

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The method of the research is explained in this chapter. The content of this chapter describes Research design (3.1), Data and The Source of the Data (3.2), Subjects of the study (3.3) Research Instrument (3.4) Technique of Collecting Data (3.5) and Data Analysis (3.6)

3.1 Research Design

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. This 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 in the forms of numbers (or numeric) but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences. Qualitative researchers are more likely to portray the conceptualization informally, such as for professional discussion, than formally, in the form of scientific knowledge.

Creswell (2007:39) defines qualitative research as a form of research which make interpretation with through of way hear and understand it. And interpretation cannot be separated from background of history and context of the researcher. Moreover, Creswell states qualitative research begins with assumptions to the procedure involved in human problems or study case (2007:37). According to Robert e. Stake in Creswell (2010: 20) the most common methods of qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and examination of artifacts (including documents). In this research, the researcher gives a description to explain the problem, theory, analysis and finding or result. By applying the

theory of descriptive qualitative research, the researcher used phoneme that is generally known as a utterance as a to be analyzed. This study of phonology is classified as a descriptive qualitative approach. No method is absolutely weak nor strong, but rather more or less useful or appropriate in relation to certain purposes. Continuously modify their treatment of data to accommodate new data and new insights about those data.

3. 2Data and Source of the Data

The source of the data in this research is in the form of recorded talks by Bangkalan particular speakers in pronouncing a phoneme / r /.This phenomenon only occurs in particular communities in Tebbul village, Bangkalan, Madura, East Java. There are 7 (seven) conversations that are produced by the speakers in the form of recorded talks taken during February 2014. Out of these 7(seven) talks, only 4 (four) of them will be pre-selected.

The most important thing in this research is accuracy of the data. The characteristic accurate of the data, how the data collected. The first point data which are collected directly from the subject as a the original data. It could be a document or notes. Many of the speeches can also be listened through the recorded speeches. It is possible, therefore, for some purposes, to include some phonological aspects of the original recorded speeches. The data which is used in this research is a primary data which consists of the utterances that are produced by teenagers and parents speech. The data are taken from the recording of subject's speech, especially. The conversation use madurese that is uttered by Bangkalan particular speakers in pronouncing phoneme /r/ as parts of speech

3.3 Subjects of the Study

This observation focuses on the Bangkalan speech community. It is in Tebbul village, Madura, East Java. In this place there are many Bangkalan speech communities. However, the researcher focuses on the observation in their conversation. Which contains the uvularized /r/ that they usually used

In this research, the researcher conduct some observations to obtain the data .In observing the subject of the research, the researcher herself is being the instrument of the study while observing the subject. She participates as a member in the speech community by talking part in the conversation .The researcher uses informal interview and observation method to collect the data. In collecting the data, the researcher uses audio recorder to record the informant's utterances from observation and interview.

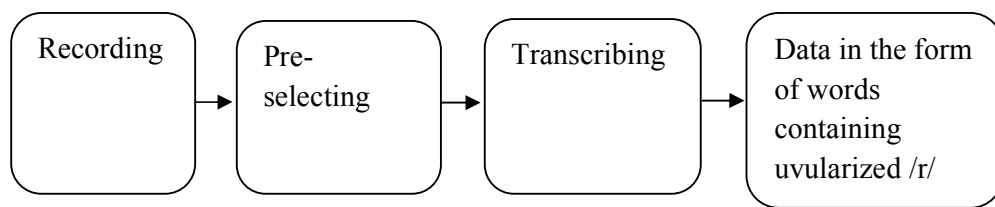
3.4 Research Instrument

The researcher herself is as key instrument it means she is the major participant or subject that determines the science of the research finding from the beginning until the end of reporting of the research. The data collecting instrument used in this study are media such as a record (mobile phone), note, transcript and so on

3.5 Technique of Collection Data

Collecting Technique is an important stage in doing a research. It both qualifies and characterizes the data research. The Data collection in qualitative descriptive studies is typically directed to discover who, what, and where of events or experiences, or their basic nature and shape. Data collection techniques

usually include minimally to moderately structured open-ended individual and or focus on group interviews. It is designed in the descriptive analysis, In collecting the data as much as possible, the researcher uses the technique of observation . Data collection techniques may also include observations of targeted events and the examination of documents. In this research, the data were collected from data source through observation and interview. In the observation, the researcher observesthe dialogue among the Bangkalan speech community ,about language contain the the uvularized /r/ especially used among them. The data collected using this technique are intended to find information about analysis phonological the Bangkalan speech community in Tebbul village Bangkalan, Madura, East Java. The researcher is applies the following stages how to collect technique of the data such as interview and record after collecting the data, making a list of all subject are words ,transcribing ,translating the data into English ,Editing and analyzing



3.6 Data analysis

The data analyzed were the data about Bangkalan Madura speech Community, Language contain the uvularized /r/ especially used among them. The researcher obtained the data from the speakers about the special madurese words and the situation in which the Bangkalan particular speakers pronounce

phoneme /r/ in uttering the words, and analysis the data based on the procedure research with the objective research. The first thing that, after collecting the data, make list of all subjects are words, then transcribes form into English. The data were transcribed, then the data were classified based on process in the theory, such as phoneme and uvularized /r/. Then, it will be analyzed based on the analysis to figure out the different sounds are produced by the subject. In analyzing the data, the researcher is applying the following stages:

3.6.1 Transcribing

The researcher took a note about all of the information which has been given by the informant which has given by the informant about pronounce phoneme /r/ the words used the Bangkalan particular speakers at Tebbul Village, Madura East Java by interview

3.6.2 Pre-selecting

There are 7 (seven) conversations that are produced by the speakers about pronounce phoneme /r/ the words used the Bangkalan particular speakers at Tebbul Village, Madura East Java in the form of recorded talks taken during February 2014. Out of these 7 (seven) talks of them will be pre-selected.

3.6.3 Transcribing the conversation

The researcher transcribed the utterances from conversation about pronounce phoneme /r/ the words used the Bangkalan particular speakers at Tebbul Village, Madura East Java by interview

3.6.4 Selecting words or phrases containing uvularized / r /

The data were selected in order to determine whether pronounce phoneme /r/ the words used the Bangkalan particular speakers at Tebbul Village, Madura East Java

3.6.5 Tabulating

The data is to make list of phoneme /r / word into the table and classified based on uvularized

1.	Rempanah	/ r/ uvular
2.	Bajeren	/ r/ uvular
3.	Areh	/ r/ uvular
4.	Tros	/ r/ uvular

