CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter will discuss about The Nature of This Research, The Data Source including Records of The Bird Traders and Bird Lovers Conversation. It will also discuss about The Data Selection Technique. Besides, it will discuss about The Data.

3.1 The Nature of This Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. It is used descriptive qualitative because it does not discuss about numerical but it discusses about the words and phrases. The result shows only the description of phenomenon. It means that the analysis is made by describing the phenomenon found during the process of the study. As Usman and Akbar said that descriptive research is for making the basis about facts and certain population characteristics systematically, factual, and accuracy (2006: 4).

Because this research uses a descriptive qualitative analysis, so the data was the result of observation. It takes about two months in observation the data. The writer has to go to bird market to know about the activity and the language that the bird traders and bird lovers used in their communication one another.

This research is just to get some simple dialogs from bird traders and bird lovers in their activity. The dialogs take place in the bird market and in the bird lovers places. The place is always busy with the activity of the bird traders and bird lovers.

3.2 The Data Source

To make this research runs well, data source is needed in writing this research although it also needs long time and some process. Denzim in Bungin argues that quarrying of data also uses many kinds of sources and techniques which are called data triangulation as

well as investigator triangulation (2001: 152). In this case, the data sources of this research is bird traders and birds lovers conversation.

3.2.1 Bird Traders and Birds Lovers Conversation

Some conversations are recorded. It is for getting the authentic data for this research. It is done in a bird market, bird lover's place, and bird contest. Some of the recorded data are not presented in this research because there are not some special words are used in conversation.

3.3 The Data Selection Technique

According to Ridjal in Bungin assumes that after collecting data, it is also selected in some ways (2001: 143). The writer uses observation to get the data. The observation is for getting the authentic data in the right and supporting place. The data of the research is collected by using two techniques. They are (1) Recording the conversations among bird traders and bird lovers and (2) transcribing the recorded conversations.

3.3.1 Recording

To get authentic data from the sources, the writer used a recorder in her research. It is for getting authentic data. Besides, the writer can observe more carefully in selecting the special words from the recorded data. The reason of the writer using recording technique is for getting the right conversation which there must be the special words used by the bird traders and bird lovers. As Yuswadi in Bungin said that after collecting the data, it is need audit trail to measure the authentic data. It includes fields notes, document and photograph record result (2001: 153-154). Although it is not an interview, however, it has the same way

in getting the accurate data. Just like Koentjaraningrat in Sudikan in Bungin explained that there are five ways to take notes from interview data, they are (1) straight recording, (2) recording from memory, (3) recording from recording tools, (4) recording with field rating, (5) recording with field code (2001: 103). So, from the explanation above, it can be said that recording the conversations of bird traders and bird lovers are important as the authentic data because it can be played back ward.

3.3.2 Transcribing

In this research, the writer used this jotted noted technique to get some quick written notes. The researcher wrote down every term used by bird traders or bird lovers in the certain time and places. This technique needs a high concentrations, memory, and speed in writing the conversation. It is caused by the accurate data. If there is no concentrations, it impossible to be able to write down the factual data of the conversation.

3.4 The Data

To analyze the data, the writer collected the data then the writer classified the data of this research. The writer has to select which one is the conversation happened in the bird market and which one is happened in the bird lovers place. Finally, the writer analyzed them carefully.

The following is the result of the writer observation for about two months. Actually the writer has many examples of conversation between bird traders and the consumers and also among the bird lovers. The writer gets about ten conversations among bird traders and bird lovers. There are about four recorded conversations and six jotted note conversations. However, the writer just take six of them as the data in this research. They are two recorded

conversations (situation 1 and 2) and four jotted note conversations (situation 3,4, 5,6, and 7).

In the dialog in situation 1, X, H, I are bird lovers. It is the same in the conversation 2, S and P are bird lovers too. A and B in the third dialog have the same position as S and P in the conversation 2, they are bird lovers. So are A and B in dialog 4. While in the conversation 5, A is bird trader and B is the buyer. As in the dialog 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the dialog 6 and 7, A, B, X, Y, and H are bird lovers too.

