

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used a qualitative-descriptive approach. This qualitative approach aims to obtain complete information about the compound nouns in Bunak language.

3.2 Informants

Subjects in qualitative research are called informants. A research informant (resource person) is someone who has information about the object to be studied. Based on the description above, the requirements that must be met to become an informant are, eight (8) native Bunak speakers, adult men or women (25-60 years), minimum elementary school education, not using another language for too long, no leaving the language for too long, not leaving the area of origin for too long, having no spiritual defects, being willing to become an informant and having sufficient time, being open, patient, friendly, and not easily offended.

3.3 Location of the Research

The research was conducted in Duarato Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency, and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT).

3.4 Research Instruments

The writer collects data by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation directly with the local community. Below there are some explanations of the statement above.

3.4.1 Observation

In this research, the writer did observation directly in the research location, by observing the environmental conditions, the behavior of native speakers, the targeted several informants who meet the criteria, and observing the language style.

3.4.2 Interview

The second step in the data collection method is the interview. Based on the explanation above, in this section the writer explains in outline the topics that was discussed, a list of questions in the form of compound nouns.

3.4.3 Documentation

The third step in the data collection methodology is documentation. Documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of pictures, and lists of tables that can support this research.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

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

1. Listing expression of Bunak.

The first step, the writer makes a list expression of compound nouns in the Bunak language.

2. The expression translating of compound noun in Bunak (glossing).

The second step, the writer translated compound noun, word by word in Bunak language.

3. Translate idiomatical

Third, the writer translates compound noun in Bunak idiomatically.

4. Grouping compound nouns

Fourth, the writer groups compound nouns in the Bunak language based on the types of component categories.

5. Identification the morphological structure of compound nouns

fifth, the writer identifies the morphological structure of compound nouns in Bunak language.

6. Drawing conclusion

The last step, the writer drawing a conclusion.