

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study seeks to find out whether the Tegal people can maintain the language of their heritage in a foreign environment, Semarang where the majority of people in Semarang use Javanese.

In this research, the writer selected Tegal People who live in Semarang and still use the Tegal dialect. They were migrants from Tegal to Semarang. The writer uses a Quantitative method for this research. They have already lived in Semarang for a long time. They were using this language everywhere, for example when they are going to market, when they do conversation, and when they hang out.

3.1 Data Collection

3.1.1 Participants

The participants of this study are Tegal people who lived in Semarang. They were migrants from Tegal. The writer chooses Tegal people living in Semarang. The writer made a questioner and gave it to 20 participants (people from Tegal who live in *Semarang* for more than 5 years). 20 participants are chosen based on the writer's personal experience that in every gathering, that number of Tegal people showed up.

3.1.2 Instruments

In collecting the data, the writer was distributed questionnaires for Tegal people to find out whether and why they can still use the Tegal dialect in a different city. The type of questionnaire was a closed-ended questionnaire. The

reason the writer choose this type of questionnaire is: first, it saved time; second, this was easy to code; and the last reason was, it makes this research easier in comparing responses of the same group over time.

On each question the participants could express their opinions by choosing rating points on a scale on Likert-scale as follows:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Normal
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree

The first part of the questionnaire was to find out the reasons Tegal language used in daily life to communicate with others. And the second part is identity, the question in this section was about whether Tegal language that can create an identity by itself for Tegal city.

3.1.3 Research Procedures

In this research, the writer was doing several steps. For the first step, the writer has checked the data about how many Tegal people lived in Semarang especially those near Soegijapranata Catholic University. The writer needs around 20 Tegal people for this research. And after that, the writer was made a questionnaire for this research and give the questionnaire to these 20 Tegal people. When they finish with the questionnaire, the writer has checked the result and tabulate data from the questionnaire. And the writer was analyzing the data using SPSS to know the result.

Before analyzing the data, the writer was a double check questionnaire one by one. This strategy is very important for this research because if one of the questionnaires was not valid, the writer was not used the invalid questionnaire. After that, the writer was categorizing the findings consisting of people who always used Tegal language, sometimes, and mix the language.

Table 1

Analysis of Questionnaire Distributions

Domains Parts	Statements Numbers from
Maintenance of Tegal's Dialect	1 - 14
Perception of Tegal's Dialect	15 - 25

3.1.4 Method of Data Analysis

The results of the questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS 20 program based on related theories. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) was a program that is usually used in descriptive statistics. After collecting the whole data from the questionnaire, by using SPSS 20 the writer was then analyzed, arrange to tabulate the results of the questionnaire through the following steps:

1. Inputting the Data

In inputting the data the writer tabulates the result of the questionnaire by giving a score of each item. The writer uses a questionnaire to get the data and input the data to SPSS.

2. Calculate the means and determine the criteria

In this step, the writer calculates the means based on the choice of questionnaire answers using SPSS 20. Generally, the means falling on 3 and above were considered positive attitudes and the means falling under 3 were considered as negative attitudes.

3. Interpreting the data

The result of the data analysis was interpreted and written as research reports.