Situation 1 (21-2-2010)	Situation 1(21-2-2010)
Speaker X: Nyambet-nyambet ngene	Speaker X: Why it got the
olehe? Ero laan.	grapping one? He will
	know it.
Speaker H: Timbang Murai, Murai	Speaker H: Than Murai. Murai is
sek.	first.
Speaker X : Sing pertama ilo.	Speaker X: The first one.
Speaker Y: Apane?	Speaker Y: What is it about?
Speaker H: Yaswarane mbledek.	Speaker H: Well, the sound is very
	loudly.
Speaker X: Ya nomer 3, nomer 2.	Speaker X: Yes umber 3. Number
	2
Speaker I : Sing ikia?	Speaker I: This one?
Situation 2 (7-3-2010)	Situation 2 (7-3-2010)
Speaker P: Apane?	Speaker P: What is it about?

Speaker S: Ya Nek iki ole	Speaker S: YesThis one got
Cendhet	Cendhet.
Speaker P: Sing dauber Udin sing	Speaker P: The bird that Udin
ngomong. Udin Juri	wanted. He told me
iku se?	about it. Udin the
	Jury, right?
Speaker S: Gak tak dol, Cak.	Speaker S: I won't sell it, Buddy.
Speaker P: Payu larang kekna.	Speaker P: If it is sold expensive,
	just give it?
Speaker S : Alaa, a	Speaker S: Oh.
Speaker P: Nek payu larang nemen.	Speaker : If it is sold expensive.
Speaker S: Yagak kepingin aku.	Speaker S: Yes, I don't want it.
Sampeyan ro dhewe	You know yourself,
bendina esuk sore	every day the mind is
pikirane,	
Speaker P: Ya Cak Nur, tapi nek	Speaker P: Yes Brother Nur, but if
payune sedeng larang,	the price is expensive,
lapo ngeboti?	why not? Just give it.
Speaker S: Aku dhewe gak iku.	Speaker S: I myself don't
Soale, apa ya , aku gak	because what is it.?
patek kon dodol-dodol	I'm notIf I am never
manuk dorong tau	asked for sell birds,
paling manukku nang	just my bird in Brother
Cak Mail didol gak	Mail, sold or not sold,

didol saiki gak ro	I don't know where is
parane.	it.
Speaker P: Sing endi?	Speaker P: Which one?
Speaker S: Sing nggok kandang.	Speaker S: In the cage one.
Speaker P: OLokal ta?	Speaker P: O Is it Local?
Speaker S : Iya.	Speaker S: Yes. It is.
Speaker P: Mail ya ngunu gak	Speaker P: That is Mail. He is not
tertib.	discipline.
Speaker S: Ya, ro dhewe ya?	Speaker S: well, You know it,
	don't you?
Speaker P: Gak tertib, gak seneng	Speaker P: He is not discipline. I
аки.	don't like him.
Speaker S: Aku aras-arasen.	Speaker S: I am lazy. I often
Suwe-suwe aku gelek	Finally, I don't like it.
iku gak senengku	
Situation 3 (31-3-2010)	Situation 3 (31-3-2010)
Speaker A: Iki mari ngurak.	Speaker A: It has fallen off its
Speaker 12 v 2th than v togul and	feathers.
Constant Described 2	
Speaker B: Lha iku?	Speaker B: How about this one?
Speaker A: Gak muni.	Speaker A: I doesn't produce
	sound.
Speaker X: Nenggar.	Speaker B: Is it practicing its
	stamina in a big cage?
Speaker Y: Apa?	Speaker A: Pardon me?

Speaker X: Ya ditenggar.	Speaker B: YeahIt is placed in a
	big cage for practicing
	its stamina.
Situation 4 (31-3-2010)	Situation 4 (31-3-2010)
Situation 4 (31-3-2010)	,
Speaker A: Ditrap mau gak gelem	Speaker A: It has been practiced its
muni?	sound with other birds
	just now, but it doesn't
	produce sound?
Speaker B: Wis suwe.	Speaker B: It has been long time.
Speaker A: H	Speaker A: H
Speaker B: Nandi Kacere iko?	Speaker B: Where is the Kacer?
Speaker A: Oh sudah laku,	Speaker A: OhIt has been sold
sangangatus loro .	out. Nine hundred
	thousand rupiahs for
	two birds.
Speaker B: Bathi akeh rek.	Speaker B: You got a lot of profit,
	didn't you?
Speaker A: Gae tuku rokok.	Speaker A: It was for buying
	cigarette.
Speaker B: Dituku petangatus	Speaker B: My Lampung is bought
Lampungku.	four hundred thousand
	rupiahs.
Speaker A: Manuk thok?	Speaker A: For the bird only?
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Situation 5 (2-4-2010)
Speaker A: It is expensive, golden
head.
Speaker B: Is it four hundred
thousand and fifty
rupiahs for the bird
only?
Speaker A: And that one?
Speaker B: Just now?
Speaker A: It has been sold out.
Speaker B: This is expensive.
Speaker A: I have a Golden Head.
Speaker B: One?
Speaker A: One.
Speaker B: A month. How old is
it?
Speaker A: It is three months years
old.
Speaker B: I wan to sell it again.
Speaker A: Actually, It is cheap.
Five hundred thousand
and fifty rupiahs.

Situation 6 (4-4-2010)	Situation 6 (4-4-2010)
Speaker A: Aku nduwe Tledekan	Speaker A: I have two Tledekan,
loro, gak crito?	did he tell about it?
Speaker B: Iku ya ngunu digawa	Speaker B: It was taken to
nang Mojokerto.	Mojokerto.
Speaker A: Kapan? Latpres?	Speaker A: When? Achievement
	practice?
Situation 7 (12-4-2010)	Situation 7 (12-4-2010)
Speaker X: ngurak.	Speaker X: fall of feather.
Speaker Y: Biyen, ya ngene hawae?	Speaker Y: In the past? The
	condition is still like
	today.
Speaker H: Kurang rame sing	Speaker H: It has less sounds for
klemon.	the fattest one.
Speaker X: Uoosing wetan cek	Speaker X: Wow the east one is
nyeklek.	producing steady sound
	by raising its head
Speaker H: Wingi ditakoni apa wis	Speaker H: I was asked whether it
ngerol ta gak, manuk	has produced unsteady
ngerol sing yok apa sih	sound from louder to
rasaku,. Prasaku wis	lower continuously or
muter swarane.	not? I just thought,
	what did a bird

produced unsteady
sound from louder to
lower continuously
look like? I thought
its sound has rounded.

Speaker Y:Wow

Speaker H: It will produce steady

head. See the thigh,

sound by raising its

what will it do for its

mouth, it has produced

steady sound by raising

its head. However, it

seems that it sometimes

produces sound then it

stops temporary but it

will produce sound

again, right? It less

produces sound.

Speaker Y: Well, Let's see.

Speaker X: There is sill one

Lampung inside the

house.

Speaker Y: Hmm, This one doesn't

produce sound.

Speaker Y:lho.

Speaker H: Kate ceklek nek ngunu

iku. Pupune lhoen, cocote diapakno wis

ceklek ngunu.....Tapi

radak onok ngeteme

ya? Kurang

muni."

Speaker Y: Yadelok ae

Speaker X: Njero kono jek onok

Lampunge sitok.

Speaker Y: Hala iki mek ngowak

blas, gak muni.

Speaker X: I think it is ok. Speaker X : Lha iki ae.Speaker Y: I think it has to be Speaker Y:Ngunu wayahe ambek placed beside Murai. disadingno murai. Speaker H: Ho.....iki kan gak Speaker H: Wow, it may not be oleh bareng. Kacer placed together. Kacer is too. This bird barang, iki manuk gak wani ya gak wani. doesn't have courage. Jare kancaku sing... So, this bird doesn't dadine Tledekan ajak have courage, that is it. gambol Kacer, Murai. My friend said that ...Tledekan don't be placed together with Kacer, Murai.