

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer will explain research design, informants, research locations, research instruments, and data analysis techniques.

3.1. Research Design

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. It means that the research is concerned the data with the process, meaning and understanding through words, in the form of written or spoken words from participants. This qualitative approach aims to obtain complete information about the compound word in Bajawa language. In the type of this research utilize discussion, documents analysis, interviewing and recording.

3.2. Informants

Informants of this study includes 6 local people, consisting of 3 women and 3 men aged 35-70 years as the informants of this study. Informants are people who have lived there for a long time, can use Indonesian language well (reading and writing). They are physically and mentally healthy, and have a functioning organ of speech.

3.3. Location of the Research

The research was conducted in Turekisa Village, Golewa Barat sub-district, Ngada Regency, and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). This research location is

approximately 7 km from Bajawa city as the capital of the Ngada district. About Bajawa language ("bha jawa" in the original speech) is a language used in one region of the island of Flores, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Bajawa language, is the language that used in almost all areas of Ngada District, especially in the following areas: Aimere, Bajawa, So'a, Golewa, Golewa Selatan, Golewa Barat, Jerebu'u and Inerie sub-districts. The native speakers of Bajawa are the Bajawa ethnic. Bajawa language belongs to the Austronesian language family. Bajawa speakers make up more than 60% of Ngada's population according to 2014 statistics. Ngada District borders two different districts: in the west borders with Manggarai District and Nagekeo District to the east.

3.4. Research Instruments

The writer collected the data by conducting elicitation task, interviews, and documentation directly with the local community members.

3.4.1. Elicitation Task

Elicitation task is a task that requires a participant to produce some form of language, in written form. In this part, the researcher gave a list of word of Indonesian language to the informants to elicit the target language, namely Bajawa Language. The list given contains single words (1 word only) and plural words (2 words or more), and some are given in the form of expressions in Indonesian. The answers given by the informants in witten form. Then based on the answers given by the informant, the researcher analyzed further.

3.4.2. Interview

The second step in the data collection method was the interview. An interview is a conversation between two or more people that occurs between the interviewer and the informants. The purpose of the interview is to get correct information from reliable sources. Interviews were conducted by asking several questions to informants. The researcher conducted interviews. The researcher asked the questions about the meaning of words that the researcher got from elicitation activities, because there were some words that were not understood by the researcher.

- 1) firstly, the researcher conducted interviews with the informants.
- 2) Secondly, researcher asked the meaning of each word obtained from the elicitation activity.
- 3) Thirdly, researcher classified the results of the interview containing the compound words.

3.4.3. Documentation

Documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, pictures, reports, video, music and other sources that can support this research. Based on the explanation above, the writer used two methods to document the data. First, the writer recorded a video and chose one person as a sample for collecting data. Second, the writer took pictures during the interview process to support the research results. To make it easier for informants to provide the data needed, the author provided a list of words and expression in Indonesian to be translated into the target language, Bajawa Language.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the systematic study and organization of interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials collected by the writer.

3.5.1. Coding

The first step in qualitative data analysis is coding. Coding (or labeling) is the process of creating and assigning codes to categorize additional data. In coding focused on the process of labeling and grouping data types to make them more manageable and valid. Besides, the writer uses a hybrid approach, which combines two approaches, namely deductive and inductive. Therefore, to adopt a mixed approach, the writer starts analyzing with a series of codes, where the deductive approach adds new codes and the inductive approach analyzes the data. In this step, there are two stages of coding, namely the initial coding stage and the coding stage line by line in collecting data.

3.5.2. Data Selection

The second step in data analysis is data selection. Data selection means selecting, focusing on the relevant data and summarizing it. In this step, the writer collects data from interviews with the informants. After that, the writer analyzes and reduces the relevant data.

3.5.3. Data Display

The third step in data analysis is data presentation, namely the compilation of a set of data in a systematic and easy-to-understand manner, thus providing the possibility to draw conclusions. The form of presentation of qualitative data can be in the form of tables and lists; participant voices become important data in this study; graphics and

pictures; and field notes or observations. Therefore, with this presentation, the data will later be organized and arranged in a relationship pattern so that it is easier to understand

3.5.4. Drawing Conclusion

In the final stage of data analysis, conclusions are drawn. Here, the writer begins to dig for data. The writer checks all entries with the same code, aggregates them into categories, and finds a relationship between the categories. Finally, the writer can obtain research results and conclusion.