

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology applied in the present study. It elaborates in detail about design of the study, data collection, and data analysis. This study aims to find out 1) the loanwords of the seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari and 2) the kinds of their phonetic and phonemic changes.

3.1 Design of the Study

This study primarily used qualitative method in order to reveal the loanwords of the seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari and the kinds of their phonetic and phonemic changes. This method was chosen to better understand any phenomenon about which little is yet known. In addition, qualitative method was used to gain new perspective on things about which much is already known, or to gain more in-depth information that way be difficult to convey quantitatively (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, as cited in Hoefpl, 1997, p.3). In other words, this method used to better understand and gain more in depth about phonetics and phonemics change in English loanwords in seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari.

This method is appropriate to this study because the collected data are in text form and are analyzed by describing, elaborating, and interpreting the findings. The analysis is emphasized by means of description and some numerical measures. Because, the use of numbers in this study was only as the distribution of loanwords found; and phonetic and phonemic change occurred in this study in order to get the percentage of their occurrences. The process of counting the percentage of the distribution was through a simple formula as seen below:

$$n1\% = \frac{n1}{\Sigma n}$$

Where: $n1\%$ = percentage of one unit

Σn = sum of number data

3.2 Data Collection

This section describes the sources of the data and the procedures of the data collection.

3.2.1 Source of Data Collection

The objects used in this research are seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari. Those short stories, which were retrieved June 14th – 15th, 2013, were taken and collected from the site (<http://www.lokerseni.web.id>). This site consists of many kinds of literary work such as short stories, drama script, poetry, fairytale and many so on, from many writers including Dewi Lestari.

The seven short stories are “*2008 di PinggirSelokan*”, “*CintaTakBertuan*”, “*Imagosentris*”, “*KiamatMemangSudahDekat*”, “*MengenangSendokdanSedotan*”, “*MenyibakAkuMelaluiKamu*” and “*Satu Orang SatuPohon*”. Mostly, short stories written by Dewi Lestari are about her experience, thought and even herself including the seven short stories which are the object of this study. Those short stories will be told in brief below:

The first short story is “*2008 di PinggirSelokan*” which is about her routine journey with her son to the gutter behind her house. In this journey, which in the day of the beginning of 2008, she thought for a while what she has done and got in previous years; and what she wishes and hopes in this year and the next years. But, she believed everything has its own time.

The second is “*CintaTakBertuan*”. This story is about most people’s perception of love which is wrong. They should change the perception about blaming someone else about their disappointments of love to be more honest to their selves about what love is and what which makes they really disappointed.

The third is “*Imagosentris*” which is about the world of image and symbol. The images that do not only build, but also cover us from the real we are. So, sometimes we should look at the mirror and then see the reality that more real without covering by the “image”.

The fourth “*KiamatMemangSudahDekat*” tells us about the day of the end of the world which was stated by the experts and supported by nowadays’ nature condition like such as a lot of disasters happen in this world. The message from this story is that we have to keep the world safe and clean.

The fifth story entitled “*MengenangSendokdanSedotan*” is about Dewi Lestari’s experience with ODHA (HIV/AIDS sufferer). For them, every single moment although is only a little interaction like sharring one spoon and a straw is really meaningfull. But, we, as the healty people, often live without meaning and purposes, and do not appreciate the beauty and the proses of life.

The sixth, “*MenyibakAkuMelaluiKamu*” is about Dewi Lestari’s experience in doing Retreat Enlightenment Intensive using Dyad method for three days in Ubud at 3-5 August 2007. Listening and revealing were the activities done in Dyad by every partner (which consists of two people). At the last day of Dyad, Dewi Lestari found her-real-self through her Dyad partner, her Zyoah, the blue sky of Ubud and the crowing of rooster.

The last short story is “*Satu Orang SatuPohon*” is about her way back to Jakarta from Bandung. There is difference view of long the way Bandung-Jakarta from years to years. Now, Bandung is not as green as in the past anymore because of many illegal logging. So, we should teach our generation to go-green.

3.2.2 Procedures of Data Collection

The way of collecting data in this study is analyzing the text which is one of the four ways in collecting data: observation, interview, analyzing text and

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*The Study Of Phonetic And Phonemic Changes Of English Loanwords In Seven Short Stories
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documents as suggested by Silverman (2006). The seven short stories chosen were analyzed by identifying the loanwords and revealing their phonetic and phonemic change.

