CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methods which are related to this research. The methods are expected to help the researcher to conduct the research. This chapter consists of research design, research subject/participant/object, research instruments, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This section explains about the research design which is commonly used to conduct the study. They are qualitative research, quantitative research, and mixed method. Qualitative method is determined as the philosophical approach in which there is a continuous connection between individuals and the phenomenon (Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Walker, 2010: 23). It means that qualitative research is used to interpret the data which is collected from it. Besides, Ary, et. al. (2010: 29-31) mention that qualitative research is devided into some approaches. They are basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies. Then, quantitative research is explained as examining the data by testing the variables (Creswell, 2014). Ary, et. al. (2010: 26-28) mention that quantitative research is grouped into some approaches. They are experimental research, nonexperimental research, ex post facto research, correlational reserach, and survey reserach. In other hand, qualitative and quantitative research can be mixed on the research, which is called mixed method.
So, the researcher can choose qualitative, quantitative, or mixed method for the research based on how they want to conduct the research.

The research design which is used in this research is qualitative research because this research purposes to describe the phenomenon of the research subject in form of words languages. The final result of this research is reporting descriptively about the exact condition based on the research problem. They are exploring part of English pronunciation that dominantly influenced by Maduranese of Madurese students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang and explaining the factors make the Madurese students difficult to pronounce the English pronunciation.

3.2 Research Subjects

Research subject is the targeted people who is investigated by the researcher. In this research, the total subjects are 12 students: Madurese students of English Language Education Department (ELED) and 2 Madurese students of Math and Accounting Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang. They consist of 3 Madurese students from 8th semester of ELED, 7 Madurese students from 2nd semester of ELED, a 2nd semester student of Math Department, and 4th semester student of Accounting Department. The 8th semester students have been studying in ELED for 4 years. For sure, their English pronunciation is making a progress. Then, not all 2nd semester students of ELED received their pronunciation practice from their previous teacher at school. So, they have been influenced yet by their native language when speaking English. Besides, the
researcher decides some criterion in choosing the targeted students. They were born in Madura Island and used Maduranese as their mother tongue. Besides, the Madurese students from 8th semester should pass Speaking I class until Speaking IV class, and 2nd semester student have to take Speaking II. Moreover, the rest of subjects should pass or take English of Specific Purpose (ESP). Therefore, the researcher wants to analyse part of English pronunciation that dominantly influenced by Maduranese among Madurese students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang and analyze the factors that make the Madurese students difficult to pronounce the English pronunciation.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection consists of the instruments and procedure to gather and process the data.

3.3.1 Technique and Instruments

Before collecting the data, the researcher needs to decide what technique and instruments they will use. Ary, et. al. (2010: 29-31) group the techniques which are used in qualitative research, interviews, observation, document review, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, phenomenological studies. Besides, the instruments which are used in qualitative research are conversation transcriptions, criterion-referenced test, delphi technique, diaries or journal, documents, interviews, observation, performance test, placement test, questionnaires, text analysis (Griffee, 2012: 129-130). Besides, the researcher applies tongue twister
text to conduct the performance test. Tongue twister text has advantage in increasing students’ awareness in pronunciation while reading the text (Sitoresmi, 2016). So, the technique and instrument, which are used in this research, are performing test, document analysis, interview, the text, recording, phonetic transcription, document analysis and interview guideline and reported descriptively.

3.3.1.1 Performance Test

Performance test is an assessment that is used to judge actual experience which the students need to do in real life (Mcnara, 1997 on Griffie, 2012). So, in this research, the researcher uses performing test as the technique to see parts of English pronunciation that are dominantly influenced by Maduranese among Madurese students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

The researcher asks the subjects to read the text. The genre of the text is narrative text in the form of tongue twister text. Tongue twister text has advantage in increasing students’ awareness in pronunciation while reading the text (Sitoresmi, 2016). While the subjects read the text, the researcher recorded what they have read in order to analyze their pronunciation. Therefore, the instruments of this technique are the narrative text and the recording.

3.3.1.2 Interview

Interview is explained as the way to seeking deep informations to the targeted subject about the topic. There are some types of interview. They are unstructured interview, and semi-structured interview (Kielmann, et. al. : 2012:
The researcher can broaden the discussion after the interviewee gives the respond, which is known as unstructured interview. In other way, semi-structured interview contains of closed-ended, and open-ended questions in the form of specific topics.

In this research, the researcher interviews the Madurese students who become the subjects of this research. Before conducting the interview, the researcher arranges an interview guideline. It is obtained of several questions which is need to be answered by the subjects. Semi-structured interview is chosen in this research, because it helpfully make the researcher easier to build more specific (Wilkinson & Birmingham, 2003: 45).

3.3.1.3 Document Analysis

Generally, Ary, et. al. (2010: 442) state that document analysis is in form of written document (text book, novels, journals, transcripts, birth certificate, marriage report, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, or etc.) and non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performance, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.) to enlarge the knowledge through the study. Ary, et. al. (2010: 442) group the document into some categories. They are public records, personal documents, physical materials, and research-generated documents. In order to analyze the documents, the researcher can ask the subjects to produce the written or non-written document.
This analysis is used to answer the first research problem about parts of English pronunciation that are dominantly influenced by Maduranese among Madurese students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang. After recording the subjects, the researcher transcribes the recording into phonetic transcription. The transcription is enclosed in appendix.

3.3.2 Procedure

Based on the research technique and instrument, the procedure to conduct the data is formulated as:

1. The researcher tries to find and choose the subjects based on the criterion.
2. The researcher does testing students’ pronunciation by giving the text and recording the subjects by watching over their pronunciation when the researcher asks them to read the text.
3. While the subjects read the text, the researcher record their pronunciation.
4. The researcher interviews the subjects about their difficulties in pronouncing English words. Besides, the researcher records and write down the information in the note.
5. The researcher re-listens the recording and transcribe it into phonetic transcription
6. While re-listening the recording, the researcher uses Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English to help the researcher analyze the recording.
7. The researcher validates the result by valuator’s help.
3.4 Data Analysis

The data are examined in detail description because the research design of this research is qualitative. The step to analyze the data is explained below:

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data. The researcher tries to analyse the recording of the subjects’ result in reading the text and listing the words of the text which become the concern of Madurese students’ pronunciation in the form of table.

The Table of Pronunciation Record’s Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table contains of three columns, they are words, student’s pronunciation and correct pronunciation form. The purpose of student’s pronunciation column is writing down the students’ pronunciation towards the words which become the concern of the text. Then, the last next column is used to list the correct pronunciation of students. This table helps the researcher to answer the question in the research problem number one about dominant influenced by Maduranese among Madurese students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

The next is analyzing the data of interviewing the subjects. The data is in the form of voice recording and field note and show it by interview transcript. Next, the interview transcript is coded based on the research problem of this study about the Madurese students’ difficulties in pronouncing English pronunciation. Then, the result of this research will be compared by the theories.