CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the procedures used in conducting the research. It covers: research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

There are two types of design in research, quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research requires investigators or researchers to present detailed information on the specific outcomes of statistical and infernal analysis. While qualitative research is a useful inquiry approach to explore and understand the central phenomenal (Creswell, 2012). The design of this research is qualitative research. This research uses qualitative because this research describe the difficulty of pronunciation in phonology system to students in Pronunciation Practice Class semester 1 at IKIP Budi Utomo Malang.

This research employs descriptive qualitative in the sense to analyze and describe problems in pronunciation in English. Creswell (2010) explains that descriptive qualitative methods are performed to produce descriptive data: speech or writing and observable behavior of the people or subject itself.

Qualitative method itself is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher are as a key instrument. According to Moleong (2006), qualitative method is defined as a research
procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior that can be observed.

3.2 Research Subject

Research subject or in other terms are often called respondents are people who are asked to provide information about a fact or opinion (Arikunto, 2008). The subject of the study was a source of information excavated to reveal the facts in the field.

Subjects in this research were taken from population of two classes in this research and doing from the teacher who teach pronunciation. The researcher make teacher become the researcher subject beside the students because the researcher will get information from the teacher who teach pronunciation for research subject. Population is the whole subject of research in the form of subject or object, people, or institutions (Arikunto, 2008). The subjects in this research are students of English in the class A1 and A2 Pronunciation Practice Class semester 1 at IKIP Budi Utomo Malang. The researcher chose both of these classes because the researcher looked at the capability of the data that the researcher could get, so the researcher had the opportunity to do research with the maximum condition. And another reason, because the researcher see that there are answers that can be found when the researcher look at the condition of the subject.

In this research not all of the existing population were used as subjects in the research, the researcher just look at the subject who have difficulty in pronunciation in the A1 and A2 classes of the existing population only. The
technique used in determining the selected subject, the researcher used purposive sampling technique. Satori and Komariah (2007) describe simply purposive sampling is as a step for selection of samples tailored to a particular purposive. This technique make easier for the researcher to have certain considerations in sampling to be analyzed from a population.

3.3 Data Collection

Data in this research is primary qualitative data. The process of collecting data is done by the researcher to get a good data or structured and accurate data or information from each of the studied, so that the correctness of data information obtained can be accounted for. In data collection, the researcher prepared the technique, instrument, and research procedures to obtain data easily. This research data is related to pronunciation, difficulties on pronunciation, and find out the causes pronunciation difficult to English student on IKIP Budi Utomo semester 1. Technique, instrument, and procedure of data collection describe as follows:

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

Technique is the procedure how to get data and instrument is the tool that is selected and used by researcher in his activities to collect data so that the activity becomes systematic and easy to do. Ary (2010:412) states that the main instrument of a qualitative research is the researcher him/herself. So the main focus of the research instrument here is from the researcher him/herself.
In this research the technique used by the researcher in the process of collecting data conducted includes observation, interview, and document analysis. While the instruments used follow each of these technique.

3.3.1.1 Observation

Observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research, Ary (2006:438). By observation the researcher is able to obtain first and information about the subject. There are two types of observation: they are participant observation and non-participant observation. In this research, to collect data the researcher used the type of research that is participant observation. The reason of using this technique of research because in this research the researcher was sitting with student or object in the class, so the researcher building a relation of friendship relation with the subjects studied, not only that the researcher also try to follow the activities that occur in the classroom like saying the word in English together with the subject. The data obtained in this observation is data about the picture of how the students recite the words of English. Instruments used in this technique are used instrument electronic device and anecdotal record. According to Yusuf (2014) electronic device used to photograph certain events that are displayed by the subject and anecdotal record is record made by the researcher related to the behavior or activity displayed by the subject.
3.3.1.2 Interview

Interview is one of the basic and most widely used methods to obtain data in qualitative research, Ary (2006:438). Interview are used to collect data from subject about opinion, belief, and feelings about the situation in their own words. There are two kinds of interview model: (1) structured interview, and (2) unstructured interview. In this research, the researcher used the unstructured interview because the unstructured interview the researcher can explain the main question for long time and then the subject can talk in some depth about the information which the researcher needed. The instrument used are in the form of recording and writing the result of the interview activity. The using of interview by the researcher to obtain data about the reasons why the difficulty happening in pronunciation in students of A1 and A2 class in Pronunciation Practice Class at IKIP Budi Utomo Malang from the lecture who master this pronunciation.

3.3.1.3 Document Study

Qualitative research can use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon being subjected. According to Ary (2010:442) the study document is a method to collecting data directed to search data and information through written documents (textbooks, novel, journals, logs, announcements, newspapers, transcript, letter, e-mail massage etc.) as well as unwritten documents (photographs, audiotapes,
videotapes, computer images, website speeches, virtual world setting, etc.) that can support the writing process. In this research the researcher used writing documents study that is from books and journals that exist in order to develop theories that can be found so as to strengthen the argument of the author to the problems of the phenomenon studied and looking for relevant documents about the explanation of the difficulties in pronunciation that occurs on the subject. By this technique in this data will be get is word of English that studies bys students from books and related source that studied by them.

3.3.2 Procedures

The data were collected using the following steps:

1. Doing observation activities on the object to be studied in the classroom.

2. Gathering practice sheet of English words from teacher pronunciation.

3. Interviewing teacher pronunciation related difficulty pronunciation experienced by the subject by making written question.

4. Make temporary notes of answers given by the teacher pronunciation to the difficulties experienced by students.

5. Conduct document studies on pronunciation book used by students as well as book by lecturer of pronunciation.
3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a systematic search process and the preparation of transcripts, interview, field notes, and other materials that the researchers arrange for the researchers to provide findings (Bogdan & Biklen, 2010). Data analysis used by the researcher is data analysis model according to Miles and Huberman models. Miles and Huberman divide the steps in data analysis activities with several section: collecting data, reducing data, representing data, and conclusion or verification (Miles and Huberman, 2007).

1. Collecting data

In the first model analysis conducted data collection from interviews, observation result and various document based on the category in accordance with the problem of research which is then develop through the research for further data.

2. Reducing data

Reducing data is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, direct, and discards unnecessary data and organizes data in such a way that the final conclusion can be drawn and verified (Miles and Huberman, 2007:16).

3. Presenting data

Presenting data is an organizational set of information that enables research conclusion to be conducted. Presentation of data is intended to find meaningful patterns and provide the possibility of drawing conclusion and actions (Miles and Huberman, 2007:84). In the research of data presentation is done by
making a narrative sentence as well as schematics and drawings from interviews, observations, and document study.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion is part of a complete configuration activity (Miles and Huberman, 2007:18). In this research the researcher doing drawing conclusion by the records that exists in the data collection.