



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study uses qualitative descriptive data because it describes the object in detail about The Affixation of the Tengger Language. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. This method is able to solve problems and answer the problems being faced in this study. Taylor in Moleong (2001: 3) reveals that the qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This qualitative method produces data from the people who are observed and the data can be in the form of oral or written (Yusuf et al., 2022).

Data in qualitative research consists of information obtained through observation, interviews, focused discussions, document studies, or other qualitative methods. This data is descriptive and cannot be measured with numbers, but is more interpretative and contextual

In some cases, the object of research requires several methods that are appropriate to the object under study, one of which is a qualitative method. There is a qualitative approach when researchers want to understand and explore human experience, perception, meaning, and social context from a deeper perspective. Qualitative research studies complex phenomena in a more in-depth way, by gathering information through interviews, observations, or text analysis, researchers can understand nuances, contexts, and complexities that cannot be measured quantitatively. Some phenomena in a language or culture that have not been revealed in depth as well as language. Language has a complex structure where

language is able to provide clear and easy-to-understand information. This requires a lot of understanding of each word and intonation of the language because so many languages have different words and meanings from each language. So that the Tengger language which has this uniqueness becomes an interesting object to study and uses qualitative methods

Qualitative research understands the influence of social, cultural, and historical contexts on human experience and behavior. This approach helps uncover unique perspectives and patterns of interaction that may not be identified through quantitative research. Such as the pattern of interaction carried out by the Tengger people through the richness of the language they use gives rise to unique things that are characteristic of the Tengger people which deserve to be studied, in terms of words and even the interactiveness of the Tengger people.

Qualitative research focuses on individual understanding, perceptions, and the meanings given by informants to their experiences related to the Tengger language by using in-depth interviews so that researchers can gain insight into how the Tengger people give meaning to certain situations, events, or concepts. Qualitative approaches can obtain data rich in context. This contextual information assists in the interpretation of the findings and provides a deeper understanding of the Tengger language.

Qualitative research on the Tengger language is an in-depth research approach to understand and describe regional languages better. This research focuses on the linguistic, social, cultural and historical aspects of these languages. The main aim of qualitative research on regional languages is to understand the characteristics, structure, changes and use of these languages in the context of the

society where the language is used. By using a descriptive method, this study provides an overview of the phenomenon of the Tengger language which is unique, namely using old Javanese in the few words used to communicate. This study presents the similarities or differences in the tengger language using a morphological approach through affixation. So that the descriptive method can provide a deep understanding of the phenomenon under study.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method so that the complexity of the phenomena in the Tengger language is easy to understand. This method can help identify problems and phenomena of the Tengger language that are not widely known. Data that is rich in words, narration, and experiences from sources by describing and presenting the uniqueness of the Tengger language with a morphological approach.

### **3.2 Data and Data Source**

Qualitative research data is usually in the form of text, photos, stories, pictures, and not in the form of numbers (Raco, 2018). The data obtained based on the results of observations can be obtained by means of interviews, observations, discussions, and so on. Data was obtained through various data collection techniques, for example, interviews, document analysis, focused discussions, or observations that have been set forth in field notes (Nurjaman et al., 2015).

The research data is in the form of complex words in the Tengger language, a unique and distinctive language used by the Tengger people in East Java, Indonesia. Complex words in the Tengger language consist of a combination of

basic words and affixes which include prefixes, suffixes, infixes. For example, the basic word "*makan*" + (-an) becomes a complex word, namely "*makanan*".

This research data is an important source in understanding and documenting the structure and use of complex words in the Tenggerese language. By analyzing the complex words found, this research can provide deeper insight into the process of word formation in the Tengger language, as well as the role of affixes in expanding the meaning of basic words.

In this study, the data source came from interviews with informants who were fluent in Tenggerese. The informants gave examples of words in the Tengger language that contain prefixes, suffixes and infixes. Informants in this context are individuals who have knowledge and expertise in the Tengger language. They are native speakers of the Tenggerese language and have a good understanding of the use of words in the language, including complex words containing affixes.

### **3.3 Data Collecting Method**

Data collection techniques in this study use interview techniques. Esterberg (2002) defines interviews as follows. "a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, results in communication and the construction of shared meaning about certain topics" (Sugiyono, 2013). Data collection in the field is certainly related to data mining techniques, and it is also related to the source and type of data, The words and actions of people observed or interviewed are the main source of data. (Rijali, 2019)

Interview is one method of data collection that is often carried out in the research process. This method involves other people to become resource persons

and gather information about the object to be studied. This research includes language research, especially on the local language, namely Tenggerese, a local language that is still strong for everyday use, so this research uses the interview method with two informants.

