

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

III.1. Location of the study

The investigation of this study takes place in Surabaya. I choose randomly one of the elementary schools in Surabaya, and it is SD Gita Kirti I (SD GIKI I) located at Jl. Raya Gubeng 34 Surabaya. An elementary school is chosen because, as stated in the previous chapters, it is the language of the children which is analysed.

III.2. Sampling

The sixth grade of elementary school serve as the population. GIKI I has one class of sixth grade which consists of 30 students. Suharsimi Arikunto (1993 :107) stated that if the population is less than 100, all the population should be taken as the sample. On the other hand, if the population is more than 100, population which can be taken as the sample is about 10-15% or 20-25%. Based on this theory, I take all the population as the sample.

The technique of sampling used here is random purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is carried out by purposefully choosing the children as the sample, since the study is concerned with children's language. Based on this purpose, SD Gita Kirti I of Surabaya is randomly chosen from among other elementary school in

the area.

Bernstein took the five-year-old children as the sample but I take the sixth grade whose age ranges between 11-13 years old. I base my decision on the statement of William J. Samarin which stated that an investigator should pay attention on the age of his informant since 'an investigator needs to have representative informant that can give information needed by the investigator. A six-year-old child lacks of the language experience compared to a man of 30 years old except that the child has an exelent intelligence. In short, children (six and below) are not good informant since frequently they do not understand what the investigator wants.

In this case I take the students of the sixth grade of elementary school, since they can express th language expression more clearly in writing, As well, to relate the age socialization at as the sample.

- Cover
- Daftar Isi - hal 39
- Bibliografi - 8/25/2011

action.

ta, the first is about the ill be expressed in narra- d is the type of family of e the type of language

The first data is obtained through a set of pictures given to the students. The research in this thesis constitute an extension of the study carried out by Bernstein, therefore the same instrument is used for data collecting, i.e. a set of pictures to obtain the picture of the language used by the children.

The set of pictures describe a story, and it consists of four parts or series which are related to each other. The picture is given in a series form to see the chronological aspect of the narrative. The first part of the picture describes some boys playing football, the second shows that the ball goes through a window of a house. The third shows a man standing in front of his house's door and making an ominous gesture, and the last part shows that the boys run away.

With this picture, the students are asked to tell a story in written means in narrative form. There is no certain condition given to the children concerning their narratives, it depends on their own ideas and creativities.

To gain the second data, I use a questionnaire given to the student's parents. The questionnaire is in Indonesian, each questionnaire consists of 14 questions concerning how the parents use language to their children when socializing certain norms. The question is such as :

Apakah yang akan bpk/ibu katakan kepada anak

Anda jika mereka melanggar peraturan yang telah Anda buat di rumah ?

1. "Karena kamu melanggar peraturan di rumah, maka malam ini kamu tidak boleh nonton TV".
2. "Sebenarnya kamu bisa mentaati peraturan itu, karena kamu sudah melanggarnya, kamu tidak boleh nonton TV malam ini".
3. membiarkan saja

Question number 1 refers to the authoritarian family, number 2 refers to the democratic family, and number 3 refers to the unconventional one.

III.4. Techniques of data analysis.

In analysing the data, I use a descriptive eksplorative analysis that is to describe a condition under certain phenomena that being studied. It uses simple statistic i.e. frequency table.

There are two kinds of variable here : dependent and independent variables. Dependent variable is a variable being influenced by other variable whereas independent variable is variable that influences dependent one. Concerning this, the children's language serve as dependent variable while the type of family which shows language socialization functions as independent one.

III.4.1. Dependent variable.

As has been mentioned above the dependent variable in this study is the children's language which is express in written form.

When all the narratives of the students have been collected. I classify them in two classification elaborated and restricted speech. Elaborated speech is whenever the narratives are understandable by all (the readers) without looking at the picture, it means the narratives are context-free and generate universalistic meanings by using articulated symbols. In turn, it is restricted when without knowing the history on the picture, the readers will not get the meaning or the sense of the narratives. When the speakers / the authors show restricted speech, the narratives are context-tied which generate particularistic meaning by using condensed symbols.

After classifying the composition, I give scores to each classified compositions. Score 1 is for the composition conveying restricted speech, and score 3 is for elaborated one. Since there is no standart value for this, I create some interval value to determine to which classification the compositions belong to. Interval 1-4 indicates restricted speech and interval 9-12 indicates elaborated speech.

IV.4.2. Independent variable

The independent variable of this study is the

type of family which show the language socialization. The type of family is reflected on socialization pattern carried out by parents. That is why we should know about the patterns of socialization to get the type of family. There are 3 socialization patterns applied in this study, such as follows :

1. *Authoritarian* : Parents hold full control to children life.
2. *Democratic* : parents cooperate with the children
3. *Unconventional* : parents give full freedom to the children

Some indicators are supplied to determine the socialization, they are :

1. problem solving
2. giving explanation and punishment
3. applying rules at home
4. Freedom of choice

To determine socialization pattern, the indicators are manifested into questionnaire. Every option of the number questionnaires are scored 1-3, 1 for authoritarian, 2 for democratic and 3 for unconventional. By the results of these score, I can make the highest and the lowest score. Since there is no standard in determining the highest and lowest score, I make an interval value for authoritarian, democratic and unconventional. From this attempt, I will attain socialization patterns. Then the score for this type of family is correlated with the score of the students writing by using D%. The value of D% will show whether

there is a relationship between the children's language and the type of family or not. It can be said there is a relationship between the two variables when $D\% > 10\%$, and if $D\% < 10\%$ the two variables have no relationships.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS