

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents the methodology applied by the writer in conducting the study. It provides the information of research approach, participants of the study, technique of data collection and also technique of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Approach

The writer applied qualitative approach in order to analyse the constructions of active and passive sentences produced by a three-year-old Indonesian child. The reason of using this approach is because this study is about children's language development with the textual data, not numerical data, from child's utterances. It is stated by Heigham & Croker, (2009) that qualitative research entails collecting primarily textual data and examining it using interpretive analysis.

This approach allows the writer to participate in the participant's activity in order to see and observe what happen in the process of child's language development. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2007).

This study is a kind of case study because the writer decided to make a deep inquiry of a participant only. Heigham & Croker, (2009) stated that case study comprises a bounded system, including an individual or entity and the

settings in which they act. This study also did in the real context of life in which the data are taken in the natural setting. Case studies are empirical investigations of contemporary phenomena within real-life contexts (Heigham & Croker, 2009).

### **3.2 Participant of the Study**

Participant of this study is a three-year-old Indonesian child. The writer decided to choose a three-year-old child because it is found that children between three and four years of age become more sensitive to the syntactic roles of word relatives to word order (Nicoladis & Rhemtulla, 2011). It is also for the sake of convenience with reference to the access of participant.

The participant (P1) of this study is a girl. She is 3;0 years old. She lives in the environment where most of the societies are bilingual because it is a residence for army who comes from many different areas. The language that is used in her environment is Bahasa Indonesia for consideration that everyone can understand this language because it is a national language. The other language used is Javanese. Javanese is used because this place is located in the area where Javanese is used by most of societies so that they also use Javanese as their daily language in order to be bound with the local societies. This fact makes Bahasa Indonesia which is used by the child is Bahasa Indonesia with the specific characteristic of east java.

### **3.3 Technique of Data Collection**

The writer in this study is the key instrument because the writer collected the data herself and observed behaviour. In this study, the writer did some steps in

the process of data collection. Firstly, before collecting the data, the writer asked permission to parent of child in order to be allowed to record and include in child's activities. What the writer meant by including in child's activity is present in the time when the child was recorded. In this chance, the writer also introduced herself to the participant and tried to be closed with her. This consideration depends on children's characteristic that they are not accustomed to speak with stranger or someone whom they have just known.

After asking permission, the writer decided schedule of recording. The process of recording was done in 1st May to 25th May 2014. The writer recorded child's utterances in the form of audio recording. When the writer came to the participant's house, the writer turned on the recording tool. The writer used Samsung Galaxy Young GT-S5360 as recording tool. The recording tool was set up in the side where the child did not realize that she was recorded. The data recording were not taken all in a time but the writer came to the participant's house depending on the schedule because the child could not keep on talking depending on their moods.

The writer recorded 120 minutes of child's utterances. This recording is taken 6 times with 20 minutes for each recording. The communication being recorded is the communication between the child and her mother, sibling, friends, and the writer. The conversation being recorded is triadic conversation. That is conversation among three people. The combination of conversations are the child, the mother, and the child's sister, the child, the writer, and the child's friend, and the child, the mother and the writer. Setting of conversation depends on what

happened at the time the writer came to her house and the situation there, whether she was playing, watching television, and studying.

In the process of data collection, the writer made a note. It was written by the writer in order to help the writer in analysing the data because the audio recording could not capture the context when the conversation happened. Notes could be used to write the additional information which could not be caught by audio recording.

The next process is transcribing. The audio data are transcribed by using orthographic transcription. The writer transcribed orthographically all utterances produced by the child. In this case, participant's name would not be mentioned but would be written as P1. The writer transcribed data recording depending on the conventional spelling system of the language because it may be enough to catch the structure or the pattern of the utterances produced by the child. The end of an utterance is indicated by a pause preceded by a high or low of pitch. The end of sentence is also the end of utterances even the child produced two sentences without any pause. When the child produces two subject-predicate, it is counted as one utterance if there is a present of conjunction.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Analysis**

In analysing the data, the writer organized and prepared the data which involve sorting the data then reading all the data. This stage aimed to get a general idea of participant's utterances. In this process, the writer took the data which are classified as sentences only. The data which are not in the form of sentence was not analysed. Then the writer started doing a coding process to chunk the

information. Coding process helped the writer in describing what was found in the study. Rossman & Rallis (1998) stated in Creswell (2009), coding is the process of organizing the material into chunks or segments of text before bringing meaning to information. In coding the information, the writer identified and classified sentences which are produced by the child into major and minor sentence and later into active and passive sentences. After that, the writer analysed syntactic function and semantic roles of active and passive sentences by Putrayasa (2009a) produced by the child. The writer also analysed them according to sentence forms in Bahasa Indonesia proposed by Putrayasa (2009a). The next step is interpreting the data.