

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodological aspects of the present research. It elaborates the formulations of the problem, the research methodology, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Problem

The research problems are formulated in the following questions:

- a. What are the speech levels used by Javanese teenagers in their daily conversation?
- b. What are the factors that influence the choice of speech levels by Javanese young generations?
- c. What are the attitudes of Javanese young generations toward the Javanese speech levels?

3.2 Research Method

The present study is largely qualitative. This method is used to get a rich natural data based on the situation which is taken placed on the society. Subroto (2008) suggests that a qualitative study is able to obtain rich nuances of meanings based on the linguistic and socio-cultural contexts. This type of study will also enable to researchers to obtain empirical and factual data. A qualitative study which is undertaken with a descriptive method is used in this study because exploring

Javanese language is related to the social events and social behavior. In observing the phenomena related to the Javanese language use and to get the natural data, it would be better to watch people in their own territory and to interact with them in their own language or on their own terms directly (see Kirk and Miller, as cited in Pope and Mays, 2006).

3.3 Data Source

The data of this study are conversations among Javanese youth using their local language (Javanese language), their perceptions about social factors that may influence their choice of speech levels, and also their attitude toward the maintenance of Javanese speech levels. In collecting the data, the present study combines both non-participant observation and focus group interview.

The target population is Javanese teenagers, especially teenagers living in Temanggung Regency in Central Java and its surroundings. The sample of the research consists of ten students of second graduate of SMAN 1 Temanggung. They were chosen as respondents because they lived in some sub-districts of Temanggung regency that are easily accessed.

3.4 Collection Procedures

3.4.1 Non-Participant Observation

In non-participant observation, the observer is not directly involved in the situation under observation. In other words, when conducting the observation, the observer is in the outside and does not intentionally interact with, or affect the

subjects (Gay, 1987). In the present study, non-participant observation was used in collecting the data of language used by the respondents because by using this technique, it was hoped that natural data, i.e. natural conversation among respondents, would appear.

3.4.2 Focus Group Interview

Interview, in the form of conversation, can be used in order to collect data about people's views and experiences (Pope and Mays, 2006). Group interview was used in this study in order to get rich information about the respondent's views about their choice of language and their effort to maintain their language. During the focus group interview, the researcher divided the respondents into two groups. Group one consists of five male students, while group two consists of five female students. At least 15 questions then were asked to the two groups at different time. The questions related to demography, speech levels choice by respondents, respondents' perceptions about social interaction related to the speech level use, respondents' attitude toward Javanese speech levels, respondents' views about endangered language, and respondents' views about Javanese speech levels maintenance. The details of question asked during the interview are provided in appendix 1A.

3.4.3 Recording

Tape recorder was used in both non-participant observation and group interview in collecting the data from the respondents. Hidden recording of the conversation

# ...													
Avrg													
Total													

3.5.2 Data from Interview

Interview with respondents was recorded by using tape recorder, and then the recorded data was transcribed. Data from interview are used to investigate respondents' views about Javanese speech levels. The questions used in interview focused demography, speech level choice by respondents, respondents' perceptions about social interaction related to the speech level use, respondents' attitude toward Javanese speech levels, and respondents' views about Javanese speech levels maintenance. The details about interview data are provided in appendix 2B.

