data. The data was analyzed using the active-passive of Indonesian sentences proposed by Alwi et al. (2003). She found that intransitive verb with non-obligatory complement was the most frequently verb construction appeared in the participants' writings and the least frequently appeared is intransitive verb with obligatory complement.

Then, Albertine Clements and E. Jane Fee (2011) examined the phonological systems of fraternal twins, at 6;1 and again at 7;6. The male twin is acquiring language normally, while the female has been diagnosed as being language impaired. Phonetic and phonological inventories, substitution patterns, phonological processes, syllable structures and proportion of correct consonants for each twin were analyzed following the assessment procedures outlined in Ingram (1981, 1989*a*). Results indicate that the SLI twin omitted consonants most frequently in syllable final position and consistently reduced consonant clusters. Her results reveal a language delay of approximately four years in terms of segmental acquisition, and five or more years in the acquisition of syllable structures, compared with her brother.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

This study aims to find out the active and passive construction in utterances produced by 3-year-old Javanese identical twin children. Active passive theory was used as the main theory for this study to analyze the data. The writer used qualitative approach to conduct this research because this study needs a further and deeper explanation about the active and passive of Javanese sentence that produced by Javanese identical twin children. By using qualitative approach, the data can be analyzed deeper to discover the

pattern (Croker, 2009) and it is reported descriptively. The data of this study was in the form of voice recordings which had been transcribed.

According to Croker (2009), qualitative approach is focused the research on the participants, how the participants interact with the phenomenon in the particular context. The researchers themselves collect the data in order to get close with the participants and research setting (Croker, 2009). Qualitative approach often uses several methodologies in collecting the data, such as observing, interviewing, and etc (Croker, 2009).

This study also used case study design because this study is an in-depth exploration of the phenomenon (Creswell, 2008). Yin (1989) states that the major reason why case study applied is the case represents an extreme or unique case. This study is aimed to explore a case in depth about active and passive construction in the utterances produced by 3-year-old Javanese Identical Twin Children. It is a single case since it observes one participant only (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The result of this study cannot be generalized for other twins' syntax development.

3.2 Participants

The participants of this study were a pair of female identical twin children. The twins were born prematurely, and had low-birth weight. They were female twins, secondborn, and were cared for primarily by their mother. They were 3-year-old. The writer chose the 3-year-old identical twins because at the age of 3, the twins enter the short sentence stage. In this stage, the children tend to produce many types of sentence including active and passive sentence (Ingram, 1989, p.309).

The writer chose the female twins because the girls on the average, it has been reported, have larger vocabularies at every age than do boys (Hurlock, 1978, p. 172). Then, the writer opted to examine the identical twin, not the fraternal twin, because the

identical twins are not prone to have behavior problem than non-identical twin or fraternal twin (Hurlock, 1978, p. 58).

They were born prematurely and had low-birth weight. While, this study was conducted, both twins were studying in playgroup. They were 3 year olds and her mother was a housewife. They had an elder singleton sister. They were born in 31 weeks Gestational Age (GA). Stromswold & Sheffield (2004) classified this twin as VPT (Very Pre-Term) baby. VPT babies are the babies who were born approximately < 32 weeks GA with Very Low-Birth Weight (VLBW) < 1500 g and Low-Birth Weight (LBW) < 2500 g.

These children started to speak 'huk' (it means 'buk' or mom) and 'wak' (it means 'pak' or dad) at age 1;0. The first twin frequently talked in autonomous language with her sister (the second twin). Then, they could imitate the adult's conversation, such as: *Jo Wak*! Or *Aja Pak!* 'Dad, don't!' in the end of age 2;5. A child is considered a "late talker" if he/she is not putting two words together by age two; with a vocabulary of about fifty words (Mitler, 1970).

Both twins were so shy; they would not produce any sentence when there a stranger in their house. So the writer was aided by their sibling (sister) to record the conversation. This personality was resulted since they were identical twins. Mussen, Conger and Kagan (2000, p.70) stated that identical twins can be categorized into social introverts who tend to be more inhibited, timid, shy, and withdrawn. Identical twin babies also appear more alike in frequency of displays of temper, demands for attention, and crying (Mussen et al., 2000, p.72).

It was interesting, that they mastered Javanese language as their mother tongue in their first language acquisition process. Although their parent used to speak Indonesian language in having a conversation with them, they were able and fluent to speak Javanese language because their mother tongue was Javanese language. Therefore, the writer chose

to study on Javanese language. They prefer imitating their parent's utterances before speaking.

The participants were recorded at home in every week period for three months. Each recording was divided into ten to fifteen minutes. During the recording, the twins were in natural activities.

3.2.1 Participant 1

The participant 1's name was Alvesa Anggila. She was usually called Vesa or Eca. She was born prematurely, and had low-birth weight: 2.4 kilograms. She was the first twin. She tended to produce utterances more than the second twin. She spoke Javanese language by using Surabayan dialect with all people whom she talked. She followed the playgroup program. Later, the writer named this twin as T1.

3.2.2 Participant 2

The participant 2's name was Alvesi Anggila. She was usually called Vesi or Eci. She was born prematurely, and had low-birth weight: 2.0 kilograms. Soon after birth, she was incubated for a week in the hospital. Then, she was the second twin. She produced less utterance than the first twin. She spoke Javanese language by using Surabayan dialect with all people whom she talked. She followed the playgroup program. Later, the writer named this twin as T2.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The writer collected the data by recording their conversation and observing directly the conversation between the twins with their father, mother and elder sister. The recording was done when the twins played with her mother in natural circumstance.