

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Methodology is a set of methods used in doing something (Hornby, 1989:780). Research methodology is a set of methods applied in doing research starting from the beginning until the end of a study. Research methodology explains the ways the research is carried out starting from the design until the reporting of the research of study in a form of a scientific writing, called a thesis in this study.

In this chapter, the writer discusses the following topics: kinds of research, informants, research location, research instrument, data compilation, data analysis, and reporting the result of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Kinds of Research**

This study belongs to qualitative. Qualitative research is characterized by the verbal description of its data. It works to uncover information from information research samples (Perry, 2005:75). Based on the characteristic of problems, the essence of this study subject, the writer used the descriptive method in this research to obtain and describe qualitatively the information or data obtained.

#### **3.2 Informants**

To get the data for this study, the writer chose three informants. The informants are the group of people from whom a researcher obtains the data. There are some criteria applied in choosing the informants as modified by Erom (2011:

33) from Faizal and Spradley. (1) An informant has to be a native speaker of the language investigated, and here in this case Bahasa Wewewa. (2) An informant can be a man or a woman having the age of at least forty. At such an age an informant has enough skills and knowledge in language and culture of Wewewa. (3) An informant has to be healthy, having complete organs of speech. Having good health and complete organs of speech an informant can inform many things dealing topic of this study. (4) An informant has to be sufficient in the knowledge and skill of using Bahasa Wewewa and practice Wewewa culture. (5) The informant has to be friendly and hospitable. (6) The informants can work together with the researcher or the writer. (7) The informants can speak both Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Wewewa, because the interview is carried out in Bahasa Indonesia.

### **3.3 Research Location and Time**

Research location is a place where research is conducted. It includes a village, town, city, or organization, like individuals, families, groups, or societies. The location of this research is Sumba Barat Daya Regency, especially in Wewewa Subdistrict. In this study, the writer chose Palla Village for the place of this research. The writer chose this village because he wants to analyze his tradition ceremony especially in Patane Discourse practiced by Wewewa people.

### **3.4 Research Instrument**

Research instruments are the devices used in obtaining or collecting the data. Research instrument devices, in general, include questionnaires (close and open form) and tests (Perry, 2005:122 – 129). Research instruments used to obtain the

data in this study the discourse of *Patane*. It is the prayer spoken out by the narrator and answered by all the audiences. It is full of metaphorical expressions. It was recorded.

### **3.5 Methods and Techniques of Data Compilation**

Data compilation is one set of methods in conducting this study. It is specified into some techniques to be more operational. The techniques in detail are presented in the following.

#### **1. Preparation of the Research**

- a. Asking recommendation letter from the Head of English Education Study Program of the Teacher Training and Educational Sciences Faculty of Widya Mandira Catholic University, Kupang.
- b. Asking recommendation from the Dean of the Teacher Training and Educational Sciences Faculty of Widya Mandira Catholic University, Kupang.
- c. Asking permission from Kesbangpol and sub-district of researched place.

#### **2. Administering the Research**

- a. The writer interviewed the informants confirming some information about *Patane*, especially by using the metaphors.
- b. Recorded the discourse of *Patane* spoken out by the narrator or puppeteer.

### 3. Collecting the Data

- a. The researcher replayed the recorder to transcribe the discourse of *Patane* of Wewewa Language. This was intended to put the data in a written form.
- b. The writer transcribed the recorded discourse of *Patane*. It was done so as to directly and immediately confirm the spelling of the data.
- c. The writer translated the discourse of *Patane* and the metaphors into English by glossing and idiomatic gloss. English is the language used to write down this research.

#### 3.6 Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis is also one set of methods in doing the study. It is specified into some techniques. Such techniques are presented below:

1. The writer rechecked the translation of the discourse of *Patane* that was transcribed into English to confirm.
2. The writer rechecked the selection of the metaphors existing in the discourse of *Patane* to confirm.
3. The writer listed all the metaphors selected from the discourse of *Patane*.
4. The writer translated all the metaphors listed in English in the way of gloss. It was intended to know the equivalency of the lexical meaning of the words constructing a metaphor in the discourse of *Patane*.
5. The writer translated the metaphorical expressions having been listed and translated in the way of idiomatic gloss into English. It was intended to see the

real meaning of the metaphors of Wewewa Language existing in the discourse of *Patane* in English.

6. The writer interpreted and described the cultural imagery of Wewewa Language speakers that base the existence of those metaphors in the discourse of *Patane*.
7. The writer concluded the analysis to be the finding of this study.

### **3.7 Methods and Techniques of Reporting the Result of the Study**

Reporting the result of the data analysis is one set of method in doing the research. Reporting the result of the data analysis in a scientific academic writing can be technically presented in formal, informal, or combination of the two ways, Sudaryanto (in Kletus, 2016: 113). Presenting informally is done in forms of narrative explanation and verbal description. Presenting the data formally is in diagram, tables, etc. Presenting the data in this study is in informal form.