

## CHAPTER 3

### METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The writer examined this research to analyze the slang words and their meanings of the transwomen community in Semarang. She chose transwoman language to be the object of this research because she was interested in knowing this topic more deeply.

#### 3.1. Method of Data Collection

Every research, of course, requires the existence of data as material to be examined. To achieve it, methods must be used as an approach material. In this research, the writer used the qualitative method because this research intends to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects, which is the slang language they use. In general, qualitative research can be used to examine people's lives, history, behavior, social problems, etc. Creswell (2014) defines qualitative as a method to explore and understand the meaning that many individuals or groups of people ascribed to social or humanitarian issues. The study of slang is related to behavior. Therefore this research could be categorized as qualitative. Furthermore, Creswell (2007) states that conducting a qualitative study means that the writer tries to be as close as possible to the participants under study by researching the field, where participants live and work to understand the information they get from participants clearly.

This kind of method does not use statistical analysis procedures. There were 3 data collection instruments that the writer used in this research:

- (1) Observation,
- (2) Documentation and transcription,
- (3) Peer-review.

### **3.2. Data Collection**

In conducting research, data is the most crucial aspect. In this research, the writer collected the data by following the objects when they hold a regular social gathering with their community and also when hung out together.

#### **3.2.1. Participants**

##### **3.2.1.1. Participants of Observation**

There were twelve subjects as the data source for this research; some of them were selected as data validators.

The writer found the participants by going around the city and through social media. The participants were transwomen with the following criteria:

1. The participants identified as transwomen were characterized by the way they dress up, do makeup, speak, and behave that tend to be like a woman.

2. The participants used a variety of transwomen languages in communicating.
3. The participants were member of PERWARIS (Persatuan Waria Semarang).
4. The participants were willing to be a source of data.

#### **3.2.1.2. Participants of Peer-review**

There were three subjects selected as the data validators in this study. The writer selected them with the following criteria:

1. The participants were member of PERWARIS (Persatuan Waria Semarang) from different age ranges and occupations.
2. The participants used a variety of transwomen languages in communicating and were participated in the observation.
3. The participants were willing to help validate the data.

### **3.2.2. Instruments**

#### **3.2.2.1. Observation**

The writer used the participant observation method in the field for this step. It was done in order to obtain data

sources as research material. Observation of participants, who were transwomen from different occupations, allowed the writer to feel what was felt, seen, and lived by the subjects directly. She used the combination of overt techniques (everyone knew it was happening) and covert (when the subjects was being observed for research purposes were unaware it was happening).

#### **3.2.2.2. Documentation and Transcription**

The documentation method in this research was by recording conversations and taking notes that occur following the participants' activities, then transcribed by the writer.

#### **3.2.2.3. Peer-Review**

Peer review was conducted to obtain credibility and data adequacy with the transwomen from Semarang, who were the resource persons. The writer selected three participants with several criteria, which were from different age ranges and also from different occupations. The aim is to make the data as valid as possible by getting the same appraisal from the transwomen with

different background so that it was clear that they all used the same slang vocabularies. This step was conducted by doing unstructured interviews, without ruling out the points to be achieved, which was the accuracy of the analysis results. This was done to make the interviewees feel the closeness with the writer so that the questions asked could be answered casually and felt like communicating with their friends.

### **3.3. Procedure**

There were several steps in conducting the data analysis carried out in this qualitative research:

1. To get and know certain words used by the transwomen in Semarang, the writer came to the meetings they held. The meetings were held twice to get enough conversations as data. The first one was when they had monthly social gathering and the second one was when they were hanging out together. The conversations were only carried out by the community members. The writer came and sat with the subjects but a bit far so that the conversation could be done as naturally as possible without feeling awkward because of outsiders.
2. In collecting the data in the form of recorded conversations, the writer asked their permission to input the conversation as the research data

but would not limit the conversation topics that occur to get natural conversation results that might include harsh and sexual words.

3. After the conversation was recorded, the writer transcribed it and lists the particular words. These words were classified as Indonesian, Javanese, or another language according to their origin.
4. The next step was analyzing the data. The data that had been collected was analyzed by giving explanations of the meaning of words in related slang to show how unique the slang is.
5. The peer-review was conducted to clarify that the meaning of the slang words is in accordance with the writer's analysis.
6. The last step was presenting the results of data analysis. The stage of presenting the research results was written descriptively in the form of words.

#### **3.4. Data Analysis**

The data analysis stage is a determinant of the success of a study. In presenting the data analysis that had been collected in this research, the writer uses the combination of tables and descriptive text based on the theory of slang by Southerland & Katamba (1997), so the readers can understand more easily. According to Dumas and Lighter (1978), an expression can be said to be "true slang" if it meets at least two of the following criteria:

1. Deriving the situation from formal or serious conversation or writing;  
In other words, it could also be considered a "confusing misuse of the word."
2. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is referred to or with a group of people who understand and use the term.
3. The word is a taboo term in ordinary conversation used by people with higher social status or more significant responsibilities.
4. Replaces "commonly used synonyms." This is done to avoid discomfort caused by the habit.

