

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In the midst of social life, it is very important to have a communication tool that acts as an intermediary for communication, namely language, language makes it easier for an activity to take place (sociolinguistic). Language is a communication tool that is always used in everyday life in the community, the language conveyed has meaning and symbols that can be understood by the wearer. Language itself has various forms and codes in the language of a community or group of people in various regions. This gives rise to language contact. Language contact sometimes occurs when there is increased social interaction between people in neighboring areas who traditionally use different languages, but more often, it is initiated by the spread of the language of power and prestige through conquest and colonization. Language is adapted in these circumstances, particularly to the ways in which intercultural contact affects the language in contact, thereby changing the conditions under which communities can maintain their language in the face of social change. (Rajend Mestrie, John Swan, Ana Deumert, & William L. Leap. 2000-2009: 243).

In Indonesia, there are various kinds of regional tribes with cultures that are owned in regions, one of which includes regional languages. Regional language as a form of language made by community groups in small areas as an identity or symbol of the area that can distinguish between regions and regions. Regional languages have the form of

codes, variations, and meanings that are only understood by a group of people who speak it. If we talk about regional languages, we will discuss the culture that is in it because regional languages are inseparable from cultural points, there are many regional languages in Indonesia with the uniqueness used by regions, one of which is the Sula language.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 40 of 2007 paragraph 1 stipulates guidelines for regional heads in the preservation and development of state languages at points 7 to 9. (7) Regional Language is the language used as a means of communication and interaction between community members from ethnic groups. or ethnic groups in areas within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (8) Language Preservation is an effort to maintain the linguistic system used by the community/community group which is believed to be able to fulfill the expectations of the community members. (9) Language development is an effort to improve the quality of the linguistic system used by the community/community group which is believed to be able to fulfill the expectations of the community members. Preservation of regional languages is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, Article 32 (2) that the state respects and maintains regional languages as national cultural assets; Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language and Emblem of the State, as well as the National Anthem; and Regional Regulation of North Maluku Province Number 9 of 2009 concerning Maintenance of Regional Language and Literature. According to the regulation, every regional language must be taught so that it is maintained and sustainable. In the regulations concerning the preservation of regional languages, it is

emphasized to the community how to preserve regional languages as the identity of their respective regions.

Sula language is the language used by the Sula community in the Sula archipelago, the Sula language spoken by the Sula community consists of two Sula dialects, namely Sula Fatcei language and Sula Mangle dialect, it is known from of language, Sula Fatcei language uses Sula language eating is "Gia" while the sula language of the mangole section uses the sula eating language, namely "Style" in the percentage of research, researchers focus on maintaining the sula language in the younger generation at the HPMS sula student community in Ternate City, Gambesi village in

In an area there are some people who immigrate and migrate to other areas with a purpose, some are working or some are continuing their education, for example in the city of Ternate there are various people with different regional origins, one of which is the Sula minority community who immigrated in the city of Ternate. including students continuing their education. Therefore, from the many people who immigrated in the city of Ternate there was the emergence of various cultures and languages from the phenomenon of language being influenced by the choice of language that would be used in communicating with each other. Therefore, the problem that arises is whether there is language retention or language shift in the immigration community or minority communities

When discussing language maintenance, it cannot be separated from language shift, these two factors are interrelated. According to Fasold (1984) who stated that "When the speech community begins to choose a new language in a domain that was previously

reserved for the old, it may be a sign that a language shift is taking place. If the members of a speech community are monolingual and collectively acquire another language, then they clearly maintain their pattern of language use. Nurturing, however, is often a characteristic of bilingual or multilingual communities as well. This only happens when the community is diglossic. Another way of saying the same thing is that the multilingual community that maintains the language reserves each language for a specific domain with very little encroachment from one language to another.” Then the initial data shows that there is a maintenance of the Sula language in the Sula student community in terms of their attitude in using the Sula language in their environment to fellow Sula language speakers. This gives an interesting picture that when maintaining language, the attitude of defense is not only towards the old group but there is a defense attitude towards the young group.

