CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research method deals with how the research questions proposed in the first chapter are processed with a particular method. According to Cohen, Manion & Morrison (2007:446) method is approaches used in educational research to gather data which are to be used as a basis for inference and interpretation, for explanation and prediction. It means that method is the way used to discuss and examine the problem.

Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research design or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films (Rahmat : 2009).

In this case, the researcher used descriptive qualitative that described about the phenomenon in the classroom, when the teacher did the teaching and learning activity about pronunciation.

So, in this study, the research design used descriptive qualitative that the researcher wanted to investigate and describe about the practice of students' pronunciation using Western Movie in the eighth grade at MTsN Batam..

The purpose of this methodology was not a generalization but a deep understanding of a problem. This research was intended to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions

and thoughts of humans individually or in groups (Ghony and Almanshur, 2012:58).

B.   Research Setting

The research was conducted at MTsN Batam. This is one of the Islamic junior high Schools in Batam located on Golden Prawn Street, Bengkong sub-district, Batam city.

C.   Research Participant

Barker, Pistrang & Elliot (2002:179) mention population is the defined group from which the participants in the study are to be selected. Sample is the subset of the target population consisting of those participants who actually take part in the study.

The participants of this research were the English teacher and the students of the eighth grade at MTsN Batam in the 2018/2019 acedemic year. The students of the eighth grade consited of 35 students. There were 7 male students and there were 28 female students in that class. The researcher explored the data by interviewing the teacher as the subject and the students as informant. The researcher only took five samples from thirty-five students.

The students were talkative but they were using their mother language (i.e Indonesian and Melayu). They had hesitancy to speak in English, because they were not confident with their pronunciation. On the other hand, they had a good understanding of English. They only showed their abilty in English of the written communication, while the curriculum required the students to participate actively both orally and written.

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

The techniques of collecting data used in this study were observation and interview. In detail, the techniques of collecting data were elaborated as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. Practically all the senses (seeing, hearing, feeling, and smelling) are integrated observation. According to Kumar (2011:134) "observation is a purposeful, systematic, and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomenon as it take place". It means that the observation was used to collect the data based on what the reseacher's seen and listened in the field.

The observation was used to know the real condition in the classroom during the practice of the learning. Besides, The researcher just observed the teaching and learning process using Western Movie and watched how the teacher implemented Western Movie to improve students' pronunciation with using several strategies. The students watched Western Movie for about twenty minutes. The students only watched and observed what was spoken by native speaker or actor in the film. The students could imitate what the native speakers or actors said.

In this observation sheet, the researcher wrote something that happened in the class by seeing the teacher using Western Movie to improve students' pronunciation, the several strategies used in improving pronunciation such as designing lesson plans, audio-visual media,

drilling, repetition and guided conversations and also contributing strategies used.

2. Interview

Wallace (2010) mention that interview are usually used to "investigate people's views, attitude, experienced etc.,". In the next occasion, the researcher interviewed the teacher and the students in order to get data from the data sources opinion and feeling about topic in their own words. In this case, the researcher asked questions to the teacher about strategy used in teaching English pronunciation based on his perception. The researcher asked some questions to the students about their response in pronouncing words and also the factors affecting it. The researcher interviewed some students of the eight grade at MTsN Batam after the implementation of watching Western Movie to know the use of movie in class in depth. From some students, they had different response while they were watching the movies.

E.   Technique of Data Verification

In this study, data verification was needed to get convincing valid data. Here the researcher used triangulation to verify the data. Moleong (2008) stated that triangulation was data verification technique using something that could be in the form of theory, source, etc. which was used only as checking needed or comparing the data. Golafshani (in Nadziroh, 2015) elaborated this by saying that triangulation had risen an important methodological issue in naturalistic and qualitative approaches to evaluation in order to control bias and establishing valid propositions because

traditional scientific techniques were incompatible with this alternate epistemology. The purpose of triangulation was to increase one the validity of data taken from the field. In this research, the researcher used three data sources, that are from observation, interview and documentation to get the data. The researcher uses observation, interview, or documentation to cross-check the validation of the data.

Table 3.1

Metodology triangulation is draw as below :

No	Data	Data Collection	Data Resource
1.	The teacher implements of Western Movie in teaching pronunciation	Observation Documentation Interview	The teacher The students
2.	The contributions of the use of the strategies in teaching pronunciation.	Interview Observation Documentation	The teacher The students

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis in this study used qualitative method. Data analysis was done inductively, i.e.starting from the field or empirical facts in a way went into the field, learned the phenomena that exist in the field. Stages of data analysis in qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman is as follows Ilmiyah and Ati (2013:5)

a. *Data Reduction*

In analyzing data, the first stage that must be done by the researcher was reducing the data. Data reduction referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appeared in written-up field notes or transcription (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In this study, the selected data are those dealing with the two research questions, they were : a) the strategy is implented by the teacher using Western Movie. b) the contribution is applied by the teacher using Western Movie and any informations that are not relevant with two research question were discarded.

b. *Data Display*

After reducing data, the step in analysing data was displaying data. Data display was an organized, compressed assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The data to be displayed, in this part are those information dealing with research question and they were presented in the form of description, the table, picture, etc.

c. *Conlusion Drawing/ verification*

The last step in analysing qualitative data was drawing conclusion. The qualitative analysis was begun to decide what things meant nothing regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions (Miles and Huberman, 1994). After the data analyzed then the researcher could draw the conclusion. the researcher got the final conclusion as the answer of

research problem. So the researcher got a valid conclusion if the conclusion was supported by accurate data.