

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

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 of writing of researchable people and their behavior. The writer describes the natural setting and focused on the description and analysis of data collected. The data were collected from natural daily conversations between the subject and his mother, between the subject and the researcher and the subject and his sister.

3.2 The Source of the Data

3.2.1 The Subject

The subject who was observed by the writer in this case study was a three and a half year old Indonesian child. His name is Samuel W. Halim. At home, he is called Sam. He was born in Surabaya on March 1996 in good health condition. When this study started, he was three and a half years old.

He is the second child in his family. His sister, Aily, was seven years old. He was taken care of by his mother because his mother does not work outside.

3.2.2 The Data

The data in this study is the spontaneous utterances produced by the subject in his daily life. These utterances were recorded but sometimes when the time was impossible to record, the writer would write down the utterances produced on the whole, the writer, Sam, Aily and Sam's mother were participants in all of the recordings.

3.3 Instruments

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

3.4 The Procedure of Data Collection

The data were recorded over five weeks. Data collection started in the last week of September 1999 when the subject was three and a half years old and ended in October 1999, averaging two hours for each meeting. For this study, the data is taken from the utterances produced by the child when he communicated with the writer or his mother or his sister in normal daily conversations and the daily conversation began when he played a car, a ball or play station. Sometimes, the writer ask him some questions or ask him to tell about what he had done or the writer try to influence the child to give command or to tell about the VCD which are watched. All obtained data is 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 patterns found in his utterances.

By following the procedure of tagmemic analysis, the writer identifies the filler class of the function slot.

For example: Aku makan roti
 S P O

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

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

Clause patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation

In writing the patterns, the writer uses some abbreviations.

They are:

S : subject

P : predicate



O : object

A : adjunct

C : conjunction

Cp : complement

5. The growing of complexity for each type of sentences would be presented in the tables like the following:

NO	NUMBER OF CLAUSE	WEEK				
		I	II	III	IV	V