The maintenance of regional languages will appear to survive when there is an attitude of people who always use regional languages as a reason for these people being in the minority of people who use different regional languages. The use of regional languages is used by situations that raise awareness of the importance of using regional languages, the large number of minorities living in the city of Ternate causes many language variations which cause whether there is language retention or language shift, the research subjects are Sula students who continue their studies in In the city of Ternate, in the initial data, it is interesting that the use of the Sula language in this community is rarely used due to the minority of them who mostly use the Sula Malay language so that there are no communication problems between each other. the majority

of speakers of other languages, whether they still use the Sula language, or no longer use the Sula language and choose to use the Sula Malay language.

1.2 Statements Of The Problem

1. what are the factors of language maintenance so that the preservation of the sula language occurs in the sula language-speaking student community?
2. What strategies are used in the maintenance of sula language of Sula among people who use different local languages?

1.3 Objective Of Study

Based on the points contained in the formulation of the problem, the research objectives can be obtained as follows:

1. To describe out the factors of maintaining language in the Sula student community and how students from the student association members can adapt using Sula language in the midst of the majority of students in Ternate society who use different languages.
2. To describe the forms of strategies for maintaining the Sula language in the Sula student community environment and to provide an overview to the students of the importance of maintaining the language as a rope that connects the relationship between the community of speakers of the same language in order to create an identity from the area.

1.4 Scope Of Problem

In the description of the background, then in the explanation of maintaining the sula language in the student community there is a problem limit on how students' attitudes in adapting by communicating in different regional environments to introduce the identity of a group from their area of origin, this refers to how often a community uses the language. their area of origin, which may be the local language they use, is in contrast to a number of languages from the majority of the user community in that area, so this factor could have led to a shift in the language of the minority community of language users.

1.5 Significances Of The Study

There are two points on the benefits of research that need to be considered, namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

In the study, the student association of Sula students used communication as a guide and showed the language form of the Sula area. This research is a contribution to sociolinguistic studies that focus on language defense. Sociolinguistics is the study of society and the language of its speakers who are able to master and use language rules in different places and situations. Then for lecturers, especially sociolinguistics lecturers, sociolinguistic materials help and add references to researchers on insight and knowledge about sociolinguistics in language defense research.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

The practical benefit is that this research can be motivated by how the immigration community, especially the younger generation among students, knows the importance of maintaining language and preserving regional languages which are cultural heritage assets from various regions. So that it can introduce language as identity, cultural values and forms of regional languages from different regional origins.

1.6 Literature Review

In this study, this is not a new research that will be carried out, previously there have been many studies that have examined language defense, but in this study it provides differences in the form of problems found which will be investigated. and thesis on research.

Regional language research from Ginting Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University Indralaya, Thesis 2017 in her research is the maintenance of the Karo language by the Karo Sriwijaya student community on the scales, Indralaya. In this study, to find out and describe the maintenance of the Karo language in Indralaya by students within the scope of the student community through the use of language seen from the realm of intimacy, the realm of religion, and the realm of transactions.

In another study with the same title but different in location, object and subject, namely The Maintenance Of Tidore Language In Tafamutu Village by Yusuf Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Khairun Ternate, Thesis 2013 research results in the maintenance of the Tidore language in tafamutu village in the family domain, social

domain, and work as well as the factors that make the Tidore language still survive, namely, place, time, situation, and participants.

The preservation of Using Language in Biting Village, Arjasa District, Jember Regency which was researched by Jannah Faculty of Literature, University of Jember 2015 the results of his research on the preservation of Using language are still used, especially in the social spheres of Using language in the analysis in conditions of bilingual or multilingual society, The inhibiting factors and strategies of using language defense are reviewed from a sociolinguistic perspective on the object of sociolinguistic study.

Of the three studies including that has the same title, namely language maintenance, but it can be seen in this study that what distinguishes it from previous research is the defense of the Sula language in the Sula student communit0079x , the object of which is the Sula students in young generation of sula speaker, the form of language in communication of Sula students who use the Sula regional language in the majority community of Ternate and the research location.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Sociolinguistic Understanding

Sociolinguistics is the study of society and language, how people are able to master a language as a form of communication between fellow users. Before discussing about sociolinguistics, we need to know what sociolinguistics is. Sociolinguistics has two meanings, namely social and linguistic, sociology is a science that discusses various aspects of the life of individuals with group relationships in society, the way they adapt

to their respective environments. While linguistics is a branch of science that studies language. The sound that is issued has a meaning that can be understood by each individual

According to the definition of Ohoiwutun in sociolinguistics (1997), the interdisciplinary nature of sociolinguistics seeks to explain the human ability to use language rules appropriately in various situations. Abdul Chaer and Leonia Agustina in the book *Sociolinguistics: Initial Introduction* (1995), say that sociolinguistics deals with the details of actual language use, such as descriptions of patterns of language use or dialect in a particular culture, the choice of language use or certain dialects made by the speaker. Janet Holmes in *An introduction to sociolinguistics* (1995), wrote "Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society".

