

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents about research design, population and sample of the research, data and source of the data, technique of the data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research focuses on the phonological acquisition, especially on the phonological process which occurs in the consonant word production of phonology. The writer uses the descriptive and qualitative research because she tries to describe a phonological process of child's language abilities and observes to collect the data in the natural setting. Related to this study, Fraenkel and Wallen (2009:14) states that in educational research, the most common descriptive methodology is the survey, as when researchers summarize the characteristics (abilities, preferences, behaviors, and so on) of individuals or groups or (sometimes) physical environments.

Furthermore, Bogdan and Biklen in Fraenkel and Wallen (2009: 422) states that the natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Creswell (2012: 20) also states that qualitative researchers need experience in field studies in which they practice gathering information in a setting and learning the skills of observing or interviewing individuals. Lowe adds that qualitative research produces detailed

field notes, transcripts of semi- or unstructured interviews and observations (2007: 14).

3.2 Population and Sample of the Research

The data were taken place in Sidoarjo, East Java and collected for about a month to complete it. This research was done by three two-year-old Indonesian children who have a high curiosity to talk about everything in their age. Their first language acquisitions were Indonesian because their parents tended to use it. They hoped that their children could avoid difficulty in communicating when they socialized with others. The reasons of choosing the children that can influent their language acquisition are difference of their environment, parents' economic status and education, or the time which was gave by their parents.

As the first subject, a girl named Faizah Putri Kirana was 2.3 year old. She comes from Javanese family. She often communicates with her mother who is writer's friend. Her mother is a housewife while her father works in pharmacy. The conversation recordings were done from at 6th to 9th May 2015. To get her conversation, she only communicated with her mother. She was really shy to talk with writer.

The second subject is the writer's neighbor. Her name is Annisa Dzikro Mufidah. She was born on June 8th, 2013. Both of her parents work. Her mother is a civil servant while her father is a teller of pharmacy company. She is often accompanied by grandmother. The conversation recordings were done from at

13th to 16th May 2015. She was easy to adapt with writer but she would speak up if there was one of her family beside her.

The last subject is writer's niece. Her name is Adinda Gita Arafah. She is usually called Diva. She was born April 15th 2013. Her mother is a midwife while her father is as manager of a company. She has so many pictures and story books to be shown her family. The conversation recordings were done from at 20th to 23rd May 2015. Her conversation was sometimes with mother, father, or her sister.

3.3 Data and the Data Source

The data of this research were the forms of phonological acquisition, especially on the phonological processes which occurred in the consonant word production of phonology. Data source in this research were from three Indonesian children's conversation.

3.3 Technique of the Data Collection

The data of this research were acquired in naturalistic observation. Observation meant that in recording the data, the writer was involved within the children's environment. Observation was carried out to the children four times a week for a month. Every meeting of observation spent about two hours for noting and recording the data which used video or audio recorder of an electronic device to collect the data.

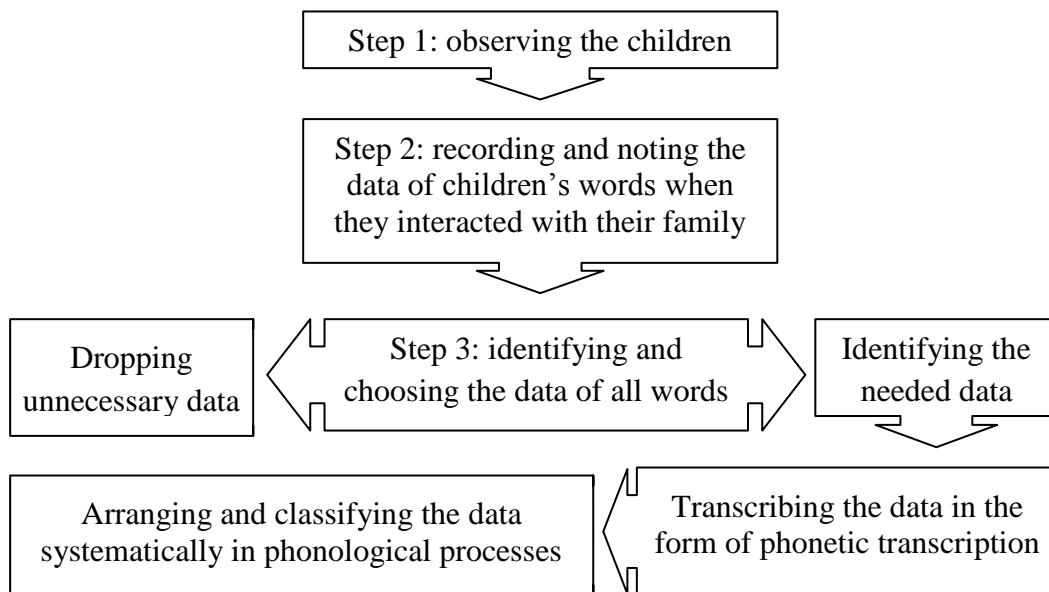
The children acquired the words through interaction with their family. They sometimes used body language when they talked with parents, pictures and

stories from children book that could make the children speak up and had conversation so that the phonology production of the words were acquired by the children with several processes. The findings indicated that kinds of word were noun, adjective, verb, adverb and the most aspect of phonology found in this study was noun. Then, all words were produced by the children were written and analyzed to get the phonological processes.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer used naturalistic observation in investigating her subjects. All words that were produced the children were identified, chosen, and changed of the form of International Phonetic Alphabet transcription on the writer's note and recording. She then moved into making a comparison between the actual words which were produced by the children and the intended words' form which were produced by adult.

From that comparison, then the writer could interpret and analyze the word production done by three two-year-old Indonesian children through the theory of phonological process delivered by Ingram in Fletcher and Garman (1997: 223-231). The processes were divided into three categories: substitution, assimilatory, and syllable structure process. Those three categories were still divided more in several sub processes. Thus the writer needed to analyze clearly one by one the consonant word which was produced by the children and then classified them into an appropriate process.



Process 3.1 the technique of the data

When all of the stages in analysis above were done (see process 3.1 the technique of the data), it meant that the writer was ready to make the conclusion.

The data were being classified by using table:

Table 3.2 the data of phonological process

Actual Word (Child's Words)	Intended Word	English Translation	Explanation
The first subject			

Actual Word (Child's Words)	Intended Word	English Translation	Explanation
The second subject			

Actual Word (Child's Words)	Intended Word	English Translation	Explanation
The third subject			