

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

In this chapter the researcher discusses the method that conducted on the research. The contents of this chapter are research method, source of data and data, instruments, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

This research is using qualitative research, based on Elmusharaf (2014, 10) qualitative research is “Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world in which they live.” Creswell (2012, 16) said that A qualitative research study was needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. Further Cresswell stated that a central phenomenon was the key concept, idea, or process studied in qualitative research. The phenomenon of polyglossia that the researcher already explained above is the main cause the researcher using qualitative research. Therefore, in this research the researcher attempts to describe process of transnationalist and identify the speech variety of transnationalist that conducted on the nation that they live.

#### **3.2 Subjects**

Subjects of this research are 5 transnationalist who are living in Japan yet they are from Indonesia. They are doing transnationalism already been more than

a year and 5 months. They are a international class student whose has English speaking class and has Japanese course during their study in Japan. The data were taken start from 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2019 until 27<sup>th</sup> of June 2019. The researcher chose those 5 subjects by using creswell (2012, 206) in purposeful sampling to directly chose what the researcher needed.

### **3.3 Source of The Data and Data**

The source of the data of this research is the questionnaire and interview of transnationalist when they conduct transnational, because by this data we can understand their language improvement and what kind of speech variety that they used. The data are the subject's questionnaire answers and the utterances

### **3.4 Instruments**

The researcher uses questionnaire and interview on this research to collect the data. Those are:

#### **3.4.1 Questionnaire**

This questionnaire is conducted because the researcher wanted to know how the subjects' language circumstances. Further, the researcher wanted to understand how the transnationalism is being conducted and about language development. By the questionnaire, the answer of the subjects can be defined as objective. The researcher used web-based questionnaire, according to Creswell (2012, 383) web-based questionnaire was a survey instrument for collecting data that was available on the computer. There are so many websites provide this kind

of questionnaire template. Yet, the researcher used Google form. The questions on the questionnaire the researcher tend to use close-ended questions because the researcher wants to seek the explanation of subject's language development so far. That is why the researcher provides the answer and let them choose based on what they do, like Creswell (2012, 386) stated on his book In closed-ended questions in surveys, the researcher posed a question and provides preset response options for the participant. Closed-ended questions were practical because all individuals would answer the question using the response options provided. This enables a researcher to conveniently compare responses. They were useful for sensitive questions because participants might feel more comfortable knowing the parameters of response options. Closed-ended questions also provide a means for coding responses or assigning a numeric value and statistically analyzing the data. The researcher creates question in the questionnaire based on De Angelis (2007, 12) related to their third language acquisition.

### **3.4.2 Interview**

The researcher interviewed the subjects by using phone call. The subjects of the research are the person who conducted transnationalism more than 1.5 years. The researcher used a Line application to have a phone call interview in case the subjects are living in Japan.

### 3.5 Data Collection Technique

Data collection has done by doing several steps

3.5.1 Choosing five Indonesian transnationalist who already lived in Japan at least 1.5 years.

3.5.2 Giving questionnaire. The researcher gave the questionnaire and asked the subjects of the research to answer honestly.

3.5.3 Doing Interview. The researcher would do the interview with the subjects to seek deeply about their live and what kind of speech variety that they used.

### 3.6 Data Analysis Technique

By this research, the researcher was using several techniques to analysis the data

3.6.1 The researcher identifies the questionnaires answer and conversation that contains transnational, language acquisition, and polyglot by the subjects of the research.

Examine the data that already validated by the expert with this several questions

No. 3	Did you already acquire Japanese before you are in Japan?
No. 5	Did you do listening to some Japanese Materials at the first time you learn Japanese?
No. 7	After you did that listening to Japanese, were you trying to imitate what you have heard as an improvement?

No. 9	Are you in the level of Advance (N3 above) in Japanese Proficiency Test?
No. 16	Do you watch Japanese TV program frequently?
No. 17	Do you listen to Japanese music frequently?
No. 18	Do you read Japanese news frequently?
No. 19	Does your teacher use Japanese most of the time in the classroom?
No. 21	Do you get 15 hours per week for Japanese course?
No. 23	Do you think learning English in the classroom is better for you?
No. 24	Do you think learning Japanese in the classroom is better for you?
No. 25	Do you use Japanese for only your Japanese friends?
No. 28	Are you actively using those Indonesian, English, and Japanese?
No. 30	Can you easily listen to what people around you say even they mix the language?
No. 31	Can you easily speak with mixed language?
No. 32	Can you easily write with each of that Indonesian, English, and Japanese?
No. 33	Are you using more than one language simultaneously in your community?
No. 34	Is that with your second language proficiency make the third language easier to master?

For the interview question is about their speech variety which gained after more than 1.5 years their live time in Japan

No. 1	After more than 1.5 years in Japan, do you influence by dialects of Japanese? Because there are some dialects in Japan
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### 3.6.2 Describing and explaining: the researcher explained and described the answer and the conversation by the subjects

The examining of the data used this table based on Platt (1977) who was examining domain and speech varieties of Malaysia and Singaporean languages. Yet, the usage of the table below not fully being used, religion and employment domain not being used instead of University and Apartment domain.

Speech varieties and domains of 'English educated' Singapore Chinese

Domain	Speech Variety
Family	Mainly 'native' southern Chinese dialect with mother.  'Native' southern Chinese dialects of colloquial SE3 with father.  Mainly colloquial SE with siblings.
Friendship	'Native' southern Chinese dialect.  Other southern Chinese dialect(s).  Colloquial SE.
Religion	Mainly formal SE3 - some Chinese dialects.
Employment	Mainly formal SE, some Mandarin, some colloquial SE and some use of southern

	Chinese dialect(s).
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3.6.3 Making the conclusion based on the data taken. The researcher draws the conclusions in order to seek how the subjects' language improvements and what kinds of speech varieties influence them.