public places where undergraduate students usually gather.

3.4.1.2 Recording

Besides the researcher did the observation, the researcher also used a recorder in her research to get an authentic data from the sources. As Gumperz in Labovs' view that utilized participant-observation techniques to obtain recorded samples of group interaction (1981:1). The reason of the researcher using recording technique is for getting the right conversations which there must be some swear words used by undergraduate students of Engineering College in Surabaya. Then, the researcher can select the word carefully from recorded data.

3.4.1.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaires are not among the most prominent methods in qualitative research, because they commonly require subjects to respond to a stimulus, and thus they are not acting naturally. However, questionnaires have their uses, 65 (sixty five) questionnaires were distributed to undergraduate students of Engineering College in Surabaya as a means of collecting information from a wider sample than can be reached by personal interview and to get more information that the researcher did not get while doing observation. Though the information is necessarily more limited, it can still be very useful especially the researcher need more information about the context that include what, with whom, when, and where they usually swear.

3.3.2 Instrument of Collecting Data

The data was collected by voice recorder branded Sony ICD-PX333M, it really helped the researcher to get recorded conversations during observation. Besides, this research also used questionnaire as second instrument to get more data. The question consist of background knowledge of respondent, how often, where, who and when do they swear. For the complete question of questionnaire are listed in appendix.

3.5 Steps of Data Analysis

Before analyzing the data, the recorded conversations of undergraduate students of Engineering Surabaya are transcribed. But before transcribing, the conversation has to be selected, related to swear word. The data is analysed based on the statement problem of this research. Here are the details steps of analyzing data:

- 3.5.1 Classifying the swear words according from recording and questionnaire, and put them in the table as follow:

No.	Swear words	Recording	Questionnaire
1			
2			

- 3.5.2 Classifying the swear words based on theory that proposed by Wardaugh in a table. After classifying in the table, the data will further analyse and explain each of type. The example of the table:

No.	Type of swear word	Swear words
1.	Sex	
2.	Death	
3.	Excretion	
4.	Bodily function	
5.	Religious matter	
6.	Mother in law	
7.	Certain game animal	
8.	Left hand	

3.5.3 The data from the questionnaire are counted the total number of each type.

Then, counting the frequency and made the percentage of each term based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{The number of each classification swear words}}{\text{The number of all classification swear words}} \times 100\%$$

3.5.4 Describing the swear words based on pragmatics theory to get the reason and the intension of using swear words.