

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodological aspects of present research. Each section respectively elaborates the formulation of the problem, the methodology of the research, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Formulation of the Problems

The research is geared toward answering the following questions:

- 1 What types of effort that Javanese make to maintain their language?
- 2 What are the reasons that Javanese have to maintain their language?

3.2 Research Design

The research employs a descriptive method, and it is largely qualitative. Creswell&Brown (1992) explain qualitative research views social phenomena holistically. This explains why qualitative research studies appear as road, panoramic views rather than micro-analyses. The more complex, interactive, and encompassing the narrative, the better the qualitative study. Visual models of many facets of a process or a central phenomenon aid in establishing this holistic picture.

Furthermore, Krathwohl (1993) suggests that qualitative research is characterized by describing in words rather than numbers, by exploring to find what is significant in the situation, by trying to understand and explain it, by

beginning without structure but structuring the research as it proceeds (inductive), and by working in a natural situation.

From description above, this research attempts to describe the phenomena of how Javanese people in Bandung maintain their language, types of effort that Javanese people make to maintain their language, and reasons why these Javanese maintain their language.

There are three kinds of data here: the recorded data, questionnaire, and the interview data taken from respondents' utterances. The data analysis is reported by means of verbal description in detail.

3.2.1 Subject

Subjects for the research are ten (10) Javanese people who have been staying in Bandung for more than ten years. They have been purposively selected as the subject of the research. In line with this, Creswell (1992) suggests qualitative research does not necessarily suggest random sampling or selection of a large number of participants and sites, as typically found in qualitative research.

The subjects are categorized into two categories which are male and female. This is expected to represent vary of gender in the population.

3.2.2 Data Collection

The data for the research are in the form of language spoken by respondents, language dominantly used by respondents, kinds of effort which make them use particular language, and reasons of the respondents to use that language. The data are collected through tape recording, interview and

questionnaire. Tape recording is needed to see how respondents communicate with others using particular language. Interview and questionnaire are used to investigate respondents' perspective towards languages such as Javanese, Bahasa Indonesia, and Sundanese.

- **Tape Recording**

In this present research, conversations among Javanese were tape recorded. These recordings were conducted from July to September 2011. The recording involved 5 conversations. As mentioned in the previous section, the research employs a nonparticipant observer. The recording of the conversation was conducted by placing the tape recorder unconsciously near the Javanese during the conversations (verbal interaction). It is recorded prototypical Low Domain (family, home and friends) conversations among Javanese.

- **Questionnaire**

The questionnaire is other instruments used to collect data on the social factors that may be related to the use of Javanese language. The distribution of the questionnaire to the respondents was conducted in August through September 2011.

The questionnaire consists of 23 questions. The questions are related to the factors that may influence language used by the respondents, i.e. demography, degree of contact with homeland, involvement with the Javanese language, pride in their ethnicity, and language and concern towards language and culture.

- Interview

The interview is another instrument used to collect data which was conducted after transcribing and analyzing the recorded data. It was carried out primarily to obtain some information, such as the respondents' opinion, perception, and experience related to language maintenance process, and also the reasons of respondents to maintain their language.

3.3 Data Analysis

The collected data are then categorized into ways of how Javanese people maintain their language, what kinds of effort Javanese people make to maintain the language and reasons why these Javanese maintain their language.

In conducting this research several steps have been taken:

1. Listening recording-result from interview and dialogue between the respondents.
2. Transcribing recording result from interview and dialogue between the respondents into written text.
3. Categorizing data in the form of language spoken by respondents, language dominantly used by respondents, kinds of effort which make them use particular language, and reasons of the respondents to use particular language.
4. Presenting data using table of percentage and analyzing it using related theories.
5. Making conclusions and suggestions for further research.

3.4 Data Presentation

The collected data are then presented in table such as the following:

Table 3.1 Language used Javanese people who living in Bandung

Language	Families		Friends	
	Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%
Bahasa Jawa				
Bahasa Indonesia				
Basa Sunda				
Total				

Table 3.2 Language Used among Javanese people living in Bandung

Language	Language used among Javanese people in Bandung	
	F	%
Bahasa Jawa		
Bahasa Indonesia		
Basa Sunda		
Total		