

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter tells the procedure that is used in this study. It is divided into sub topic: research design, source of data, data collection, instrument, procedures for the collecting of the data, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

There are many things to be thought about philosophical orientation before conducting the research or the study. We have to know what our study is, how we start our study, when we are going to begin, and so forward. These items inform readers what researcher design the researcher is going to use.

“Qualitative inquiry employs different philosophical assumptions; strategies of inquiry; and methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation. Although the processes are similar, qualitative procedures rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis. and draw on diverse strategies of inquiry”.(Creswell, 206:2008 ).

The design of research is descriptive qualitative research, because the is the primary means of collection data with describing what is classified to be reality of word or the observation in the At-taqwa playgroup and the language in school area. In addition, data collection is done descriptively and data acquired is in the form observation.

### **3.2 Source Data**

The source of data is pupils in At-taqwa playgroup at the age of two to three years old. The will take the data, especially their spoken and utterances produced of pupils when they are in the school and playing with friend.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

The collects the data on the basis of naturalistic sampling method in which a sample of the pupil's spontaneous used of language in recorded in familiar and relaxed surrounding. The subject of this study is user observation pupils in At-taqwa playgroup on Surabaya, and the makes note of the whole collected data. She takes note on the grammatical in pupils used those at the age of by two to three years old. In general the collected data in this researcher can be divided into two groups :

#### **Basic Data**

3.3.1 Basic data are gained from notes containing conversation with friend and teacher, and they can describe story something. with used handphone and camera digital, sometime with a tape recorder.

#### **3.3.2 Additional data**

The additional data were the data collection during the time preparation in the from writer material such as books and study report carried out by previous writer.

### 3.4 Instrument and Technique of the Collection Data

In order to conduct the research, the only uses two instruments, namely :

#### 3.4.1 Observation

The observes pupils in At-taqwa playgroup, at started in the February to April. The data are taken from utterances produced by the pupils when there do communication or conversation with friends and teacher.

“Are those in which the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. In these field notes, the researcher records, in an unstructured or semi structured way (using some prior questions that the inquirer wants to know), activities at the research site. Qualitative observers may also engage in roles varying from a nonparticipant to a complete participant”.(Cresweel,2009 :181 ).

#### 3.4.2 Interview

The sometimes interviews the pupils and asks the question when they are playing or studying in the class. The pupils give answer when the asks them.

“The researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants, interviews participants by telephone, or engages in focus group interviews, with six to eight interviewees in each group. These interviews involve unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants. Interview is a form used by a qualitative researcher for recording and writing down information obtained during an interview”. (Cresweel 2009 : 230 ).

The uses informal observation and interview method to collection the data. In seeking data the researcher uses headphone, tape recorder, camera digital and notes the record the informants from observation and interview.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

To answer the first statement of the problem, the takes some steps as follow: Recording conversation from the pupils when they are playing with friend and when they are describing story about something.

Some example: of dialogues given are presented to answer the first statement of problem. The dialogues from conversations pupils in the class

The first is using Pivot Grammar in conversation with friend and describe about something story. The presented a pivot grammar in conversation.

1. The answer of the first statement of the problem:

No	Pivot Grammar	Meaning In English
1	Aku Coklat	I'm chocolate

2. The second and third answer from statement of the problem:

#### Conversation 1

A : Hai kamu ngapain ???

B : *aku Coklat ...*

Aku + coklat

P + O

From the dialog above, T person as a teacher asks the person P as a pupil. The sentence is about the pupil that takes some foods brought by his pupil. The dialogue takes place in the classroom during the process of teaching and learning. From the utterance above, pupil says “Aku coklat” can be considered as pivot and open class. It means that sentence appears to function word and content word.