

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the present research. The discussion will be divided into five major sections. Section 3.1 presents the research questions; Section 3.2 is about research design; Section 3.3 states the subject, population and sample; Section 3.4 presents data collection; and Section 3.5 presents data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Questions

The research problem is formulated in the following research questions:

- a. How are the distribution maps of lexical variation in *Kabupaten Kuningan*?
- b. Were the isoglosses taking place in the map?
- c. What words are mostly used by the Kuningans as their dialect?

#### 3.2 Research Design

This study engaged a qualitative approach. This method was applied to reveal the phenomena of the Sundanese dialect geography or dialect boundary in Kuningan. Strauss and Corbin (1990:5) stated that a qualitative method can be used to uncover

and understand what lies behind phenomena about which little is yet known. It is the quality in describing and analyzing the data not the quantity or how many data that we get. Further more, Arikunto, ( 2005:234 in Hatta 2007:5) states that in presenting the data, descriptive analysis method is not generally directed toward hypothesis testing, but only to describe the existing phenomena and current condition without being influenced by the investigator.

Kibrik (1977:3) as cited from Milroy (1987:4) explains in the figure that in experimental of descriptive method, the investigator needs informants or respondents to get the data to be analyzed. (See figure 3.1)

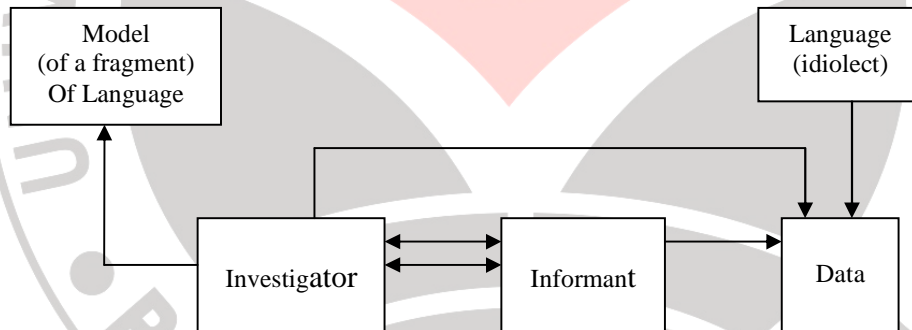


Figure 3.1 Model of Experimental Descriptive Method  
(Adapted from Kibrik 1977:3)

The figure shows the flowing of the data in experimental research. It gives details, how the investigator work to get and analyze the data. Besides it explains that subject of the research is model of language, in this research the subject is dialect.

### 3.3 Subjects, Population and Sample of the Research

#### 3.3.1 Subject

Gumperz as cited in Milroy (1987:3) stated that the subject of the linguistic investigation is language or part of language. Since the research is conducted in *Kabupaten* Kuningan, the subject dealt with the dialects (as a part of language) in Kuningan. Focus of the research is on the isogloss of lexical variation, so the dialect will be focused on the word or lexical variation in 32 districts of Kuningan.

#### 3.3.2 Population

*Kabupaten* Kuningan is the regency with 980.605 populations and 32 districts. To uncover the isogloss of Kuningan dialect, the study needed various dialects from those 32 districts to examine. These are the districts name: Kuningan, Kramatmulya, Ciniru, Hantara, Cigugur, Luragung, Cimahi, Cibingbin, Cibeureum, Ciwaru, Karangancana, Garawangi, Sindangagung, Cidahu, Kalimanggis, Ciawigebang, Cipicung, Lebakwangi, Maleber, Cilimus, Cigandamekar, Jalaksana, Japara, Mandirancan, Pancalang, Pasawahan, Kadugede, Nusaherang, Darma, Selajambe, Subang, and Cilebak.

#### 3.3.3 Sample

By using judgment sampling, 32 persons were chosen as the respondents. This type of sampling was used by Macaulay to uncover the Glasgow speech in 1977. He employed 54 respondents of 17 schools in Glasgow by using judgment sampling

(Macaulay 1977:20 in Milroy 1987:26). Besides, Boberg (2005:25) engaged 54 students of McGill University in his research. Milroy (1987:26) stated that the principle of judgment sampling is how the researcher identifies the types of respondent to be studied and then seek out quota of the respondents who fit the categories.

In this research, the judgment was based on three categories such as: livelihood, language use and birth place. Those categories represent 32 districts of Kuningan.

Based on the category, SMA 2 Kuningan is the appropriate place to choose. 20 students were picked as the respondents. They were asked to fill up the questionnaire based on 30 questions of Kuningans lexical variations.

However, to fulfill 32 districts of Kuningan, the study needs other respondents beside the students. Because of that, 12 people were selected to cover up the study. They were the civil servant worked in Puskesmas Lamepayung, they are coming from 12 different districts in Kuningan.

