CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter describes The Nature of the Research, The Source of the Data, The Subject of the research, The Data Collection, and The Steps of the Data Analysis.

3.1   The Nature of the Research

This research analyzes the data by describing the data in detail, it is called qualitative research. The data are in the form of the words, phrases, utterances or sentences. In Dornyei views, he says that, qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts (for example, field notes, journal and diary entries, documents) and images (photos or videos). During data processing most data are transformed into a textual form (for example, interview recordings are transcribed) because most qualitative data analysis is done with words. Although qualitative data is not gathered with the purpose of being directly counted or measured in art objective way, subsequent analysis can define categories through which certain aspects of qualitative data can be quantified. Because the common objective of all the different types of qualitative methods is to make sense of a set of (cultural or personal) meanings in the observed phenomena, it is indispensable that the data should capture rich and complex details.

3.2   The Source of the Data

The data of this research are words, phrases, and sentences that contain swear words which were found during the observation.

3.3   Subject of the Research

The subject of this research is children—2-12 years old—In Punggul village. The subjects were classified as respondent since they are playing with the friend.

3.4   Data Collection

The data of the research were collected since April until Mei 2013. It was taken around my house in Punggul where the children usually gather.

3.4.1   Technique of Collecting Data

The data was collected by using three techniques. They are recording, transcribing and fragmenting.

3.4.1.1 Recording

This technique used to record the authentic data from the sources. The reason for using recording technique is for getting the right conversations which there must be some taboo words used by children in Punggul village.

3.4.1.2 Transcribing

Transcribing is the writing process after getting data from record. This technique used to make easy the analyzing of the data.

3.4.1.3 Fragmenting

Fragmenting technique used to describe the purposes and also the reasons of the taboo words used from the data after selecting and collecting the data. Fragmenting used to analyze the data into smaller pieces of the speech.

3.5   The Step of the Data Analysis

The step of the data analysis, first, it is described the status of the words used by children in *Punggul Village*. This description is based on the theory of taboo words proposed

by Leach, he says that, used a sociocultural model to explain how animal names are used as insult. The guiding principle is that of taboo, forbidden behavior and speech. The speech associated with any taboo behavior is also taboo. Taboos produce social norms of avoidance, and they also become personally relevant. Taboos become embodied through the process of classically conditioned avoidance. The more frequent the pairing of taboo term and behavior with negative consequences, the stronger the avoidance of the taboos. The culture's values are represented in taboo on language. This theory supports this research to analyze about taboo used by children in *Punggul Village.*

3.5.1   The Classification of the data from the recording

In analyzing about taboo that may be produce by the child, it is the list of the taboo word that found from the society. Here the example of taboo words that used by child in *Punggul Village* which is found in their conversation:

Aurel: Empek… empeek…

Widia: Empekmuu..

Sinta: Nggaplek'i

Aurel: Apo koen?!

Sinta: Tak pateni koen

Aurel: Tak pateni dewe

3.5.2   The Classification of the data based on Wardhaugh theory.

After classifying in the table, the data will further analyze and explain each of type. The example of the table, first table is the classification of the taboo words in Javanese, Yuwanto (2003:21). after that the table of the taboo word used by the children in Punggul village.

Table 3.5.2.1 the taboo words in Javanese.

The list of taboo words in Javanese							
Sex	**Death**	**Bodily function**	**Religious matters**	**Certain game animals**	**Excretion**	**Mother in law**	**The left hand**
Cuk	Mathek	Silit	-	Asu	Taek	Perek	Finger shooting
Diancuk	Modhar	Kontol	-	Jangkrik	Entut	Sundel	-
Jangkrik	Tak pateni	Bawok	-	Bedes	Kopok	-	-
Gathel	Batang	Gidal	-	Bajul	-	-	-
Cuki	-	Untu	-		-	-	-
-	-	Pathak	-	-	-	-	-

The table 3.5.2.2 the taboo word used by the children in Punggul village.

Sex	Death	Bodily function	Religious matters	Certain game animals	Excretion	Mother in law	The left hand
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-