

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses the method used by the researcher. The research design, the subject and the object of research, data and data sources, technique of data verification, techniques of collecting the data, and data analysis.

#### **A. The Research design**

This research design employed in this study is the qualitative research method. Qualitative method was chosen because this study aims to know the speaking error of Patani (Thai) students at English Department in IAIN Tlungagung, specifically the interference of Melayu language on the speaking English. The qualitative research method involves the use of qualitative data, such as interviews, documents and observation, in order to understand and explain a social phenomenon. In Information technology and Communication, there has been a general shift in research away from technological to managerial and organisational issues, and thus there is increasing interest in the application of qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods originated from social sciences to enable researchers to study social and cultural oriented phenomena. Today, the use of qualitative method and analysis are extended almost in every research field and area. The method generally includes data sources with

observation and respondent observation, interviews and questionnaires, documents and the researcher impression and perception. A good definition is given by Denzin and Lincoln (1994) that a qualitative research focuses on interpretation of phenomena in their natural settings to make sense in terms of the meanings people bring to these settings. The qualitative research method involves data collection of personal experiences, introspection, stories about life, interviews, observations, interactions and visual texts which are significant to people life.

Therefore, the use of qualitative research in this researcher was to collect and to accumulate the basic data in descriptive way. Descriptive research is not only limited in collecting and explaining data but also analyzing and interpreting data. According to Gay (1992: 13), “A descriptive research determines and reports the way things are. One common type of descriptive research involves assessing attitudes or opinion toward individual, organizations, events, or procedures”. On the other hand, Bungin (2001: 48), says that “Descriptive research purpose to describe some events, condition, or phenomena in society become the object of research”. In this research is intended to describe about the interference of Melayu language on the speaking of Patani (Thai) students at IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher needed some appropriate instruments to collect the data. The researcher selected the interview and took some document.

This research was generally used to make a description systematically to a certain facts.

## **B. The Subject and the Object of research**

The setting of the study was Patani (Thai) students of received scholarship in IAIN Tulungagung and chose English department. The totals of students in this research are some students from 3<sup>th</sup> semester, 5<sup>th</sup> semester of Patani (Thai) scholarship. There are 3 students for this research, it consists of 2 student from 3<sup>th</sup> semester and 1 student from 5<sup>th</sup> semester. In this research, the researcher selected the subject because there have more interference of Melayu language in their speaking.

## **C. Data and Data Sources**

### **1. Data**

In conducting the research should have the data because it very important for doing research and the data is any information that will be taken by the researcher to answer the research problem. Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just descriptions of things. In this research, the researcher were taken the data from Patani (Thai) students' speaking error and see the wrong sentences from their answer because of interference that made by English Foreign Language (EFL) student. And the wrong sentences in speaking is not only to see the students' skill (not score) but also the students' linguistic and non-linguistic problem

## 2. Data Sources

Data source is the supplies information that can be acquired to fill the needed data of the certain research, this data are very important in the research. Sugiyono (2009: 153) stated that based on the sources, data can be classified into two those are primary data and secondary data.

Primary data source is source of data which is related to the subject of this study that is taken through the researcher directly. In this research the primary data source came from the conducting of an interview with the subject of research are the participants Patani (Thai) students at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung. While, in the secondary data source is a source of data that is taken by the researcher indirectly from the subject. It can be from relevant journal, article etc.

### **D. Technique of Data Verification**

To know whether the data were credible and thrusted, there must be a way of verifying the data. There are many techniques to verify the data such as triangulations, peer debriefing, member check, audit trail. To convince that the data gotten credible and thrusted the researcher used triangulations technique to verify the data. According to Sugiyono, (2009: 83) triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combining some difference techniques of collecting data and some different sources. Based on explanation above, the researcher used triangulation in different techniques of collecting data. In this

research, the researcher conducted to interview English learners that is are the participants Patani (Thai) international students at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung until the researcher got saturated data. Then the researcher collected some document related with my research.

#### **E. Techniques of Collecting the data**

Techniques of Collecting the data are the most strategic in research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. Without knowing techniques the collection data, the researcher will not get data that meets the specified data standards. In terms techniques the collection data, techniques the collection data can be done by observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and fourth of them has combination (Sugiyono, 2016: 224-225).

To obtain the correct and accurate data in this research, the researcher use several method, among other as follows:

Documentation comes from the word document which means written goods. According to Surya (2006: 54) that the documentation is the act and storage of evidence (picture, writing, sound and other) against all things either the object or also events that occur. In this research, the researcher conducted the document consisting of student interviews. A document in this research comes from the Patani (Thai) students interview, this technique are used to obtain the data in form of students error in speaking. The research data is collected by interviewing several questions to the students. Furthermore, to find and classify

students speaking errors is found in the results of interviews, they are used with listening and note taking techniques. It is based on consideration that the technique is considered most appropriate to the nature of the data source, namely in the form Interview of Patani (Thai) students. The next technique that is performed in this research is recording and transcriber the results of student's interviews and the collected data are analyzed and described. The documentation can be seen in Appendix 1.

Interview is a process of asking someone's question to get the answer. According to Moleong (1991: 135) explained that the interview is a conversation with certain intentions. In this method, the researchers and respondents face to face to obtain information orally with the aim of obtaining data that can explain the problem of research. In this research, the researcher conducted interview with Patani (Thai) students at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher had interview the students by asking the question to see their speaking error and after the researcher getting the result from interview too see the grammatical error in speaking of Patani (Thai) students. The researcher can entered interview again to know the interference of Patani (Thai) students in their English speaking of language interference.

Then, the researcher used many books, journal, papers, and took the data from the internet related to the research to support the theoretical framework.

## **F. Data Analysis**

According to Bogdan (1992) data analysis is a process of systematically searching and arranged the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. In this research, the researcher arranging the interview transcripts of data based on Patani (Thai) students' answer at English Department of (IAIN) Tulungagung to know their speaking error and after obtaining the information, the researcher checkend the sentences made by students to know the error in thrie speaking and after checkking the transcript. The data analysis done in order to fine the type of error was conducted by reflecting the sentences make by the students based on the theory of Dulay, Burt and Krasma (1982).