

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Hornby (1989: 780) presents that methodology is a set of method used in doing something. Research methodology, the term used by Eichelber (1989: 4), is a set of methods used or applied in doing a research starting from the beginning until the end of a study. Research methodology explains the way the research is carried out starting from the designing until the reporting of a research or study in a form of a scientific writing, such as thesis, dissertation, or any other kinds of scientific writing.

Based on the theories above, the set of method the writer applies in this study covers research design, informants, research location, types and sources of data, research instrument, method and techniques of data compilation, method and techniques of data analysis, and method and techniques of reporting the result of data analysis. Each set of research methodology is explained in the detail below.

3.1 Types of Research

Research design is the overall plan for carrying out a research study. Its purpose is to guide the researcher in conducting the strongest and most efficient structure to provide the most useful data to answer the research question(s). A poorly designed research study produces results containing many flaws and consequently little practical use (Perry, 2005: 71). This study applied descriptive method. Based on this theory the writer studies about “A Study ob Subject-Adjective/Verb Agreement in Abui Language. This study belongs to qualitative.

3.2 Informants

Qualification to be an informant. (1) The informant must be a native speaker of the language. (2) The informant must have good organs of speech. (3) The informant must be between the ages of 20-50 years old. (4) The minimum level of education of the informant should be elementary school or junior high school. (5) The informant must be healthy, friendly, polite, patient and communicative. (6) The informant must be bilingual. Based on the 6th criterias of the informant above, here in this study the writer chose the native speakers of Abui Language in Takalelang village-North Central Alor Subdistrict (District of Alor Tengah Utara) Alor Regency.

3.3 Research Location

Research location of this study is Alor Regency. So, in obtaining the data, the writer chose Takalelang village as the research location. The reason was the village is the writer's village and she lives there. It was easy to conduct the research and the writer knows well the quality of the informants. The writer also has good personal relationship with the informants chosen in the writer's village.

3.4 Types and Sources of Data

The types of data in this study were primary, oral and qualitative. Primary data were obtained directly from the informants. The data were in form of oral translation of the elicitation sentences given by the informants. The oral translation was written down by the writer and then they were typed. Qualitative data is the

data that is meaningful in giving information about linguistic facts especially Subject-Adjective/Subject Verb Agreement in Abui Language. The source of data was informants. Here the writer chose three informants that fulfill the criteria that have been stated before.

3.5 Research Instrument

There are several instruments used in collecting the data, like interview, elicitation, observation, etc. (Perry, 2005: 122 - 129). In this study the writer asked the informants to translate the Indonesian sentences that has been prepared in Indonesia Language into Abui Language.

3.6 Method and Techniques of Data Compilation

In gathering the data, the writer follows the method and techniques of data compilation as shown below.

1. The writer asked the recommendation letter from the Head of English Education Study Program and the Dean of FKIP for having their recommendation to do the research.
2. The writer prepared the elicitation sentences in Bahasa Indonesia to be asked to the informants.
3. The informants were asked to translate the elicitation sentences in Bahasa Indonesia into Abui Language.
4. The writer wrote the answers in translating the sentences into Abui Language.
5. The writer collected the answers of the informants.

3.7 Method and Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis is one set of methods in doing a study. It is specified into the following techniques.

1. Writing down the data spoken by the informan.
2. Confirming the writing and the meaning of the data with the informans.
3. Reading the data of Abui Language.
4. Translating the Abui Language sentences into English by gloss. So the writer knows the lexical meaning of the words.
5. Translating the Abui Language sentences into English pragmatically.
6. Classifying the words based on their forms of morphological Subject-Adjective/Subject-Verb Agreement in Abui Language.
7. Describing and explaining Subject-Adjective/Subject-Verb Agreement in Abui Language.

3.8 Method and Techniques of Reporting the Result of Data Analysis

Reporting the result of the data analysis in a scientific academic writing can be technically presented in formal and informal. Formal presentation is in form of figures, graphics, tables or diagrams. Informal presentation is in form of narative expalanation and verbal description (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145). Based on that theory in this study, the presentation of the result of this study is in form of formal and informal, because in this research the writer presents Subject Adjective/Subject Verb Agreement in Abui Language by using tables and verbal narative description.