CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the theory mentioned above, the appropriate approach for this research is qualitative approach. This approach will help this research to answer the problems exactly.

3.1. Research Design

In chapter II had explained about several theories for this study. The theory about sociolinguistics dealing with social context that shows there will be different language varieties because of different social status or age, code mixing or code switching, and the last theory is the three levels of Javanese language; they are *ngoko, madya,* and *krama*. A sentence can be decided whether it is *ngoko, madya,* or *krama* based on the lexicons of that sentence.

This research reveals the method of analyzing the problem in this study. It will be foused on Javanese language level and code mixing or code switching.

3.2. The Source of Data

The main source of data used for this research is the scenario of *wayang wong* entitled "Ranjapan Abimanyu" that was showed on March 4th 2012 in Gedung Pringgodani THR Surabaya by *Paguyupan Wayang Wong* Mustika Yuastina Surabaya.

3.4. Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data obtained, the writer apllied several steps :

3.4.1. Data identifying

The data from the scenario is identified each scene, there are elevent scene. First, each of scene will be identified the dialog of each actor (person) who is speaker and who is hearer. Identification starts from find the lexicons that used by the actors. Each lexicon in each sentence identifies whether it is a lexicon of *ngoko, madya,* or *krama (krama inggil* or *krama andhap)* by using several Javanese dictionaries. Second identification is whether each of dialog on each scene contains code mixing or code switching.

3.4.2. Data classifying

From the identification of each sentence; it will be shown the using of lexicons that use of each sentence. In a sentence sometimes contain one or more than two kinds of lexicons. In a sentence there can be lexicons of *ngoko, madya,* or *krama.* After the classification of each sentence, then analyzed it whether it is *ngoko lugu, ngoko alus, krama lugu,* or *krama alus.*

3.4.3. Data Analyzing

In analyzing variation language in this scenario, this research will be analyzed twice, the using of level language and code mixing or code switching.

In analyzing Javenese language this research uses the theory from Sasangka (2009:26) A Javanese sentence can be classified as *ngoko, madya,* or *krama* based on the lexicons on that sentence. If all the lexicons are *ngoko*, it will be classified as *ngoko lugu.* Lexicons in a sentence dominantly are *ngoko* but there are lexicons of *madya, krama, krama andhap,* or *krama inggil,* it means this sentence is classified into *ngoko alus.* Javanese language level,

madya never be used nowdays[1]. In this research *madya* is used to decide as lexicons not as a level of Javanese language. If a sentence contains dominantly lexicons of *krama,* but there are lexicons of *ngoko, madya, krama andhap,* or *krama inggil,* this sentence classified as *krama lugu.* The last, a sentence that contains dominantly lexicons of *krama*, and there are lexicons of *krama inggil* or *krama andhap*, it means this sentence is classified into *krama alus*.

The second analyzing is the using of code mixing or code switching on the dialog in each scene. The theory of Stockwell (2002:134) about code switching by using the word of borrowing will be useful to analyze this phenomenon. If a speaker uses *ngoko alus* then move to (change into) *ngoko lugu,* it means he/she does a code switching to lower level of Javanese language (tu) and there must be a reason why he do it.

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[1] Haryana Harjawijayana, *Kamus Unggah – Ungguhing Bahasa Jawa,*(Jogjakarta:Kanisius,2006), hal 3.