### **3.4 Data for Main Study**

This research used several techniques in collecting the data. The techniques that used are interview and questionnaire. Besides, pilot study was conducted in order to get preliminary data of lexical variation in Kuningan. These are the steps of data collection.

### 3.4.1 Pilot Study

Pilot study is the way to find out preliminary data. Preliminary data is more like a key to open the gate of research. In this research, pilot study was conducted in March 2008, by using two instruments, questionnaire and interview.

The questionnaires were given to the 32 people from different places all over Kuningan. They were asked to write down some dialects that used by the people in their places. However, there were only 27 person who returning the questionnaire with the answer on it.

To cover up the deficit, interview was conducted to some peoples that attend to know the dialect in Kuningan. The interviewees are the persons who have high mobility in Kuningan and knowing most of dialect of it. Based on the criteria, two interviewees were chosen. The first is Drs. H Uhadi. He is the branch chief of Paguyuban Pasundan in Kuningan and formerly he was the headmaster of many high schools in Kuningan. The second is Mr Ihak Sunardi S.pd. He is the teacher of Sundanese in SMPN Lebakwangi Kuningan.

By conducting the study, more than 50 dialects with 150 lexical variations of Kuningan was discovered. However, there are only 30 dialects formulated in the questionnaire, because of the shortages. Most of 20 reductions have the same meaning with other or even not including in Kuningan's Regional Dialect, so that there were only 30 dialects in the questionnaire.

### 3.4.2 Questionnaires

After the preliminary data of Kuningan's lexical variation populated, questionnaire was made to get the geographical dialect of Kuningan. Geographical dialect was the main instrument in analyzing isogloss. For more detail, see in the Chapter II.

The questionnaires were given to the respondents in form of two pages with two sections of questions. This type of questionnaire adopted from Boberg (2005:64) in his research of North American Vocabulary Survey at McGill University. The questionnaires were begun with standard questions of demographic information of the respondent such as: name, birth place, live, and language use. Then the main questions of 30 lexical variables.

In order to make the respondents easier in filling the questionnaire, each question was provided in a brief definition of the variable, followed by a list of the most common variants of the variable known to the respondents. The respondents were asked to circle the variant they would most often use in everyday speech or to write in the word they would use if it did not appear among those listed. They were instructed to circle more than one word only if necessary, and if the answer not listed, they can write down on the paper. For more detailed see in the Appendix 2.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, next step of the study was analyzing the data. This process took at least three steps of analyzing. First step was populating, mapping the dialect geography and then drew the isogloss lines.

#### 3.5.1 Populating

Populating was the first step in this research analysis. Firstly, data from the questionnaires were categorized based on the lexicon and the place it used. The data were served in the form of table. However, the data from the questionnaire shows that the dialect and variations were mostly in the level *Basa loma/ Basa kasar* in Sundanese speech level. Therefore, the data were presented only in one level of speech; Sundanese *Basa loma*.

By using the form, it was easy to analyze the lexicons and the places it comes. For more detailed see in appendix 1.

#### 3.5.2 Mapping

According to Ayatrohaedi (2002:46) basically, there are three steps in making the map of dialect geography: a) drawing the map and filling the variations on the map, b) showing the map, and c) discussing the map.

In this research, the map was the construction of the *Kabupaten Kuningan* basic map. By using the Adobe Photoshop 6.0 ® software, the map was rebuilt to get 30 new maps with the symbols of lexical variations. The reconstruction process

needed at least three steps. Firstly, the basic map was rebuilt into a bald map. The bald map can be used as a master map, to make the process of filling the data easier. Secondly, fill the map with the lexical variations. The last thing is drawing the isogloss in the map.

The new maps show the spreads of 30 lexical variations in Kuningan. It was served in 30 maps. Each map illustrated the distribution of lexical variations in Kuningan.

Technically, each lexical variation was represented by one symbol. For example in lexical variation map of wedding tent, the symbols like: ✂ = represents the *tatarub* variation, 🌟 = represents *paratag*, 🟡 = represents *balandongan*, and 🟠 = represents *papayon*. Those symbols were drawn in the map based on the places appearances. This kind of technique was similar with A. Teeuw in his Lomboknese map (1948 in Ayatrohaedi 2002:17).



### 3.5.3 Isogloss Line

Last step of the analysis was drawing the line of Isoglosses on the map. The line was drawn based on the same variations. However, in the real situation the isoglosses intersect with another line. To handle this problem, the intersection line was drawn on the maps.

Technically, the isoglosses in the map was in the form ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) lines and the intersection in ( ..... ) lines. Those lines were the representation of the boundaries between each lexical variation in the same meaning