Language in sociolinguistics is not only seen in the form of language spoken by a group of people, but as a form of part of culture in a particular society that is able to introduce an identity from a region of different societies. The existence of a language is not only about someone who is able to speak correctly but something that is said by someone who can be well received in social interactions in society.

1.7.2 Bilingualism

Regions with different levels of language use and have language variations, language dialects, and codes of language, make groups of language users and Indonesians have to choose the use of the first language and second language, the first language is the regional language and the second language is preferred language used

daily to help communicate with people who have different regional languages. This is what is called a bilingual community that uses more than one language.

Talking about bilingualism society is also due to the factor of a place or area with a multilingual society. Such a society occurs because several ethnic groups join the community, so that from an ethnic perspective it can be said as a pluralistic society (Sumarsono and Paina Partana, 2004:76). With bilingualism, the occurrence of diversity is influenced by several factors such as migration or population displacement which causes linguistic problems, then federation, namely the unification of various ethnicities under political control, and the last factor is the boundary area, namely the border area (Sumarsono and Paina Partana, 2004: 180). -184) the development of a language in society so that it becomes a bilingualism society where the community is able to use the language well. According to Abdul.Syukur Ibrahim, the words of a child whose parents are Italian in Britain. The children even speak Italian at home to their parents and at school he will use full English at school. (Abdul.Syukur Ibrahim, 1995:181).

1.7.3 Language Maintenance

language shift arises as a result of defense, and also defense arises due to a shift in these two things that are related in sociolinguistic studies. The occurrence of language maintenance factors is due to the people's love for a culture and habits that cannot be separated from their love of cultivating and preserving with efforts and hopes so that language and culture extinction will not occur. Meanwhile, shifting is a community habit that is no longer carried out when changing environments or immigrating to a place from the point of view of culture and language.

Language maintenance occurs in a language community that still continues to use its language in the areas of language use that are usually traditionally controlled by speakers of that language. The study of language maintenance usually leads to a relationship between changes or stability that occurs in language habits and the ongoing psychological, social, and cultural processes when different language communities relate to one another (Herawati, 2010:1).

Language maintenance refers simply to the preservation by a speech community of its native language from generation to generation. Preservation implies that the language change only by small degrees in the short run owing to internal developments and/or the language, the phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, and core lexicon remain relatively intact. (Winford, 2003)

In general, Fasold (1984) defines retention as a decision to continue the collective use of a language by a community that has used that language before. Awareness to consistently use the local language is certainly not easy. Considering this language defense effort will intersect with bilingualism. In almost every corner of the world today, people have unknowingly become a bilingual society.

The possibility of language protection issues, people who can not use the local language due to an environmental problem that affects and requires the community to determine the choice of language spoken as an interaction, can be seen by the immigration community in an area using two languages (bilingual) to build communication in social society as in the function of language to know each other, to greet each other and respect that maintains intimacy. But then when the language is

spoken only to fellow speakers who are used in certain situations, then language defense occurs when most of the speakers of the local language are in a loyal group of local speakers who always use.

1.7.4 Factor Language maintenance

There are several factors that explain why language maintenance occurs in monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual communities. These factors include the following (Jendra, 2010-144)

1. Larger Number Of Speakers

In a community where several groups of speakers who speak different languages live, the group with more speakers has a better chance of retaining the language. In other words, fewer speakers have to face more challenges.

2. Concentration Of Life

In the case of immigrants, when groups of immigrants live together in one place (concentration) the chance of retaining the language is better than if immigrants live apart from each other (separation/isolation). Being surrounded by speakers of different languages can influence the speech community to switch to the language spoken by the people around them, especially when they speak a language with better economic and political value.

