CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In conducting the study, the researcher conducted several procedures in order to gather the data. This chapter discusses the procedures used in conducting the research. It comprises five sections, namely; research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is defined as how the data should be investigated. In order to be more systematic in conducting this research, the researcher has to select an appropriate method to get an accurate result of the research itself.

By and large, there are two types of research design; quantitative and qualitative. Ary, et. al., (2010:301) stated that quantitative or experimental design is the general plan for carrying out a study with an active independent variable. While Creswell (2008:4) elucidated that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involve emerging question and procedure, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general theme, and the researcher making interpretation of the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2009).

In related to the above explanations, this research employed qualitative research design because the researcher tried to produce the detail descriptions of a
phenomenon that is pronunciation errors made by students and find the sources of the errors itself.

3.2 Research Subject

This section discusses about the research subject applied in this study. In doing the research, the existence of subject is highly needed to gain the information.

The subject of this study is the tenth grade students at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang. This subject is selected due to based on the result of preliminary interview which was conducted by the researcher to the English teacher of SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang. The teacher said that there were many students who did not respond precisely when the teacher asked them to speak in English, most of them were also hesitant that they will pronounced a word improperly. Accordingly, the tenth grade or the first year students in this case were chosen to be analyzed since the pronunciation errors made by them should be corrected severely as a means to avoid more serious errors in the next year. Therefore, 18 students were analyzed in this research.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is very important to define the result of the study. Data collection comprises the instruments used to collect the data and also the procedure of how the data were collected. Each explanation will be elucidated as follows:
3.3.1 Research Instrument

The purpose of instrument is to help the researcher to collect the data. In this study, the researcher used record voice, interview and pronunciation test as the research instrument to answer the research problems.

3.3.1.1 Record Voice

Record voice in this research was used to record the students’ pronunciation during reading the text which was given by the researcher. Record voice was used in this research in order to gather the data of the pronunciation errors commonly made by the tenth grade students of SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang. In this research, the researcher organized the circumstance of the class by asked the students to read aloud the text and then record it. Record voice was chosen since the researcher need to analyze the students’ pronunciation errors accurately. The recorder used in this research was the researcher’s hand phone.

3.3.1.2 Interview

Creswell (2012) indicates that interview is an action done by the researcher that happens when researcher ask one or more participants in general, open ended-question and record the answer, then transcribes and types the data into computer for analysis. In short, interview used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feeling about situation in their own words.
According to Ary (2010), there are three types of interview which consist of; 

*structured interview*; in which the interviewer knows in advance the question to ask and scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information, *semi structured interview*; in which the interviewer has more freedom to pursue hunches and can improvise the questions during the interview process, *unstructured interview* is a conversational type of interview in which the question arise from the situation.

Accordingly, in this research the researcher used structured interview. Structured interview was chosen due to the researcher had already prepared or scheduled the questions that will be given to the students as a means to collect the data of the sources of the pronunciation errors made by the tenth grade students at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang.

3.3.1.3 Pronunciation test

A test is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses on the basis of which a numerical score can be assigned (Ary, et. al. 2010:201). In this case, a test was given to the students in order to know their pronunciation ability. A test in this research was in a form of written text. The students were asked to read the narrative text which were related to the components manner of articulation. Then, after the students were finish their work, the researcher then analyzes the errors.

3.3.2 Procedure of Data Collection

Data collection is very important to define the result of the study. The data will be collected by the researcher from the result of the record voice, interview and pronunciation test. The steps of collecting data of this study are as follows:
1. Designing pronunciation test.

2. Designing questions of the interview.


4. Doing record voice to the tenth grade students of SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang by asked them to read aloud the text.

5. Conducting an interview to the tenth grade students of SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang.

3.4 Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman (1994) suggest that qualitative data analysis consist of three steps:

1. **Data reduction**, the process to obtain the mass of qualitative data. In this study, the researcher use interview transcripts, field notes, observations, the researcher reduce and organized, likely coding, writing summaries, and discarding irrelevant data.

2. **Data display**, to draw conclusions from the mass of data, Miles and Huberman suggest that a good display of data, in the form of tables, charts, networks and other graphical formats is essential. This is a continual process, rather than just one to be carried out at the end of the data collection.

3. **Conclusion drawing/verification**, the researcher begins to develop conclusions regarding the study. These initial conclusions can then be verified, that is their validity examined through reference to your existing field notes or further data collection.