

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

This chapter describes The Nature of the Research (3.1), The Source of the Data (3.2), Data Collection (3.3), The Selection of the Data (3.4), The Data (3.5), and The Steps of the Data Analysis (3.6).

#### **3.1 The Nature of the Study**

This study is generally descriptive qualitative. This study describes the data in detail. In the same time, this study is also qualitative because the data are served in specific explanation without using number but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences. According to Creswell (2002:19) In qualitative research, statistics are not used to analyze the data; instead, the inquirer analyzes words. He (2002:16) also classified the characteristics of the qualitative research, one of the characteristics is analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings. It means that the data is analyzed in the form of word or sentences. It will be applied to analyze the data, trying to find the casual language used in the dialogue of the visitors in the coffee stall.

In this research, the researcher also analyzes the data in the form of ungeneralisable studies. So that, the research use qualitative method to analyze the data. Nunan (1992:3) states that qualitative research assumes that all knowledge is relative, that there is subjective element to all knowledge and

research, and that holistic, ungeneralisable studies are justifiable. The researcher uses the method because she analyzes the data only in the data collection. There will no explanation outside the data collected. The form of the data analyzed is not on the form of numbers also.

### **3.2 The Source of the Data**

The source of the data in this research is taken from recorded conversation of the coffee stall visitors and at Umi coffee stall in *Bango village, Solokuro-Lamongan-East Java*. The data was taken from January 25-31, 2014 at 08.00 pm until for about 09.30-10.00 pm. The subject of the research is visitors of coffee stall. Most of the coffee stall visitors are farmers. Although the group of farmer community in the coffee stall has different age each other, they still use casual language in the conversation. It is different from the origin of java cultural that always use different language level to communicate to the young/older people. The visitors of the coffee stall is in the various number but the subject of the research is for about 4 (four) or 5 (five) people.

### **3.3 The Data Collection**

In the collecting the data, the researcher do some activities such as:

3.3.1 Recording the conversations for the data

3.3.2 Listening the recorded conversations and chooses some clear conversations to be transcribed. After the process of the recorded data done, the

researcher gives the information of the recording process to the objects of the research so that the research will not be an illegal research

3.3.3 Transcribing the conversations

3.3.4 Interviewing some visitors to make the research clearer

In the process of recording the conversation, the researcher takes some notes to help understanding the validity of the recorded conversations. The process of the recorded data was in the hidden situation. Means that the objects of the research did not know that their conversations were recorded. It makes the conversation more natural than they knew before that their conversations would be recorded.

### **3.4 The Selection of the Data**

In selecting the data analyzed, the researcher recorded the conversation of the coffee stall visitors did in coffee stall by recording and hearing some conversations and giving questions. Next, the researcher will choose some dialogues as the data for analyzing. Then the dialogues that consist of casual language will be chosen.

### **3.5 The Data**

The data obtained from the selection is in the form of utterances that consist of casual language spoken by coffee stall visitors. The utterances that consist of casual language that figures social egalitarianism is chosen. The data taken have the characteristics of casual language. The researchers use many kinds of data resources from recorded data, library, and internet.

#### **3.5.1 Research Instruments**

The research uses some instruments to make easy of taking and understanding the research. Questioner is one of the instruments used in the research. The questions are given in the main context only. The other questions can be improve depends on the situation in the coffee stall. The questionnaire given can be checked in appendix. The main questionnaire is reason why people in coffee stall using casual language in their conversation. The answer of them will be use to analyze the kinds of egalitarianism that they apply in the casual language.

There is also tape recorder to support the instrument of the research. It is used to record the conversations that become the data of the research. Other instruments used in the research such as field note to help the researcher remember and understand the speaker of the conversation taken and the researcher as the key instrument who did the research.

### **3.6 The Steps of the Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the researcher first describe the data transcribed used by the people in the coffee stall. This description based on the theory of sociolinguistics and language variations proposed by.

After getting the data, the researcher:

- 3.6.1 Describes the kinds of egalitarianism in casual language used by visitors in the coffee stall
- 3.6.2 Describes how the visitors in the coffee stall uses casual language to communicate
- 3.6.3 Describes why the visitors in the coffee stall uses casual language to communicate to the other visitors.