CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This research method discusses the method that the writer uses in this study. The writer will explain the general process in collecting and analyzing the data. It consists of research approach, data source, data, data collection, and research instruments and data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

In conducting this research, the writer used the descriptive research because she conducted to describe and interpret the data to find answer of the dialect pattern. Descriptive research attempts to describe, interpret and explain the condition. According to Litosselity (2010: 52) qualitative research is concern with structures and patterns and how something is. This research uses qualitative approach because the data is analyzed in descriptive phenomenon such as words, phrase, clause, sentences and utterance. In this case, the research shows the pattern of dialect used by Madurese students of SMPN 1 Klampis, Bangkalan Madura.

3.2 Data Source

Lofland quoted by Moleong (2009) explain that data source in qualitative research are words and act, other than that is addition of data such as document and etc. The data are transcription from the conversation of Madurese students on A class of second grade at SMPN 1 Klampis.

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The writer started collecting the data in SMPN 1 Klampis from 23th April 2016, and the second collecting data was done from 3th Mei until 4th Mei 2016.

3.3 Research Instrument

In this research, the writer is the main instrument. The instrument of this research was the researcher herself because this research was about qualitative research as like mentioned above. It dealt with the statement from Bogdan and Biklen (1998:77) that in qualitative research, the human investigator was the primary instrument for the gathering analyzing data. So that, researcher did observation and field note. When doing this research, here the writer was helped by supporting instruments like laptop and recorder for getting the data from the conversation made by Madurese students on A class of second grade at SMPN 1 Klampis as the data or object of analysis.

3.4 Data Collection

The method of collecting this data was by using listening methods, because the way that was used by the researcher to get the data was by listening the language users (Mahsun, 2011: 92). The technique of collecting the data that used in this research by the dialogues of conversation. By recording, the writer would be collecting the dialogues of conversation from Madurese students on A class of second grade at SMPN 1 Klampis. The procedures in collecting data were:

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1. Collecting the English conversation which made by the students in a paper. Because the writer could not get the data without ask the conversation which made by the students.
2. Observing the students conversation in the class. Then, recorded their conversation which made by the students in the previous day. It was done because the writer could not get the data without joined with them in the class.
3. Listening the utterances by playing and pausing the conversation to analyze English speaking dialect used by Madurese students of SMPN 1 Klampis.
4. Sorting all dialects occur in the class.
5. Making table to put all data of student's utterances.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer did some steps to analyze the data. First, the writer classifying the pattern of dialect which occur in the conversation by selecting words, sentences and utterances which uttered by Madurese students into the standard and non-standard form. As explained in the previous chapter, this research used phonology feature, grammatical pattern and vocabulary variation to analyze the dialect variation. To find the dialect pattern of Madurese students of SMPN 1 Klampis, the writer grouped them into several classifications from the three types as mentioned.

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Pattern		Examples
Phonology	Variation	
Grammatical	Pattern	
Vocabulary	Variation	

After finish classifying, the writer started to analyze three types such as phonology feature, grammatical pattern and vocabulary variation which already classified. The last, the writer made conclusion which already found and discussed.

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