Chapter III
Research Methodology

This chapter discusses six several subtopics namely, research method, Site and Participant, Confidentiality, Data Collection, Data Analysis, Validity. All of the sub topics are analyzed as follows:

3.1 Research Method

This research uses qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts. Qualitative research aims at gathering an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making, not just what, where, when. Hence, smaller but focused samples are more often needed than large samples.

Regarding the objective of research which is to investigate the English consonant can be produced by pre-school aged children, this research also uses the natural method, because the researcher observes and let the participant talk naturally to get the data of participant’s utterances particularly to get the consonant production.

In this research, the first instrument the researcher use is observation. Observations are those in which the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities or individuals at the research site. In this field notes, the researcher records, in an unstructured and semistructured way (using some prior questions that the inquire wants to know), activities at the research site. Qualitative observers may also engage in roles varying from a non participant to a complete a participant.
The second one is interview. This interview section is conducted to know how the background of the participant is and what thing that the participant like, this aims to understand the participant characteristic. This approach can make the researcher to be more close to the participant. Then, it can help the researcher in conducting this research.

3.2 Site and Participant

3.2.1 Site

This research conducted through several observations and in-depth interviews to get data from participant. The researcher chooses the participant’s house as the location of interview because participants’ parents permit the participants to be interviewed only at home. This situation allows data collection be easy to see the habitual action of the participant so that it can be used it as the affected factors of this research.

3.2.2 The Participant

The participants of this research are pre-school aged children. This research uses five participants and they are three years old to five years old. The consideration in choosing only five participants is that the observation has been done since last year when the research of on psycholinguistics class was conducted. It means that the character of participants has been well-known and the participants can be the participants of this research regarding the age and the development of their organ of speech. The participants are chosen based on the differences of family background. The differences cover, education, environment, habitual activity.

The first participant of this research is called Participant three years old six month 1 (P3YO 1). The second participant is called Three years old eight month (P3YO 2). The third participant is called participant four years old five month (P4YO 1). The fourth participant is
called four years old and six (P4YO 2). The last participant is called participant five years old two month (P5YO 1).

3.3. Data Collection

Research data is collected through observation. Researcher is involved directly during data collection. Researcher’s direct involvement is done by observing the participant’s activities during research. Observation is done through two ways. They are recording and documenting. This study uses audio-visual recorder as the instrument. Data collection is done by using audio-visual recorder. The data which is collected is the participants’ utterances related to the production of consonant. The data are collected by asking participants to pronounce words begins with the words contain bilabial consonant /b/ then continue to alveolar sound /z/. The words which are asked to pronounce consist of one, two, and three syllables.

The recording data then are analyzed to get the whole information whether the participant can pronounce all consonant at all position of syllable or not. The sequences of data collection are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Will be conducted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Visit to the parents of participants and ask permission of having their child as participant in my research. Waiting for approval that their son can be the participant in my research then if the researcher gets permission, the research will be started on week two.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>The week two is the first week of data gathering. The researcher begins the research by asking the participant to play and talk in order the</td>
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The researcher conducts the research through fun activity because the researcher should adjust the participant’s mood during the research.

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<tr>
<th>Three</th>
<th>The researcher continues the research by asking the participant to repeat every consonant as the researcher says and see if the participant can produced the consonant or cannot produce the consonant.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>After data collection is complete, the researcher starts to analyze the data that the researcher obtains from the participant. On this week the researcher focuses to divide consonants which can be produced by the participant and cannot be produced by participant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>On week five the researcher transcribes the data by using phonetics transcription then matches the data from phonetics transcription with theory of distinctive feature to see the types of consonant can be produced by participant and types of consonant cannot be produced by participant. The data is described descriptively on the data analysis.</td>
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3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the research data, the research data are analyzed based on the theory of distinctive feature. The utterances of participant are collected through audio-visual record.

Then, the data are transcribed by using the phonetics transcription. In analyzing the result
phonetics transcription, the researcher uses theory of distinctive feature as the guideline. The result of phonetics transcription is used to measure whether the participant can produce proper sound of consonant based on participants’ age and to see the types of consonant can be produced by participant and types of consonant cannot be produced by participant.

The result of data analysis is explained descriptively in order to provide comprehensive information of sounds which can be produced and cannot be produced by participant. Finally, the result of data analysis is used as the basic information in research conclusion.