Chapter III

Methodology of Research

This chapter presents methodology of the study which consisted of the method research, site, informants, the source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Method of Research

This study investigates the use of personal pronouns in English and Tidore Language. Therefore, to found and described of this problem, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method especially ethnographic research used in this study. Qualitative research is conducted in the natural setting it means that the researcher came to the place of participant and data collection would be growing and increasing according to the respond of participant in the study (Creswell, 2003,p.181). So, qualitative method is to applied understand about the social phenomena in society.

Ethnographic research typically include: field work done in natural settings, the study of a large pictures to provide a more complex context of activity, an object perspective with rich description of people, environments and interactions, and a bias towards understanding activities from the informants perspective (Millen, 2000, p.280). Theory about ethnography also stated by Creswell (2003,p.13) ethnography is strategy of research to investigate an intact cultural group in a natural setting over a prolonged period of time by collecting, primarily, observational and interview data. It means the researcher analyzed the culture of the society especially using the personal pronouns in both English and Tidore language.
A study on personal pronouns between English and Tidore language conducted at Gurabunga village, Tidore district and Tidore city. The altitude of Gurabunga village is 746 meter from the sea surface. The area of Gurabunga village is 385.54 Ha/Ma consists of four boundaries area; the North boundary area is Kalaodi village Tidore East district, East boundary is Folarora village Tidore district, the South boundary is Topo village Tidore district, and the West boundary is Jaya village north Tidore district. Astronomy, Gurabunga village is located in 00°39. 152’ – 00°41. 722’LU and 127°24.660BT (Anonimous, 2007).

To reach Gurabunga village from the central of Tidore is very easy. We use land transportation of fewer than 4.5 KM. The fee for public transportation is Rp 11.000/ person. It is specific for public passenger whereas student and university student is Rp 5.000/person. Most of Gurabunga society work as farmer and the other are civil servant, TNI, POLRI, contractor, trader, carpenter and driver of public transportation. Number of society in Gurabunga village per November 2013 is 623 person or 148 KK (Data in Gurabunga,2013)

Classification of the quantity at Gurabunga society based on age. It consist of 0 until 14 year old is 175 persons, 15 years old until 56 years old is 325 person and more than 56 years old is 123 person.
Tabel 3.1 Population Number of Gurabunga Village Based Age Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-14 Years Old</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15 – 56 Years Old</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>More Than 56 Years Old</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Totally</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data : Gurabunga Office in 2013

Informants

The informants in the research are Tidorean who have good command of the language. This research was conducted at Gurabunga village limited to the use of personal pronouns. According to table of population number at Gurabunga village in year 2013, it can be seen that the population is 623 people. The technique used to determine the informants were purposive sampling which means choosing the participant with the certain purpose. The informants those who know, understand trusted that they can give information related to the research (Sugiyono, 2008,p.780). Eight informants were interviewed to obtain data about Tidore language personal pronoun. It is believed that they could gave information about the problem that to be analyzed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Informants</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Participant 1</td>
<td>AY</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Participant 2</td>
<td>HW</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Informant 1</td>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Informant 2</td>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Informant 3</td>
<td>KJ</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Farmer/ Sowohi Toduho (The Head of Traditional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Informant 4</td>
<td>YH</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Farmer/ Folasowohi (The Head of Traditional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Informant 5</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Village Head/Sowohi Mahifa (The Head of Traditional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Informant 6</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Teacher (Native Speaker of Tidore Language)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source of data**

The source of the data in this research was the informants through observation, interviewed then supported by documentation data such as recording and taking picture. The English data got from written sources or printed material such as English dictionary, English grammar, English structure, journal and articles. Meanwhile, the Tidore language data got from oral literature, dictionary of Tidore language, common people and video documentary especially anniversary of Tidore and Hogo Safar in 2011.
Technique of data collection

According to Maleong (2006, p. 186) there are three kinds of technique of collecting data; observation, interview and document. In this case, the researcher used observation, interviewed and documentation like record the interview and taking the picture. English data were obtained English dictionary, grammar in English, structure in English, journal and English article. Meanwhile, Tidore language data were collected from observation by observing how use the pronouns Gurabunga society in daily interaction village, interview to get were data from the participant and documentation in the form of oral literature, dictionary of Tidore language, common people and video documentary especially anniversary of Tidore and Hogo Safar in 2011.