3. Cultural Identity And Pride

Even though the number is small, a group of speakers of a language can successfully defend its language if it is considered to be closely related to the culture. When language and culture are related, speakers often believe that language is an important cultural identity. With such beliefs, speakers have their own pride in using the language. This turn prompted them to defend it

4. Better economic conditions

Many poor immigrants in their new lands perceive their language to be related to their low economic condition. while immigrants with good economic conditions may believe that their luck is also due to the language they speak. Many reports say that people who study English believe that if they can speak the language, they have a better chance of getting a better job. As this promise of the English economy continues to be reliable, it will support tongue-in-cheek

1.7.5 Language Maintenance Strategy

As we know that throughout Indonesia, there are various regional languages with different forms, dialects, and meanings, one of which is Sula language which is among the majority people of Ternate where the languages used are regional languages and Ternate Malay, the defense of a language requires a language defense strategy, so as not to trigger a language shift, a minority group or community seeks to build a defense strategy

as stated by Sumarsono (1993) internal strategy is divided into six, namely:

1. Concentration of Language Speakers can only survive if there are still speakers who use it. This is obvious and unavoidable. For minority languages who live in a society dominated by the majority language, what is important is that the speakers are concentrated in doing verbal interaction in their mother tongue. Density is one of the elements between residents. The availability of jobs also affects the concentration of speakers in an area. In internal activities, a group does not need to involve people outside the group. Such concentration of speakers is advantageous for the maintenance of a language . The language has a very large opportunity to be used by its speakers (Sumarsono: 1993).
2. Continuity of Mother Language Transfer In general, a speaker is not a monolingual, but a bilingual because many of them master another language (B2), even though this ability is only able to speak a little bit. Native speakers of B1 acquire and use B2 because of a pragmatic need, namely for the sake of employment or economic relations. Thus, it can be said that the motivation underlying the acquisition and use of B2 is instrumental motivation, not integrative motivation. Such conditions are certainly very beneficial in the process of maintaining a language. Because their children do not have to become bilingual at a young age so language retention can continue. The process of transferring B1 even though it was carried out subconsciously to the next generation, is a clear manifestation of the loyalty of the older generation to B1. This behavior is an important factor in maintaining and preserving the language, so that it is not displaced by the language of the majority. This defense is getting

stronger because it is supported by the absence of the need to transfer other languages, especially B2 to their children (Sumarsono: 1993).

3. Loyalty to regional Language Language as a symbol of the identity of the group or group that owns it. The process of transferring language to the next generation clearly illustrates the loyalty of the older generation to their language. Loyalty or loyalty to B1 becomes clearer when the speaker explains the reasons underlying the transfer of B1. If the older generation transfers B1 to the younger generation with different ways of expressing it. This greatly affects the defense of a language. In addition, the younger generation must also have a high awareness of the use of B1 in accordance with the proportions. That is, the younger generation must know when to use B1 and when to use B2 (Sumarsono: 1993).
4. Language Reservations of the Young Group The said young group is at most 21 years old and unmarried. At least they all went to school. In the process of maintaining language, it is very necessary the role of parents on the behavior or language attitudes of their children because these 12 children have been contaminated with the acquisition of B2 at school, as well as
5. In association with friends. B2 acquisition is what is meant by language repertoire. Control by young people can affect the maintenance of B1. If the young group uses B2 only as an instrumental, for example in the context of finding or working relationships, it means that the young group still has an inner bond with their B1 language. Such conditions can affect the maintenance of B1 in the longer term (Sumarsono: 1993).

6. Young People's Language Attitudes For the sake of language preservation, young people must have a positive attitude towards their B1. They must have loyalty to the use of their mother tongue by placing it in the right position although it is possible that they need another language. The language attitude of a speaker of a language cannot be observed empirically. Attitudes concerning the mind can be predicted from actions and behavior. The language attitude of the young group is expected to be wider than that of the older group (Sumarsono: 1993).
7. Guyup In the use of language by bilinguals, the choice of which language to use in certain situations is an interesting study. In this study, the use of language related to language choice is limited to the realm of neighboring families, religious education (religion domain), transactions and government (Sumarsono: 1993).

