#### CHAPTER III

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this analysis, the researcher explains about the method that is used, where it can help the researcher to answer the research questions which are in discussion. This research methodology consists of research design, data sources, technique of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

## **3.1. Research Approach**

This research uses a descriptive that aims to describe the similarity and difference between English and Arabic concerning about noun, verb (tense), possessive and preposition. By using this research method, here the researcher analyzes in word only, not in sentence. The researcher does this way because the data source which is being analyzed is about English and Arabic word. all of the data are taken from the researcher's mind and understanding about Arabic and English, it is called intuition.

### **3.2. Data Source**

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Data is fact or information used in deciding or discussing something, information prepared for or stored by a computer. The data that the researcher analyzes here is taken from the researcher's intuition. Intuition here means what the researcher's understanding about English and Arabic is analyzed by finding its similarity and difference especially in inflectional morphemes.

# **3.3. Technique of Collecting Data**

In order to get better results of this research, the researcher has to use basic technique of data collecting which Consist of:

- 1. The researcher chooses data from his understanding of Engish and Arabic that is suitable with the topic that is analyzed.
- 2. The researcher finds out English and Arabic which have same theory namely inflectional morphemes.
- 3. After finding English and Arabic about inflectional morphemes from researcher's understanding, then the researcher compares to make easy in analysis.

# 3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

Here the steps of technique of data analysis:

- 1. Classifying or putting the data into the list.
- 2. Analyzing the data by using the theory that is suitable with the data analysis.
- 3. Concluding the result of the analysis.