3.3 Data Analysis

After choosing seven short stories written by Dewi Lestari, the data analysis was conducted through the following procedures:

1. Selection and Transcription

The second step was selecting the loanwords found in those short stories. Those selecting loanwords (which are Indonesian) are checked in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* and are transcribed based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008)*. Then, the loanwords, their origins and transcriptions which are the object of this research would be identified.

Table 3.1 example of Selection and Transcription

No	Loanwords (in RL)	English words (in DL)		Title code
		The origin	Transcription	
1	Aktivitas	Activity	/æk'tivəti/	1
2	Rute	Route	/ru:t/	1
3	Konten	Content	/'kɒntent/	1

The table above consists of four columns: number (to know the amount of data), words (to list the data that had been identified as loanwords), the origin (the original words which is English) and its transcription, and title code.

2. Calculating

Calculating process in this study was just to enrich the data which means that to figure out the frequency and percentage of among loanwords which one that most appeared and also among phonetic and phonemic changes which one that

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most appeared. Because, “the most frequently appeared” is not on the list of research questions of this study. The process of counting the percentage of the distribution was through a simple formula as seen below:

$$n1\% = \frac{n1}{\Sigma n}$$

Where: n1% = percentage of one unit

Σn = sum of number data

Table 3.2 the Example of Calculating Loanwords

No	Loanwords (in RL)	Borrowed words(in DL)		Frequency	Percentage	Title code
		The origin	Transcription			
1	Aktivitas	Activity	/æk'tivəti/	1	4,17 %	1
2	Rute	Route	/ru:t/	1	4,17 %	1
3	Resolusi	Resolution	/ˈrezəˈlu:ʃn/	4	16,67 %	1
4	Evaluasi	Evaluation	/ɪvælju'eɪʃn/	2	8,33 %	1
Total						

The table above consists of six columns: number (to know the amount of data), words (to list the data that had been identified as loanwords), the origin (the original words which is English) and its transcription, 4) frequency (to know how often the each word that used in the data), percentage(making it easier knowing the percentage of the data), and title code. The table also provides ‘total’ to know the total of the frequency and the percentage of loanwords.

3. Identification

The loanwords found in seven short stories by Dewi Lestari were identified their phonetic and phonemic change such as phonetic change without phonemic change; phonetic change with phonemic change; and phonemic change without

phonetic change in each short story. The example of process identification is shown in the Table 3.2.

Table 3.3 the Example of Identifying

No	Loanword	English words The origin	Transcription	Change	The name of change	Title code
1	Aktivitas	Activity	/æk'tivəti/	/æ/ → /a/ /ə/ → /a/	Rephonemicisation (phonetic change without phonemic change)	1
2	Rute	Route	/ru:t/	ø → e/ __#	Phonemic addition (phonetic change with phonemic change)	1
3	Konten	Content	/'kɒntent/	t → ø/ __#	Phonemic loss (phonetic change with phonemic change)	1

The table above consists of four columns: number (to know the amount of data), words (to list the data that had been identified as loanwords), the origin (the original words which is English) and its transcription, the name of change (to make easier in classifying data), and the title code.

4. Classification

After identifying all phonetic and phonemic change of the loanwords, the writer classified each change into a table to make easier the data to be analyzed.

Table 3.4 the Example of Classification

No	English word (in DL) The origin	Transcription	Loanwords (in RL)	Change	Title code
1	Content	/'kɒntent/	Konten	t → ø/ __#	1

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The Study Of Phonetic And Phonemic Changes Of English Loanwords In Seven Short Stories Written By Dewi Lestari

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2	Relevant	/ˈreləvənt/	Relevan	t → ø/___#	1
3	Object	/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/	Objek	t → ø/___#	3

The table above consists of four columns: number (to know the amount of data), words (to list the data that had been identified as loanwords), the origin (the original words which is English) and its transcription, the changes (to know the pattern of changes from the origin (the borrowed words) to the loanwords), and title code.

5. Analyzing and Discussing

The data that had been classified was analyzed to get the answer of the research questions of this study. It also supported by description to help the understanding of the analysis. Then, the result of the analysis was discussed and elaborated based on the theory that supported by some theories from chapter II and compared with previous studies.

3.4 Closing Remarks

This chapter has described the methodology of this study. It consisted of formulation of problem, design of the study, data collection (source of data collection and procedures of data collection), and data analysis. This method was applied in doing this study to reach the aim of this study.

