

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 The Research Approach**

Considering the purpose of the research, this research is basically considered to be a library research. It is true because the writer attempts to gather the data from the library as the data sources. This is suitable with the purpose of this study. The writer presents and explains the data without hypothesis.

The writer uses contrastive analysis method in analyzing the data obtained. The writer describes the comparison of two or more languages in order to determine both of similarities and differences between them.

#### **3.2 The Scope of This Study**

This research focused on the types and meaning of English WH Questions and Indonesian WH Questions. In type of English WH Questions explain about WH Word consist of *what, when, where, why, who, how, which, whose, and whom*. And Indonesian WH Word such as *siapa, apa, mengapa, kapan, bagaimana, dan mana*.

Then the writer would analyze the pattern of English WH Question and Indonesian WH Question, the similarities and differences between them and the factors which make them different and similar.

#### **3.3 The Data Source**

The writer observe many English and Indonesian grammar books to describe English WH Question and Indonesian WH Question, the similarities and differences between them and the factors which make them different and similar.

In addition, the writer also observes other source to complete and support underlying theory of contrastive analysis in details. Some of the materials are taken from :

1. *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia* by Abdul Chaer.
2. *Tata Bahasa Baku Indonesia* by DEPDIKBUD
3. *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching* by Brown and Douglas
4. *Modern English A Practical References* by Marcella Frank
5. *Advanced Grammar in Use With Answers* by Martin Hewings
6. *Grammar of Contemporary English* by R. A Quirk

### 3.4 Procedures

This study is contrastive analysis. Therefore, the researcher followed a particular procedure in analyzing the data. Basically, this study was carried through three different steps.

1. The researcher describes both English and Indonesian WH questions; the description is mainly about the choice of questions words related to the function.
2. Based on the description, the researcher opposite the characteristic of the WH Questions of both languages. At the same time, researcher tries to go through the possible complexities, Similarities and differences between the two languages. Also already researcher predicts learning problems that way be encountered by the students learning WH Questions.
3. Researcher draws some conclusions and presents some suggestions for the benefit of teaching English WH Questions.

### 3.5 Techniques as of Data Analysis

According to Tarigan and Lilis, there are three steps in conducting contrastive analysis, they are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

#### a. The First Step

The researcher compares between the structure of the first language and the second language by comparing them, a can be identified their differences

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<sup>1</sup> Djago, Tarigan & Lilis Siti Sulistyaningsih, *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa*, (Jakarta: DEpdikbut, 1997), p. 51.

b. The second step

Based on the differences between the first language and the second one, the writer predicts the difficulties which will appear and cause students errors in learning the second language.

c. The Third Step

The researcher selects, arranges and determines the second language teaching materials based on the differences between the structure of the first language and the second language and the students difficulties in learning the second language.

There are four steps in work procedure of contrastive analysis according to Randal Whitman (in Brown, 1994:194), which cited by Mooryati Soedibyo.<sup>2</sup>

1. Description.

Requirements to know the differences of the two languages should be description of both languages explicitly. The linguistic features present in both first language and target language that will be compared. The comparison should appropriate with linguistic theory or formal grammatical.

2. Selection.

Choose which linguistic aspect or characteristic that will compare, because people will not compare all the characteristics or linguistic aspects, as make scope of the research.

3. Contrasting.

It means that compare the two linguistic aspects which choosen from both languages.

4. Prediction.

Predict the error and learning difficulties base on description of previous three steps. Prediction can be formed by formulating the hierarchy of

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<sup>2</sup> Mooryati Soedibyo, *Analisis Kontrastif kajian Penerjemahan dan Frasa Nomina*, (Surakarta: Pustaka Cakara), p. 58-59

difficulties in applied underlying theory of psychology and linguistic aspect of contrastive analysis.