CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

Qualitative method was chosen by the writer to identify the intonation in mother's utterances to her 2 year old hearing impaired daughter. This method is needed in this research because this research cunduct observations, descriptions the data,and natural setting of the data. The qualitative method attempts to capture and understand individual definitions, descriptions, and meanings of events (Burns, 2000). Qualitative method also known as the naturalistic method since the research is conducted under natural setting. Natural setting is needed because this research focusing on human activities and their daily habit. Cultural anthropology field using this method, so it is called qualitative methods, because the data collected and its analysis is qualitative (Sugiyono, 2010).

In this research the writer needs to know how the activities of the participants in their daily life in order to know how the mother's intonation in her utterances to her child. Qualitative research is a holistic and more emphasis on the process (Sugiyono, 2010). According to Sugiyono (2010), there are some steps to do in qualitative research. The first step is observing and analyzing the problem that the researchers want to conduct. While observing and analyzing the problem, the researchers will get some formations about it. The second step is reduction/focus. In this part the researchers redraw all of the information which is getting in the first step. The third step is selecting. In this process the researchers,

after analyzing the data and information, they can find the theme by reconstructing the data become hypothesis or the new knowledge. The result of the qualitative method not only deliver data or information, but also produce new knowledge and hypothesis which can be used to help the human being to solve the problem and raise human living condition (Sugiyono, 2010).

3.2 Participants of the Study

The participants of this study are a mother named Nita and her hearing impaired daughter, Najla. Rubella virus infected her when she was pregnant. Najla was normal when the mother bore her, until she got a bad fever at 5 months old. The fever damaged her hearing easily because of the virus that the mother had at pregnancy time. Najla was detected to have hearing damage when she was 10 months old. The damage levels of Najla's hearing are 100dB for the left ear and 110dB for the right ear. The parents bought her hearing aid when she was a year old, then had cochlear implant at 20 months old in her right ears.

The mother's effort to make her daughter be able to communicate with the environment is bringing her daughter to therapies. At the therapies the mother is taught about how to communicate and build the children language by the therapists. There are many ways that the therapists have taught to the mother to make some interactions with Najla afrom AVT therapy, lip reading, hearing (as well as they can hear), toys, repetition, and many ways. The mother also applied the technique at home every time. The language that they use every day is Bahasa Indonesia. Beside her own family, she lives with her parents also.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

Observation and interview are chosen for this research because based on qualitative method, the data were obtained by field observation. The recording was needed to record the activities that the mother has with her child. The place of recording was taken in Nita's house. The setting of the situation is natural setting. Natural setting helped the writer to analyze the intonation and in mother's utterances. The moment that the writer took at the recording tape is daily activities such as feeding time, bath time, bedtime story, playtime, and others. Natural setting of the recording helped the writer to identify the intonation that the mother uses in her utterances.

Sound recording is the best technique to collect the data because the writer only needs the sound from the mother's utterances to identify the intonation. The recording took 10 – 15 minutes for each activity in natural settings using a video camera or handy cam. Even there always were other family members, the writer focused only on the mother. The recordings were taken at home, due to the natural setting, and therapy activities did not need to be recorded. The activities that had recorded was playing time, bed time story, feeding time, and study time, because to analyze the intonation need a lot of the mother's voice. The writer's home visit to Nita's house was twice a week in order to get various daily activities and also for time efficiency.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

There are some steps to process the sound recording. After collecting the recording of the data, those recordings were transferred into sound files by using Adobe Audition program software. The format of the sound was wav forms in order to make the listener easier to open them by using any media player. Then, the sounds were cut in every mother's utterance, in order to make the analysis process easier. The recording consists of playing time, feeding time, and studying time session. The writer only focuses on mother's utterances due to the limitation of the study.

The transcription results were analyzed by the computer program called *Praat*. Praat is a software package written and maintained by Paul Boersma and David Weenink (2001) of the University of Amsterdam. Boersma and Weenink (2001) said that *Praat* is a program that can be used for doing phonetic analysis and sound manipulation via computer. By using *Praat*, each of intonation types was counted into a table of frequency by the meaning on each pattern. As the result, we can see the intonation types that the mother uses in her utterance to communicate with her children, and the pitch range that she had produced in it. Before analyze it using *Praat*, the first step is converting the recording into a WAV file, because *Praat* can only read WAV file format. After the sounds have formatted, the writer cuts the sounds based on the mother's utterances. After cutting the sounds, the sounds were ready to be analyzed by using *Praat*.

After opening the software, the writer put the sounds one by one. select one of the sound, and then click the 'view and edit' button. The spectrum and the

graphic of the sound appear in one dialogue box. By the graphic, we can see that the intonation of the sound itself.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION