

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents method of investigation which is divided into four subsections: research type, informants, research location and time, research instrument and steps of data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

Since the aim of this study was to analyze English language and Lio language in compound sentence, the writer uses qualitative research. Qualitative research presented the data and research in the form of qualitative description. Analysis of this type was done with words to describe conclusions, so the qualitative study obtained the descriptive data either spoken or written. In this study, the writer described and analyzed the terms on compound sentence of Lio language and English language after that the writer contrasted both of them.

3.2 Informants

a. Population.

Sugiyono (2011:117)states that the population is a generalization that consist of object or subject who has quality and characteristics that is decide by research to be learned and then make a conclusion. The population of this research was all people living in Lio especially in Detusoko subdistrict of Ende District. It meant the people that live in Ndito village.

b. Sample.

Sample is the source from which data are drawn to answer the research question and to test any hypothesis that might be made (Perry, 2005: 55). The writer only chose one informant because the writer was a native speaker. He/she should meet the following criteria. (1) He/she were bilingualists (able to speak Indonesian language and Lio language). (2) He/she could be a man or a woman having the age of at least twenty five. (3) He/she would be healthy. (4) He/she would be sufficient in knowledge of language investigated.

3.3 Research Location and Time

The data of this study would be divided from two different sources. They were open interview and written documents. The open interview was carried out in Ndito village of Detusoko Subdistrict of Ende District. The written documents were obtained through library research.

3.4 Research Instruments

In this study the writer divided research instruments into two different sources. They were open interview and documents.

a. Open Interview

In this activity, the writer interviewed the informant about unforgettable moment. It would be told in Lio language and the writer recorded it, after that the writer translated it into English.

b. Documents

The writer prepared two folktales. They were Kelimutu and Ine Pare in Lio language.

They would be examined in order to find out compound sentence of Lio Language.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

There were several steps of data analysis as presented below:

1. The writer identified the compound sentences of Lio Language obtained from the open interview and the folktales.
2. The writer translated the compound sentences into English.
3. The writer contrasted the compound sentence between Lio language and English and found out the differences and the similarities of Lio language and English on compound sentence.

3.6 Methods of Reporting the result of Data Analysis

Reporting the result of the data analysis is one set of method in doing research. Quantitative studies usually present the data in formal and informal forms whereas qualitative studies present the data in informal. Formal presentation is in form of tables, diagram, formula, statistics, and other kinds of quantification. Informal presentation is form of verbal explanation or verbal description of the data. In this study the writer used informal form to present the data analysis.