Interviews in this study will use structured and face-to-face interviews with informants. The interview in this research is a structured interview. Structured interviews are a data collection technique if the researcher or data collector knows what information will be obtained. In conducting the interviews, the data collectors prepared research instruments in the form of written questions whose alternative answers had also been prepared. With this structured interview, each respondent was asked the same questions, and the data collectors recorded them. (Sugiyono, 2013).

The informants in this study are native speakers of Tengger and those who certainly have the information needed regarding the Tengger language using affixes. Researchers will ask questions related to words in the Tengger language along with their affixes, and researchers will record information from sources in the media that has been provided.

### **3.4 Population and Sample**

The population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Dian, 2017).

Population of the data is the language used by the Tengger people. The sample of the data is the word of Tengger language, and the data is taken from the

result of interview in the informant. Population of the informant is the people who live in Tengger which naturally speaks in daily conversation. The sample of informant only people who have the criteria. The criteria of informant in the study are the people who lived in Tengger for about thirty or forty years old and the people that real from Tengger to get a valid data.

Sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for the researcher to study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, manpower, and time, then the researcher can use samples taken from that population, the conclusions will be applied to the population. For samples taken from the population, they must be truly representative (Dian, 2017).

Population of the research area is the area of Ngadisari village. The sample of the research area is only taken in Desa Ngadisari. This study choose Desa Ngadisari because in Desa Ngadisari still use Tengger language in daily conversation which without any mix of other languages, and uses affix in daily conversation.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Method**

Data collected by certain methods must be checked for validity, then analyzed. Analyzing means breaking down or differentiating the elements that make up a lingual unit or breaking down a unit lingual into its components. So in our analysis we describe the data based on a theoretical framework. The use of theory in data analysis will produce rules (Muhammad, 2011).

In the data analysis activity that has been grouped, it is described again using a theoretical framework, so as to produce what is called in linguistics as a system, namely the regularity of the object of the language unit under study. (Muhammad, 2011).

The use of the theoretical framework helps in describing the data in greater depth. The theoretical framework refers to the relevant concepts in the object to be studied. Like this research, data in the form of words in the Tengger language are grouped into prefixes, suffixes and infixes. So that it can help the reader to identify more in this research.

The data analysis method of this study uses the distribution method. The distribution method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is the element of the language itself. In the distribution method, there are advanced techniques, one of which is the insert technique, namely by inserting certain "elements" between existing lingual elements (Sudaryanto, 2015).

At the same time, the data in this study are in the form of complex words that examine word affixes that contain polymorphemic words or consist of more than one morpheme. Data showing root words and word affixes that successfully create words that have new meanings. Thus, the complexity is recognized, because it involves one of the inserted elements.

### **3.6 Data Validity Determination Method**

Validity test is used to measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not. Valid data is data that "does not differ" between the data reported by the researcher and the data that actually occurs on the research object (Sugiyono, 2013).



Qualitative research validation is the process of ensuring that the research conducted produces reliable, accurate, and trustworthy findings. Because qualitative research is closely related to interpretation, experience, and subjective understanding, validation is a challenge in itself. The validity of qualitative research in this study can be seen by rechecking. In this research, the data will be checked for accuracy by a native Tengger language speaker who is an expert in the language, this expert speaker is a teacher who really understands Tengger starting from history, tradition and language, and becomes a chairman or someone who is elder in a community who is known to have more knowledge about perch compared to other ordinary people.

### **3.7 Data Analysis Description Methods**

There are two methods and techniques for presenting data analysis: formal and informal. The formal method is a presentation method that uses statistics in the form of pictures and tables. Meanwhile, the informal method is a presentation method that uses general words to make it look detailed and separate (Sudaryanto, 2015).

This study uses a formal method in presenting the results of its analysis. Presentation of the results of this study using tables and phonetic symbols as data transcription. In this table, words in the Tengger language and their associated affixes will be explained. The formal method was chosen because it provides clarity and convenience in visualizing data and understanding research results directly. By using tables, this study can provide a systematic and structured description of complex words in the Tengger language and their affixes. The use of phonetic

symbols in data transcription will provide further information regarding the pronunciation of words in the Tenggerese language. This allows the reader to gain a deeper understanding of Tenggerese phonology and the influence of affixes on word pronunciation.

Informal methods are also used in this study because to present data in the form of tables and symbols it is necessary to use descriptive words or sentences. So that it makes it easier for the reader to understand the contents of the data more clearly.

