CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss the following topics: research design, respondents, instrument, procedure of data compilation, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Based on the objective of the study that is to identify and to describe the morphological process of subject-verb agreement in Baunuba Dialect, the writer decided to employ the Descriptive Qualitative Method. It is used (1) to collect detailed factual information that describes existing phenomena, (2) to identify problems or justify current condition and practices.

Regarding this study, the writer collected information about identifying and describing the morphological process of subject-verb agreement in Baunuba Dialect. Then the writer identified and described the patterns of this process.

3.2. Research Informant

Three native speakers of Baunuba Dialect were chosen purposively as informants. The choice was based on the consideration that they fulfilled the criteria of informant. The informants should be bilinguel. They are able to speak Bahasa Indonesia and Dawan. The informants should fulfil the following criteria below:

- Competence

  They should have much knowledge of both language and cultural background and should be accepted in the society. These are aimed to obtain accurate data collected.

- The sex is female

  This is aimed at convenient of having contact with the informants.

- The age is thirty or above.

  This age level is sufficient for the informants language maturity. Besides, their cultural competence is also considered deep.

- Education at least elementary school

  The informants with at this level of education, are considered to be able to understand linguistics terms and to give the required data for this research. Since most of the informants cannot communicate in English and it is hard to find appropriate linguistics terms in the Dawan language, the writer used Indonesian language, as the medium to obtain the language data. Consequently, the instruments of this research were made in Indonesian language aimed at helping the informants to give the data expected without working a lot.

- They should be in good health, have clear voice, communicative and ready to give required information. Without these criteria, the writer certainly can not obtain the language data.

3.3. Research Location

Baunuba is the research location, a district located in Souththern Belu (north of Malaka regency), subdistrict of Laenmane of Malaka regency. Baunuba is bordered on the north by the Boas village, south Baunuba bordering by Lo'oneke village, east of Baunuba village bordering by Koloweuk village, west of Baunuba bordering by Nurobo. The majority religion in the village of Baunuba is Catholic.

3.4. Research Instrument

The instrument that the writer used in gathering the needed data was sentence translation. In sentence translation, the writer asked the informants to translate the sentences that had been prepared in Indonesian language into Dawan language. The list of sentences can be seen on appendices.

3.5. The Procedures of Data Gathering

In compiling the data the writer used the steps, as presented in the following:

1. The writer asked letter of recommendation from the Dean of the Teacher Training and Faculty.

2. The writer prepared the questionnaire to be asked to the respondents.

3. The writer asked the respondents to translate the sentence into Baunuba dialect of Dawan language.

3.6. Method and Techniques of Data Analysis

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

1. Reading the data of Dawan Language words written by the informants.

2. Translating the Dawan Language words into English by using gloss. So the writer knows the lexical meaning of the words.

3. Classifying the words based on their forms of morphological process of subject-predicate agreement in Dawan Language.

4. Describing and explaining the each kind of morphological process of subject-verb agreement in Dawan Language.

3.7 Method and Techniques of Reporting the Result of Data Analysis

Reporting the result of the data analysis in the scientifict academic writing can be technically presented in formal and infomal. Formal presentation is in form of figures, graphics, tables or diagrams. Informal presentation is in form of narataive 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 need to present the morphological process of subject-verb agreement in Dawan Language by using tables and verbal narative description.