

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of the Research

Methodology of this research used qualitative research method. Qualitative research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description or painting of the facts investigated according to Nazir (1988: 63). While Bog and Taylor, (in Abdul, 2018: 5) said if that the qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or verbal words from observable actors, so that the selection of this type of research is in accordance with the nature and purpose of the study and the form of data collected, because this study attempts to explain and provide accurate data on the use of the word *Dampelas* language in Dampelas Sub-district Donggala Regency.

B. Place and Time of the Research

a. place

This research is a sociolinguistics study, the used of address in the Dampelas language, so that researcher has take place specifically as a location for data collection and analysis at Dampelas Sub-district Donggala Regency.

b. time

The time needed in this study has not limited. Research time is that throughout the process of data collection and analysis takes place, the data obtained and analysis

are sufficient and have been able to answer research questions, so that researchers are able to draw conclusions from the research that has been finished.

C. Subjects and Objects of the Research

Subjects in this research were the Dampelas Sub-district society and the object of this research was words, phrases and clauses containing addressing words derived from the society in Dampelas Sub-district.

D. Techniques and Instruments of Data Collection

This research is a sociolinguistics study that is about address terms in the Dampelas language. To get the data, the researcher would be conducted an in-depth interview with native speakers of the Dampelas Language. The method used to collect data in this study is the *simak* method. According to Sudaryanto (1993: 133), the method of *simak* has been finished by listening to the use of language. The *simak* method is realized by two techniques, namely basic and advanced techniques.

In this study the basic technique used is tapping technique. The tapping technique has been finished by tapping on all the words in the Dampelas language that contain address term. Furthermore, there are three advanced techniques used in this study namely, the technique of listen conversation without participating (SBLC). Data collection using SBLC techniques has been finished by listening to the use of language without participating in the discussion process. The researcher only listened and paid attention to the use of address in the discussion process between speakers and speech partners.

Then the second advanced technique used in this research is interview technique. Interview is conversations with specific intentions. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the interviewee who gave the answer to the question, Moleong (2011: 186). This technique aims to lure informants with conversation and direct questions that has been prepared. To maintain the validity of the data that has been obtained from interviews, researchers use a recording device during the interview process.

Then, the researcher used the third advanced technique, namely note-taking technique. Note-taking technique is a technique used by researchers to describe or write what is heard, seen, experienced, and thought about in order to collect data in qualitative research Moleong, (2011: 209). This is very important for researchers to make observations easier. All words and phrases which contain address terms are recorded into categorization tables which are classified according to form, social factors and function of address.

The instrument used in this study is a *human instrument*. Human instrument is the researcher himself based on the knowledge possessed by the researcher. According to Maleong (2011: 168) that knowledge is emphasized on the ability of researchers is to observe each symptom and interpret each data obtained based on the knowledge possessed by the researcher about the greeting word. Then in this study, researchers also used MP4 (*audio-record*) as an instrument used to record during the interview process.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data is collected, the data is analyzed based on the formulation of the problems that exist in this study. There are a number of problems to be examined, first about the form of Address, second is social factors that affecting the use of address, and the third is function of address in Dampelas language in Dampelas sub-district Donggala Regency. This research use descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods, Moleong (2010: 6). The data in this research are qualitative because the explanation is described in the form of a description which is then analyzed so that an understanding is formed. Taking conclusions from the overall discussion of the aspects that have been analyzed is the final step in analyzing the data.

In this research, data has been analyzed using descriptive and *padan* methods. Descriptive method is used to analyze the form of address and social factors that affecting the use of address, while to analyze the function of address, the researcher uses the *padan* method with referential equivalent techniques which are supported by the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G speech component.

To analyze the form of address and social factors that affecting the use of address in Dampelas language, researchers used descriptive methods. Descriptive methods were chosen because the research carried out was related to ongoing events and with regard to current conditions. Nazir (2011: 52), that descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a human group, a subject, a set of conditions, a

system of thought or class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a description, description or painting systematically and the relationship between the phenomena investigated.

To analyze the function of address in the Dampelas language the method used is a *padan* method, that is a method of data analysis in which the determinant is outside, detached, and is not part of the language (*langue*) concerned or examined by the so-called method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13) The determinant tool in question is the fact that the language or referent of the language that comes from outside the language used, can be in the form of social cultural relations, the context of the occurrence of events, and so on. In the equivalent method, the technique used is a referential equivalent technique and is supported by the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G speech component to describe the function of address in Dampelas language.

F. Data Trustworthiness

In this research there are several steps to examine the validity of the data and the results of the analysis of the research. The steps in checking the validity of the data in question include the following:

First, researchers have conducted interviews and observations with informants about the use address terms in the Dampelas language spoken by informants while conducting interviews with researchers or who are assisting research.

Second, the researcher asks the expert judgment who is truly understanding and expert in the object of this research to read and test the accuracy of the data on the results of the research that has been completed. Then the suggestions and input

they provide are used as material for improvement in the discussion section of the report on this research. In this case the outsiders (*linguists*) referred to in this research were community leaders and traditional leaders of the Dampelas tribe in Dampelas Sub-district Donggala Regency namely, Aswat S. Pd, Ibrahim Djalahu, and Kadim.

Third, researchers conducted discussion activities with colleagues who were also native speakers of the Dampelas language. In order that this research is honest and opened to what is being studied. The results of the discussion have also provided many additional revisions to the data and research results. Peers are fellow researchers who have good knowledge and understanding and sufficient experience about the object under study, especially about the content in question as well as its methodology, Maleong (2011: 179). In this case the fellow researchers in this study were Marianti S, Pd. Then the latter conducted a discussion with the experts, in this case the discussion was conducted with the supervisor of this research who had more knowledge about the problem under study namely, Dr. Dra. Wening Sahayu, M, Pd.

G. Method of Presentation the result of Data Analysis

The method of presenting the results of data analysis is used so that the final results of the research can provide an effective, clear, concrete and easily understood scientific vehicle for readers. Results of data analysis in this study are presented using informal presentation methods. According Sudaryanto, (1993: 145) Presentation the results of the informal data analysis is using ordinary words. The result of the data analysis from this research has explanations related to the address terms, social factors that affecting address and functions of address in Dampelas language in every

speech of the community. The explanation has in the form of a description that is in the form of a sentence.