CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the design of the study about sound changes and proto-form and how the data were taken. Below is the procedures and techniques of the analysis.

3.1 Reseach Design

This study is designed with qualitative method. *Qualitative Research is characterised by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis"* (Brikci and Green, p.2, 2007). It usually focuses on who, what and where, which is related to the data and then the data are observed and examined. (Sandelowski, 2000)

Qualitative method is used to investigate sound changes and the proto-form among Javanese dialects. The sound change is a tool that is used to discover the proto-language of Javanese dialect. The study focuses merely on sound changes and proto-form that is related to historical linguistic.

3. 2 Participants

To get the data from the society to represent each six Javanese dialect, the sample is taken from six male native speakers from each dialect. The data of participants are below:

3.1 List of Participans

No.	Regions	Initial Name	Age	Address	Languange
1.	Cilegon	Y	49	Grogol	Indonesian, Cilegon javanese
2.	Cirebon	A	42	Sumber	Indonesian, Cirebon Javanese
3.	Cilacap	J	55	Limbangan	Indonesian, cilacap javanese
4.	Jogja	M	71	Luwung kidul	Indonesian, Jogja Javanese
5.	Malang	BS	53	Malang kota	Indonesian, Malang javanese
6.	Surabaya	HW	41	Petemon	Indonesian, Surabaya javanese

The six male respondents were chosen randomly from each six regions in Java Island to represent each six Javanese dialects. The respondents chosen are males whose age is above 40 years old. The age above 40 years old is used to be a limitation of the respondent because older generation usually will keep their original form of a language and not easily influenced by slang language which is developing fast in the society in nowadays generation. In the beginning of the study, men above 20 years old and women above 30 years old were chosen but many of them did not know some words in Javanese Language. Thus then older age and men were chosen.

3.3 Data Collestion

This section will discuss how the data were collected. The data were collected through two procedures: interviewing and translating at the same time.

The samples of six Javanese dialects were taken from Javanese dialects in three regions in Indonesia: West Java, Central Java and East Java. Each region had two dialects chosen. Two dialects from West Java are taken from Cilegon Javanese dialect and Cirebon Javanese dialect and two dialects from Central Java are taken from Cilacap Javanese dialect and Yogyakarta Javanese dialect while two dialects from East Java are taken from Malang Javanese dialect and Surabaya Javanese dialect. The participants then were asked to translate every word from 200 Swadesh word list into Javanese.

3. 4 Stage of Reseach

The analysis of this research will be done in five steps:

1. Reading the theory about sound change, proto-form, comparative method
2. Collecting sample, translate Swadesh word from English into Javanese by interviewing the participant.
3. Analysing sound changes using Crowley's theory (1997).
4. Analysing The proto form from the sample using comparative method theory that is proposed also by Crowley (1997) which is supported with Campbell's theory (1999) as follows:
   - Determine cognates
   - List the sound correspondences
   - Check the slight difference of the sound and reconstruct original phonemes
   - Check the sound regularity
5. Making conclusions and suggestions for further research.

3. 5 Data Analysis

The qualitative analysis is presented to investigate the sound changes and proto-form of Javanese dialects. The sound change is analysed using sound change theory by Crowley (1997). Meanwhile, the proto-form of Javanese dialects was analysed using comparative method proposed by Crowley (1997) which is supported with Campbell's theory (1999).

The sample data is taken using Swadesh list of 200 words. Swadesh is a set of words made by American linguist – Morris Swadesh which is used to analyse language using lexicostatistic (boddy-evans:africanhistory.about.com). Swadesh list is useful to analyse words using comparative method because it contains some basic words of some categories. It is also used to discover the sound changes between them.

The swadesh list in English is translated into Javanese by interviewing the six male participants, all in the age above 40 years old. Six dialects from six regions were chosen to balance the spread of Javanese in three parts of Java Island: West Java, Central Java and East Java.

The data taken form 200 Swadesh word list which has been translated into Javanese then used to form a cognate. After cognate words were set, every sound of each word in the cognate set was analysed to find its similarities and to discover what kind of sound change that happens in the cognate.

Furthermore, comparative method is applied to determine the proto-form of each word in the cognate through four steps: determine cognates, list the sound correspondences, check the slight difference of the sound and reconstruct original phonemes and check the sound regularity. The proto-form result is a hypothesis which can be true or can be broken by other hypothesis so that it needs some further research.