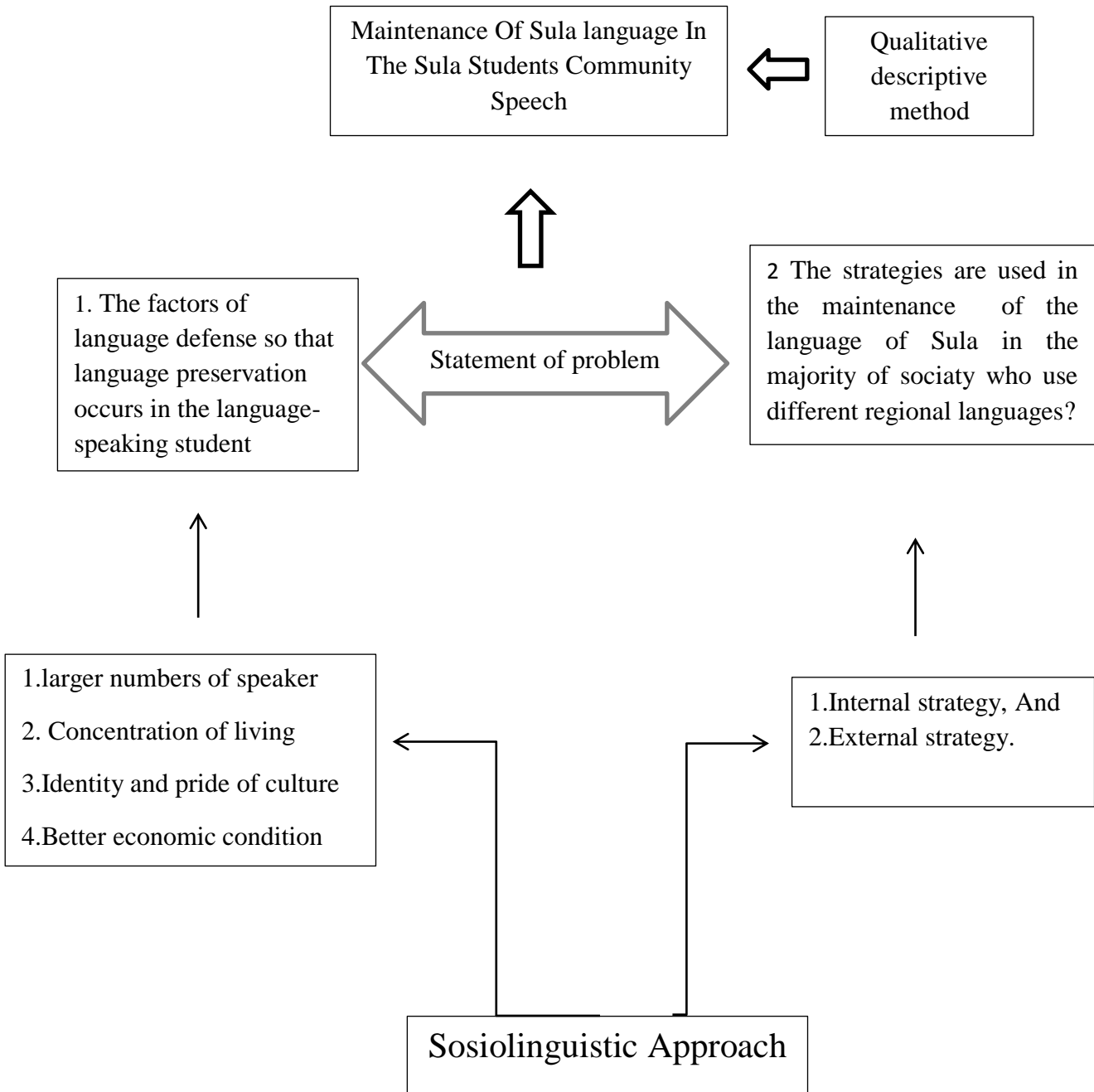
It can be seen that the existence of a language survives due to certain factors that make the language can be maintained in groups of people who speak that language both inside and outside the area. According to Sumarsono (1993: 125) that classified as external factors (1) the environment of the older generation, (2) the environment of the younger generation, (3) the attitude or behavior of the majority community.

1. The Young Generation Environment The development of language attitudes from the older generation to the younger generation is also a supporting factor in maintaining it if the younger generation does not have feelings of prestige, shame, and so on in using BI (original language). On the other hand, if the younger generation begins to replace their mother tongue (BI) with another

foreign language on the grounds that they do not master BI, it means that the original language is starting to shift. Language shifts that occur continuously will result in the extinction of BI (Sumarsono, 1993: 125).