Observation.

In observation, the researcher observed to their daily activity. There are four kinds of observation they are complete observer, observer as participant, participant as observer, complete observer (Creswell. 2003, p. 186). The kind of observation chosen by the researcher was complete participant. It means that the researcher concealed identity as observer or acted as complete participant. By doing so, the researcher got more information about the informants when they used personal pronouns in communication in their daily activity and also the researcher participated in traditional ceremony such as Rawahang et cetera. In observation method the researcher observed the informants. In the processes of observation the researcher were involved in daily activity with the informants; the researcher did all the activity or followed in integration. Besides that, in research observation the researcher observed the social
interaction by recording and video without knowing by the informant. This observation is done
during 10 days from 26th November until 5th December 2013.

**Interview.**

In this stage of data collection, the researcher took some information by interviewing
some informants. There are three kinds of interview, they are face to face, by telephone and
group interview (Creswell, 2009, p. 214). The kind of interview chosen by the researcher was
face to face. In this stage, it helped the researcher to obtain the information
more specific and accurate. Interview is one of the most important things in collecting the data.
According to Maleong (2006,p.186) interview is a conversation with the certain purpose. In this
research, the researcher is used Tidore language because understood by the informant.

There are some criteria of choosing informant in interview suggested by
Mahsum,2011,p.141, they are as follows :

1. Male or female aged 25-65 years old
2. The informant is not senile
3. The native speaker of the language
4. Healthy and does not have speech defect
5. Graduated minimal from elementary school
6. Never leaves his/her region for a long time

The criteria which explained by Mahsum above is different from the reality in the field.

Therefore, the above criteria are modified as follows;

1. Tidore People
2. They can speak Tidore language fluently
3. Male and Female
4. Aged 11- 72 years old
5. The native speaker of the language
In this research, the researcher interviewed 8 Tidorean, consisting of 7 males and 1 female. Two of them are 11 and 12 years old and they were taken as participant in the use of pronoun. While the other informants aged 25 – 72 were the informants of the Tidore language.

**Documentation.**

Document which is presumed as object of research is marked by reading the document. the researcher gets the data of research by recording, taking pictures, TV, and video (Arikunto, 2009, p. 244) However, in this research some documents regarding to Tidore language were gained from native speaker of Tidore language and also written documents such as dictionary of Tidore language, oral literature, et cetera. Meanwhile, the data about English pronouns were based on the related document such as articles, journals or English books about Grammar.

**Technique of data analysis**

In analyzing the data, the researcher is used contrastive analysis technique. According to Brown in Pateda (2010, p.7) contrastive analysis has four procedures as follow:

**Describing.**

In this step, the researcher described both of language English and Tidore personal pronoun. Describing means the researcher explained about English personal pronoun such as *I, You, They, We, She, He* and Tidore language such as *Ngare, Ngori, Ngone, Ngom, Ngona, Ngon, Ona Mina, Una and Ona*.

**Selecting.**

In this part, the researcher selected the differences and similarities elements of both languages. For example third person singular in English *He,She,* and *They.* While in Tidore language, third personal pronoun is represented by *Una, Mina,* and *Ona.* It means that they are
similarity. Then, English has *I* and *We* as first person singular and first person plural whereas in Tidore language, first person singular is represented by *Ngori* and *Ngare*, then first person plural has *Ngone, Jongone*. It means that they are different.

**Contrasting.**

After selecting the element of both languages, the researcher contrasted of these elements such as, English first personal singular and plural represented by *I* and *We*. It contrasted the Tidore language first personal pronoun singular and plural. First personal singular has *Ngori* and *Ngare* whereas first person plural has *Ngone* and *Jongone*.

**Predicting.**

The last step is predicting. In this case, the researcher predicted possible the difficulties the speaker of the both languages may face based on the result of contrastive analysis. After predicting, the researcher concluded of result in data analysis.