

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods which will be used in conducting this study are components of method developed from Eichebelger (1989: 240, 245-251). They are research design, informants, research location and time, types and source of data, research instruments, data compilation, data analysis, and reporting the result of the data analysis. Those methods are explained in the detail below.

3.1 Types of Research

This study belongs to qualitative research. Qualitative research is characterized by verbal description of its data. This study also belongs to descriptive research. The purpose of descriptive research is to estimate the nature and degree of existing conditions (Eichelberger, 1989: 170). The primary concern of the study was to investigate the addressing terms of Bunaq Language spoken by people in Makir village of Belu Regency.

3.2 Informants

To obtain the data for this study, the writer chose three informants with some qualification and criteria. There were some criteria applied in choosing the informants as modified from Faisal and Spradley by Erom (2018: 93). (1) An informant has to a native speaker of Bunaq dialect of Bunaq Language. (2) An informant can be a man or a woman having the age of at least thirty. (3) An

informant has to healthy and able to communicate in Indonesian because it can make the communication go well. (4) An informant can work together with the researcher or the writer. (5) An informant has to friendly and hospitable. (6) An informant has to sufficient in knowledge of language and cultural investigated.

3.3 Research Location and Time

The location to gather the data was in one location. It is Belu district, in Lamaknen sub-district in Makir. Makir was one of the villages of Lamaknen Sub-district in BeluRegency. It is located in North part of Belu. This research was conducted on Mei 2019.

3.4 Types and Sources of Data

There were two types of the data used for this study. They were primary and secondary. The types of data covered in this study were also written, oral and qualitative. Primary data was obtained directly from the informants in forms of answering the interview. Secondary data was obtained from the written material, like books. The data were also written, because it is in form of writing as the answer to the questions given to the informants. The oral data were in form of oral information from the informants discussing the answer they have written down. Qualitative data are the data that are meaningful in giving information about the linguistic facts especially in terms address of Bunaq Language. The sources of the data were the three informants who fulfilled the criteria presented above.

3.5 Research Instruments

Research instruments are the devices used in obtaining or collecting the data (Perry, in Erom. 2018: 96). Research instruments used in this study was a list of questions regarding addressing terms of Bunaq Language which is spoken by people in Makir village of Belu Regency.

The questions were constructed in Bahasa Indonesia. The informants were asked to say addressing terms presented to them into Bunaq Language that they speak in everyday communication. The answers offered by the informants were written down. The data was also obtained through free interviewing the informants.

3.6 Methods and Techniques of Data Compilation

Data compilation is a set of methods of the study. They were some techniques specified from the method mentioned in compiling and obtaining the data of this research. They were explained in the following.

1. Preparing Lists of Elicitation Sentences

The writer prepared a list of elicitation sentences or questions in Bahasa Indonesia before interviewing the informants. It was constructed in such a way that it could elicit the addressing terms of Bunaq Language spoken by people in Makir village of Belu Regency..

2. Administering the Questionnaire and Interview

The questions were asked by the researcher to say the elicitation sentences into Bunaq Language. The researcher wrote them down in a note book. The words that have been written down were also be confirmed with the informants.

3. Collecting the Result of the Interview

The result of the close interview with the informants that was obtained by the researcher based on the questions offered in the informants were collected to be analyzed.

3.7 Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis is one set of method of the study. It is specified into some techniques. The detail techniques are explained in the following lines.

1. Writing down all the answers given by the informants.
2. Translating all the answers obtained from the informants into English by gloss
3. Translating all the answers obtained from the informants into English by pragmatics.
4. Describing and interpreting the meaning and the function of each addressing terms offered by the informants.
5. Concluding the study based on the result of the data analysis that goes in with the problem having been stated in Chapter I.

3.8 Methods and Techniques of Data Presentation

This study is reported in form of a scientific writing called a thesis in English Education Study Program of Teacher Training and Educational Sciences Faculty of WidyaMandira Catholic University.

Presenting the result of the data analysis in a scientific writing is in formal and informal according to a linguist, (Sudaryanto,1993: 145). Formal presentation is in form of using tables, writing, diagrams, charts, etc. Informal presentation is in form of verbal explanation or verbal description. The presentation of the data analysis in this study was done informally and formally. Informal way is in form of verbal description. Formal way is in form of writing the data in tables.