

## CHAPTER 3

### METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

#### Type of Research

This study aims to understand the language production of four-year-children. Therefore, this study includes qualitative research. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative study is an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting.

This study belongs to qualitative. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research has eight criteria, which takes place in a natural setting, uses multiple methods (interactive and humanistic), emergent rather than tightly prefigured, fundamentally interpretive, view social phenomena, systematically reflects on who or she is, uses complex reasoning, and one of the more strategies of inquiry. So in this study, the author takes place in a natural setting by looking at the social phenomena of fundamentally interpretive and systematically reflects so that the research conducted includes qualitative research.

Besides, the way to collect data is different from quantitative study. Creswell (2014) also mentioned that the type of data collection is observation, interviews, documents, and audiovisual material. In this study, the writer has used audio-visual material because the author recorded the conversation. Therefore in this study, the

reason the writer use qualitative research is because qualitative research concerns human behavior and the social world.

### **3.1 Data Collection**

#### **3.1.1. Research Participants**

This chapter discusses the production of three four-year old children. The first participant was Timothyus Revand Haryono (P1). Timothyus is the first child of Steve Haryono & Rebeca Widiastuti. He was born on April 12, 2014. He attended the Bhineka Tanah Mas Kindergarten in Semarang. While at school and at home Thimotius uses Indonesian as a daily language. Because Thimotius was born and raised in Semarang, sometimes the words in Javanese are inserted into the sentence he uses. The second participant was Ericha Yosephine Noe (P2). She was born on March 21, 2014. She attended TK Marsudirini Maria Fatima Semarang. Ericha was the first child of Thimotius Antonius Gisi & Lusya Indariyanti. Her father came from Kupang, West Nusa Tenggara, while her mother came from Jogjakarta. As a child she lived and was cared for by her grandmother in the village. This made Ericha's first language acquisition Javanese because in her daily life Ericha used Javanese. After moving to Semarang to attend school, Ericha used Indonesian as a daily language. The third participant is Christoforus Haryo Bimo Konjonoprio (P3). Christo is the first child of Ferdinan and Elisabeth Melati. He was born on June 24, 2014. He attended the Kanisius Kurmosari Kindergarten in Semarang. He was cared for by a

nanny who was a Javanese because his parents were busy working. This affected the acquisition of Christo's first language into Javanese.

### 3.1.2. Instrument

1. Audio recording of the daily conversation done by the subjects.

In this study, the authors conducted research at different times because the object of the study was not in the same place during the study. Research on the first child (Erika) was conducted at Erika's house on Ronggowarsito Street number 8 Semarang. Research on the second child (Timothius) was carried out at Timothius's house on Jalan Mintojiwo Dalam I. While research on the third child (Christo) was carried out at Christo's house on Jalan Mintojiwo Semarang.

2. To get further data, the writer interviewed the parents of the participants to get information about the language background they usually use when talking to participants.

### 3.1.2 Procedure

In this study, the writer took several steps:

1. The writer asked the mother / siblings / nanny of the children who are participants to record their conversations with the children.

2. The writer transcribed the recorded conversation.
3. The writer analyzed the results of conversations based on theory.

### 3.3 Method of Data Analysis

The writer analyzes and describes the data using the theory from Darjowidjojo's (2003) book to explain the phonology, grammar and pragmatics competencies by taking samples from conversations and adding explanations related to the theory.

Transcribe 3 P3

- Mela : *kok bisa sakit?* ( how come it hurts?)

Christo : *ya gak tau to.. beldalah* (i dont know.  
Bleeding.)

Beldalah → berdarah

He made a consonant change [r] into [l]

This proves that this P3 changes the vibrante sound [r](approximant – palato alveolar) into [l] (lateral –alveolar).

The writer also uses the components contained in the Cristy (2017) journal namely phonology, grammar and pragmatics. In addition, the writer uses Mayer Scotton theory as cited in Kebeya(2013) to categorize the conversations that have been carried out by participants into inter-sentential or intra-sentential switching.