CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter discusses about the method of the study. It discusses the way the writer collects the data, classifies the data, and finally analyses the data.

3.1. RESEARCH APPROACH

In this study, the writer focuses on the phonological alternations and processes which occurred in the speech production of a 21 month old Javanese child. For conducting this study, the writer chooses qualitative method, because it involves of data such as word.

The writer also uses case study as the appropriate one. A case study is one case (or perhaps a small number of cases) that is studied in detail, using whatever methods seem appropriate to provide a holistic description, in which observations of the phenomena can be understood in depth and detail (Nunan, 1992).

Then, the writer uses a participant in her study, because the writer also involves in the environment between the subject and her surroundings.

3.2. PARTICIPANT

The subject in this study is a 21 month old Javanese child, named Khalila Rahmah Maula, or her nick name is Lyla. She was born on July 04th 2009 in R.A Basoeni hospital in Mojokerto East Java. Lyla is first child of Yahya Toha Ma'ruf and Dian Eka Fitriyah. Lyla is a normal, healthy, and active girl. The writer uses Lyla as her subject, since Lyla is unique because at her age, she is able to mention

members of her big family, part of her body and kinds of animal. Lyla is not only talkative but also she is familiar to interact with the writer and not be shy to speak. Therefore, the writer gets easier and more accurate to get the data of her observation.

3.3 TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

In collecting the data, the writer used the technique of naturalistic observation in which the subject produced language naturally through her natural conversation. The writer collects the data of her study every week in April 2011 from 2nd to 30th of April 2001. The duration of each meeting is more than one hour in the subject and also in the writer's house. The data were taken at single moment and places in the house. For instance, when the subject was eating in living room, taking a bath and did some conversations with her mother, soon after she taken a bath in the morning in her bedroom, etc.

The writer also involved the people around the subject. Since the subject is the writer's own niece, it would be easy to interact and communicate with the subject. Yet, the writer also involved the subject's parents and people around her to take a conversation. The writer did not only take a conversation to observe the speech of the child while collecting the data, but also used pictures and played with toys to make the subject more speak up.

There are two sources in collecting the data: first is from the writer's note, and the second is from the recorder. The writer used her mobile phone to record the subject's speech, while she used a note when she knew the subject's speech

much but the writer was not ready with the recorder. From those data, the writer then transcribed phonetically all of the data that she got.

Yet there are several words that were misinterpreted by the writer, due to internal (from the speaker) or external (an error of the recorder), were ignored and not regarded as the data of her study.

3.4. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The first thing that the writer had to do to analyse the data is making list of all the subject's words. Then, the writer transcribed phonetically all of the data that she has listed.
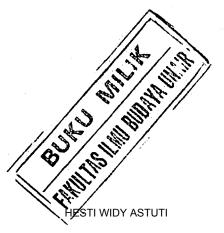
After transcribing the data, the writer classified the data in terms of the phonological alternations of the changing sound. Then from the alternation, the writer classified the data in terms of the typically phonological alternations as proposed by Davenport and Hannahs, and then the data of the alternation is also classified in terms of phonological processes as proposed by Ingram. There are three processes: substitution processes, assimilation processes, and syllables structure processes. After that, the writer has to analyse into sub processes. In that case, the writer should analyse clearly one by one the words that produced by the subject. Then the writer would interpret the data that she got in her study.

If all of the stages in analysing the data above are done, it means that the writer is ready to make conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION