CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

This study is qualitative research. Consequently, this study is intended as a more descriptive and interpretations under study rather than judging or evaluating them (Stainback, 1998: 22). It means that qualitative inquiry is process the understanding of problem rather than to determine its value on the appropriate subject for the qualitative research is linguistics.

3.2. Research Approach

This study does not use polysemy approach. This study uses verb-sensitive approach which produces meaning based on the verb event of the dative verbs. Unlike much previous study, this approach does not take all dative verbs. This study takes two dative verbs which at least representative caused possession and caused motion.

3.3. Object of the Research

The object of this study is Indonesian language in *Jawa Pos* newspaper by the date 23 and 24 September 2015. *Jawa Pos* newspaper is Indonesian newspaper which disseminated in Java Island.

3.4. Data Source

The primary data of this study is taken from *Jawa Pos* newspaper edition 23 and 24 September 2015. The data sources are Indonesian dative alternation. I chose *Jawa Pos* newspaper because it can easily be gotten. Not only that, *Jawa Pos* language style approximately can be received all the level of citizens. It means can high class people, educated people, bourgeois, middle-low class people and proletariat in Indonesia can understand Jawa Pos language.

3.5. Procedure of Analysis

3.5.1. Data Collection

In this study, I followed some steps in collecting the data. First, I read the whole of *Jawa Pos* newspapers (September 23th 2015). While I was reading I selected sentences which have dative verbs (*give*-types verb and *send*-type verbs) by underlining the sentences. I did it twice to avoid the missed dative verbs. Second, after selecting the sentences, I listed dative verbs (send-types and give-types) by typing in Microsoft word in order to make easily classification. Third, I separated those sentences based on variant of dative alternation (a prepositional object and a double object). Then, I also applied those steps for *Jawa Pos* September 24th 2015 edition.

3.5.1. Data Analysis

The data compiled from what mention in data collection, analyzed by verb-sensitive approach in both variants (*to*-variant and double object) of dative alternation. In order to answer research question number one, I follow these steps. Firstly, I begin my analysis by active form sentence of *give*-types verb of Indonesian dative alternation. The analysis used polysemy approach firstly which helped by thematic rules; consequently, it might produce two meanings. Secondly, the meanings are distinguished by the thematic rules: Recipient and Goal. After that, it was tested by a lexical verb analysis or verb-sensitive approach to know whether the two meanings still arise or not. Then, ensure them whether the two meanings still arise or not, I related them in the context of the discourse. After the discussion of active form of Indonesian *give*-types verb finished, I continued to the passive form of Indonesian *give*¬-types dative. After that, I made a table as following to show that Indonesian the passive form of *to*-variant and double object are available which has specific characteristics.

Number	Passive	Active

Finally, I treat *send*-types verb same *give*-types verb like those steps.

To answer research question number two, the analysis was begun from the differences between both variant; *to*-variant and double object. Secondly, from the differences, the characteristics are analyzed one by one based on variant and event types. Finally, from those characteristics, the alternation of object which happened in Indonesian language are known.