CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology used in conducting this research.

3.1 Research Approach

This study is qualitative approach. This approach is used for doing a study that brings about descriptive findings in the form writing of researchable people and their behavior. It is a process of resolving data into its constituent components, to reveal its characteristic elements and structure (Dey, 1993:31). Further Bohm stated in Dey that the word derives from the prefix 'ana' meaning 'above', and the Greek root 'lysis' meaning 'to break up or dissolve'. The writer describes the natural setting and focuses on the description and analysis of collected data. The data were collected from natural daily conversation between the subject and his mother and also between the subject and the researcher.

3.2 The Source of the Data

3.2.1 The Subject

The subject who is observed by the writer in this case study is a five-year-old Javanese child. His name is Hermawan Suprayogi, he is called Wawan. He was born in Mojokerto on March 2007 in good health condition. When this study started, he was five year-old.

He is the first child in his family. He is taken care of by his mother because his mother does not work.

3.2.2 The Data

The data in this study are spontaneous utterances produced by the subject in his daily life. These utterances are recorded but sometimes when the time was impossible to record,

the writer would write down the utterances produced on the whole, the writer, Wawan and Wawan's mother are the participant in all of the recordings.

3.3 Instrument

In this study the writer uses both a note to write down the utterances and a tape recorder to record the utterances by the child in his daily activities as observed by the researcher. The writer is the participant observer in everyday situation at home with the child.

3.4 The Procedure of Data Collection

The data are recorded over one day. Data collection is started in the June 18, 2011 when the subject was five-year-old and ended in June 22, 2011. For this study, the data are taken from the utterances produced by the child when he communicated with the writer or his mother in normal daily conversation began when he played a car, a ball or a play station. Sometimes the writer ask him some questions or ask him to tell about what he had done or the writer tried to influence the child to give command or to tell about the VCD which are watched. All obtained data are transcribed in the appendix.

3.5 The Procedure of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer made some steps:

1. Listing and numbering the child's utterances found in the whole conversation.

2. Identifying the three types of sentences found in his utterances.

3. Identifying the clause pattern found in his utterances, the writer identifies the filler class of the function slot

    For example: aku ma'em nasi (<u>aku</u> <u>makan</u> <u>nasi</u>)
                              S   P   O

From the example we know, we can see that the subject slot is filled by pronoun, predicate slot is filled by a verb, and subject slot is filled by a noun.

4. For each day of observation, the data would be represented in tables like the following

Clause pattern	Child's utterances	Translation

In writing the pattern, the writer uses some abbreviations, they are:

English patterns	Javanese patterns
S : Subject	J : Jejer
P : Predicate	W : Wasesa
O : Object	L : Lesan
A : Adjunct	K : Katrangan
Cp : Complement	G : Geganep

5. The growing of complexity for each type of sentence will be presented in the table like the following:

NO	Number of clause / Day	I	II	III	IV	V