2. The attitude or behavior of the majority community The attitude or behavior of the majority community will support the defense of minority languages if they have a positive attitude, namely an attitude of tolerance in accommodation as a motivation for integration. They must be able to use social language use, namely when, use BI, and B2. So, an attitude of tolerance means that people who speak minority languages are free from the obligation to use the minority language, but may still use their own language.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



1.9 Research of Method

The method used by the researcher is a qualitative descriptive method. according to Sugiyono (2005) descriptive method to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make conclusions. and qualitative methods to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning Sugiyono (2011:14) qualitative research methods according to Basrowi and Suwandi (2008:20) qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or forms of calculation other. Some of the data can be quantitative, but the analysis is qualitative. related to qualitative descriptive Sugiyono (2016: 9) qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument of data collection techniques carried out by triangulation (combined) , data analysis is inductive/qualitative . Qualitative descriptive methods are used by researchers because this method helps researchers to prove an event in the field about the existence of a language used by minority communities then add insight to researchers with unknown phenomena and solve a problem found in research, and can observe directly the events that are done by students in using sula language.

1.9.1 Research Of Location

Research location as the first step of the research process that will take place where the researcher determines the research location as a place to find the findings. The place of research in Gambesi Village, precisely in the Sula dormitory as a gathering place for youth and Sula students, the researchers chose the location and place because

it was a match for the title that was appointed by researchers who wanted to know about the existence of defense in a group or organization of Sula students.

1.9.2 Population And Sample

1.9.2.1 Population

Population is a technique where researchers can determine how many groups live in an area from the total number in a community group or organization , the population that will be taken by researchers is the number of Sula students who occupy the Sula dormitory and are included in the HPMS organization as many as 48 people. According to Widiyanto (2010: 5), the population is a group or collection of objects or objects that will be generalized from the research results . The sample is the part taken from the population where after doing the research the whole data is taken only part of the object or purpose in the study, which can be said the sample is the sum of the overall population of the population occupying the area.

1.9.2.2 Sample

The sample will be taken from students who are active and passive in using the Sula language from the Sula archipelago and join the Sula student community. The sample taken by the researcher was 10 people in the hpms organization to represent and support research on the defense of the sula language

Sugiyono (2005:91) sample is part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. This sampling is done if the research has a large population and has limitations in the implementation of the study. The criteria for taking this sample must

be truly representative, so that the data taken can represent the entire existing population.

1.9.3 Data And Data Sources

Researchers use data taken directly from objects or sources called primary and secondary data whose data sources are taken from a group of people, namely, direct data from respondents, data from direct interviews, and location survey data. According to Danang Sunyoto (2013:21). Primary data is the original data collected by the researcher himself to answer his research specifically. While secondary data is data taken from sources to support and strengthen a research with theories, namely from the internet and journals.

1.9.4 Technique Of Collecting Data

Data collection technique that I use is to conduct a site survey and evaluation of the research to be studied using quantitative qualitative methods, namely direct observation, preparing questionnaires, interviewing, recording voices, and recording information from research results.

- a. Before conducting research, it is important for researchers to make direct observations, there are two stages, subject and object observations. Subject observation, namely, observation in determining an organizational group or community to be made observations while object observation is a social condition that occurs in an organization or society that raises problems to be examined as research material in which there is an interview process.

- b. Interview, is the ongoing process of a research activity in finding solutions to problems found by researchers to get results that match the formulation of the problem. The interview process contained informants and respondents. The informant is a researcher who makes observations of his research that raises several questions with light conversation in communication used daily, the informant wants to know the results of his research in the field so that the conversation used by the informant must be easy to understand and avoid awkwardness. Then the respondent, the questions given by the informant will be answered by the respondent or resource person who has been determined by the informant as many as 10 respondents to get the desired result, the interview process takes place where the informant gives questions to the respondent at random.

According to Gulo, written guidelines about interviews, or observations, or a list of questions, which are prepared to obtain information results, the instrument is called observation guidelines, interview guidelines, questionnaires or documentaries according to the method used (Gulo, 2000).

- c. Audio recording techniques to obtain notes from interviews, audio recording techniques assist researchers when recording information that can be heard back
- d. (playback) in analyzing data recorded from respondents. If you do not use the audio recording technique, the researcher cannot collect data optimally as desired.

- e. Ongoing interviews and to obtain results in research, there is a technique of listening to information from the data heard, this technique helps researchers to process the data obtained from observations during the interview process between informants and respondents. This technique is a way of obtaining data in research simultaneously with SBLC. , see free to engage in conversation . Sudaryanto (2015: 204-205). When a conversation during an interview, the informant is involved in communicating with the informant so that the results are found

- f. Questioners, in the research material prepared by the researcher are several questions that will be given by the respondent, the questionnaire helps solve a problem that exists in the organization or society. The questionnaire that is made must be related to the formulation of the problem, namely about language defense on factors and defense strategies, the questionnaire is given to all members of the organization to be filled so that researchers can find out the total number of communities to support the population and to solve the problem formulation on the title of maintaining the sula language in the sula student community (HPMS), namely the factors of maintaining the sula language and the strategy of maintaining the sula language

According to Sugiyono (2018: 2019) questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of written statements or questions to respondents to answer. Questionnaires become a supporting part in research to become additional data for research. Questionnaires are given. The questionnaire used by the researcher is a

closed questionnaire that uses a choice of answers "yes" or "no", this technique is very effective because respondents can provide answers (✓) the researcher uses this technique This is additional data. Questionnaires are included in quantitative research methods but this technique is used by researchers because certain things such as quantitative techniques support data from qualitative in points according to (Mahsun, 2005: 233-234), namely:

1. Development of qualitative data analysis and use of such data to a certain extent as needed;
2. The nature of quantitative data is rigid and not yet meaningful, so when it is used it must be done flexibly and meaningfully, as desired in the rules of qualitative research.
3. The use of quantitative data at the same time sharpens the qualitative analysis itself.

g. Recording Information

The technique of recording when the interview takes place between the informant and the respondent is by noting the important parts of the information obtained after interacting with the respondent, the technique of recording is divided into two parts, the initial technique and the final technique,

1. The initial technique is to carry out conversations from the question and answer process with light conversations with respondents and then record the audio data obtained, this technique was carried out by 10 respondents, from the audio recordings the researchers recorded the

keywords obtained from the recording, then communicated using sala language. in the dormitory, it is recorded at random conversations, when the data is still raw, then it is sorted based on the data needed by the researcher.

2. The final technique is processed on the questionnaire distributed by the researcher to the respondents, from the data collected the researcher can record and analyze the questions that answer the language defense factors and language defense strategies in each HPMS member.

1.9.5 Technique Of Analysis Data

In data analysis techniques where researchers can sort, describe, describe, on the problems found, therefore it is necessary to have research techniques in the field so that they can be analyzed to find the results desired by researchers, the techniques are direct observation, interviews, recording audio, listening to information, questioning, and recording information. Then from these techniques to achieve a research that clearly requires data analysis, namely, transcribing, interpreting, analyzing, then drawing conclusions. Qualitative research is more concerned with the process side of things. This is caused by the relationship of the parts being studied will be much clearer when observed in the process (Moleng, 2013: 11-12).

According to Bogdan (in Sugiyono, 2012: 332) states that: Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of the to enable you present what you have discovered to others. Data analysis is the process of

systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they can be easily understood and can be informed to others.

1.9.5.1 Transcribe

Transcribe from a series of questions which will later result from questions in interviews, as well as questionnaires will be collected in small copies, then the results will be taken and will be clarified in the answers to the problem formulations examined in the field.

1.9.5.2 Interpretation And Analysis Data

Interpretation and analysis Data analysis is a stage of organizing data according to certain patterns, categories, and descriptive units. While interpretation is the process of giving meaning and significance to the analysis carried out, explaining descriptive patterns, looking for relationships and interrelationships between existing data descriptions (Barnsley & Ellis, 1992).

The results found in the study will be analyzed based on the data obtained in the field and clarify the answers from the respondents, then explain the results of the research and the problems studied.

1.9.5.3 Conclusion

Conclusion, the research results found in the field later using qualitative descriptive methods with the instrument being the researcher himself and the supporting instrument is a questionnaire, later the results found in the interview if they do not meet

the desired data, the research will use a questionnaire technique to support the data. from interviews that are not clear. The results are combined and then described based on the research results found in the field.