

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter the writer discusses the method of the research. The contents of this chapter are design, source of data, technique of collecting data, and data analysis.

3.1 Design of The Study

The design of the study in this study is descriptive qualitative research. It means the study merely describes the existing phenomena of society based on reference book. There is no manipulation of variables and no testing of hypothesis. All the statement from the informants are accepted as true. In this research, the writer make the experiment just based on the words used by Lebanisuko people at Wringinanom Gresik. Sudaryanto (1992:62) stated “Penelitian yang dilakukan semata – mata hanya berdasarkan pada fakta yang ada atau fenomena yang secara empiris hidup pada penuturnya”. It means, the research was done merely based on the existing fact or phenomena empirically shown by the speaker.

3.2 Source of Data

The source of the data in this research is the dialogue of 10 lebanisuko’s people who live in Lebanisuko village, Kecamatan Wringinanom, Kabupaten Gresik. The most important thing in this research is the accurate data. In this

research, the writer conducted some observations to obtain the data. In observing the data, the writer was also participate as a member in the speech community by taking part in conversation. The writer uses the informants as the sample with the following criteria;

- a. The informants should be Lebanisuko people and they should be over 20 years old. For a person younger than this does not have sufficient language experience to be qualified as an informant.
- b. The informant should master their language that is Madurese, especially that is used in Lebanisuko village.
- c. The informants have been staying in Lebanisuko – Gresik for at least 20 years.

Based on the qualification for the informants, the researcher expects that all of them would represent the speech community in that investigated area.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The success or failure of research depends on the techniques that are used by the writer in her research, she used the following techniques:

- a. Recording. The writer took recording the informants when they were talking and used a tape recorder to collect some information about the different phonemes in Madurese that used by Lebanisuko people at Wringinanom Gresik.
- b. Transcribing. The writer transcribed and noted down the result of the data recorded.

- c. Selecting. The writer selected the data that is transcribed. The writer selected the phonemes that are different between Lebanisuko Madurese with the Madura people.
- d. Analyzing. The writer analyzed the data, what are the difference phonemes that Lebanisuko people used in Madurese and explained them.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data which were analyzed in Lebanisuko Madurese used by people in Lebanisuko, Wringinanom Gresik. The writer obtained the data from the informants about the special phonemes used by Lebanisuko Madurese and the situation in which people in Lebanisuko village used the phonemes. Then the writer analyzed the data based on the research procedure with the objective of the study, which to answer statement of the problem in chapter1. The research proceeding are; First, to find out the different phonemes used by the people in Lebanisuko village Kecamatan Wringinanom Kabupaten Gresik, then analyzed by categorizing in phonetic changes of the collected data. Second, to find out the context in which the people in Lebanisuko – Gresik used the words that has different phonemes.

From the data analysis, the writer identified the words of Lebanisuko Madurese based on phonetic changes and the context of the words limited on the Lebanisuko people that used Madurese. The result of the analysis is show in seven tables. Five tables contains consonants and two tables contains vowels. Each table consist of six columns. The first column showed the word of Lebanisuko Madurese, the second showed the phonological symbols of Lebanisuko Madurese,

the third column showed the word of Madurese, the fourth column showed the phonological symbols of Madurese, the fifth column showed the word in Indonesia, and the sixth column showed the word in English equivalent.

3.5 Triangulation

According to Patton (2002), “Triangulation involves using multiple data sources in an investigation to produce understanding”. It means, triangulation as a method for corroborating findings and as a test for validity. Thus, the data triangulation involves using different sources of information in order to increase the validity of a study. In this research, the writer uses the informants as the sample with the following criteria;

- a. The informants not a Lebanisuko people and they over 20 years old. For a person younger than this does not have sufficient language experience to be qualified as an informant.
- b. The informant should master their language that is Javanese.