

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The method of the research is explained in this chapter. This chapter talks about research method, subject of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

Research method is an important part in conducting in research. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Moleong states, qualitative research is a research meaning to comprehend natural phenomenon whereof by research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others, holistically and descriptively in the form of language and words at one particular context naturally and by exploiting some scientific methods. (*See*, Moleong in <http://skripsimahasiswa.blogspot.com/>)

In another word, qualitative research in paradigm of phenomenology is research that tries to express meaning to behavioral phenomenon of human life, as human being in individual capacities, group, or society.

On the other hand, the use of qualitative measures may allow the discovery of patterning situations, which might otherwise merely be seen as random variation. Especially in attitude research, an integration of both qualitative and quantitative procedures is clearly desirable (Seville et al, 1989: 184).

Then the method is applied to analyze swearwords used by the youth of Mojokerto society for its very appropriate to the objective of the study that is describing the phenomenon found during the process of the study.

#### **3.2 Subject of the Study**

Holmes (1992, 286) states the dialogue is typical of many everyday interaction in that it serves both an affective (social function), and a referential (or informative function). The initial greetings and comments on the weather serve a social function; they establish contact between the two participants or more. The exchange then moves on to become more information-oriented or referential function.

### 3.3 Source of the Data

The sources of data are:

1. Youth
2. Live in Mojokerto
3. Emotionally and purposely, while utter swearwords
4. Condition and situation of interaction.

Lofland and Lofland in Moleong (1991, 112) state, source of data in research qualitatively is *words* and *actions*. In addition, the other is additional data. Factually, this research is focused on the words and phrases used by youth of Mojokerto in communication.

### 3.4 Data

To avoid misinterpretation about data comprehension, here some definitions of data are:

- Factual information (such as measurements and statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. ([strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/stco-levc.nsf/en/h\\_qw00037e.html](http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/stco-levc.nsf/en/h_qw00037e.html))
- A representation of facts or concepts in an organized manner in order that it may be stored, communicated, interpreted, or processed by automated means. ([ist.uwaterloo.ca/security/position/bcp/gloss.html](http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/security/position/bcp/gloss.html))
- Facts about people, other subjects, and events. [www2.iastate.edu/~asomani/MIS/Glossary%20of%20Key%20Terms.htm](http://www2.iastate.edu/~asomani/MIS/Glossary%20of%20Key%20Terms.htm)

### **3.5 Technique of Collecting Data**

It is stated by Moleong, as observer, researcher participates in its everyday life in each situation that wishing to comprehend it. Clearly, it does not all events he needs to participate. Equally, there is a set certain reference which guiding it to participate. If he joins in that background, he talks to the subject by joking with them, showing feeling of its sympathy to them, and feel what they feel. Actually, he enters their experience by experiencing of what experienced of them. Moreover, the way of communicating and interacting sufficiently to them in certain situation gives opportunity to researcher to be able to look into habit, conflict, and change that happened in self of subject and its environment. (*See*, Moleong 1991: 118)

In addition, Crane and Angrosino support Moleong's statement above. They state that, become as member a group of subject which is observed, cause researcher not be viewed as "foreign researcher", but have become a friend that able to be trusted. By this action, the researcher obtains experience directly from the subject. (*See*, Crane and Angrosino in Moleong, 1991: 118)

According to above statements, the study of swearwords used by youth of Mojokerto in communication is conducted by transcribing conversations, selecting data from communications (utterances that contains swearword), validating to the swearword theory, analysis and discussion, at the last concluding.

### **3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data**

In this section, the use of swearwords youth of Mojokerto in communication is analyzed through the following steps:

1. Transcribing data from the conversations
2. Selecting data from communications (utterances that contains swearword)

3. Validating the data to the swearword theory
4. Analysis and discussion
5. At the last, concluding