

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter contains the description of the method related in this study. The description covers: research design; data and data source; technique of data collection; technique of data verification; and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study employees descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative is research method used to research a natural object. The object is natural object as it is, not manipulated in normative situation so that this study uses a descriptive method aims to describe the problem as it is.

This approach is presented in words. Bodgan and Taylor in Yuliansyah (2021: 10) defines qualitative approach as research procedure that produces a descriptive data such as written or oral words from somebody and behavior can be observed. According to Newman (2014:51) in Sartika (2018:24), qualitative data is used in several forms such as documents, interviews, observations, and so on.

This study is using qualitative because the researcher takes Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung as her subject that requires a content analysis. A content analysis is a research that used to focus on understanding and interpreting the recorded communication.

In collecting data, the subject asked by the researcher to give their document. Document is one of techniques to collect the data in the research. To collect data, the researcher uses document in content analysis.

#### **B. Subject of This Study**

According to Suharsimi (1989), he states that subject of the data is determined based on subjects boundaries. The subjects is term of people or things. In this study, the researcher took the subjects based on their criterion. It can be told in the following data:

The subject of this study is the students of Alumni of BEC and English Department of IAIN Tulungagung. The first, the researcher classified the alumni of BEC students based on their achievement of English such as at their career like some of them are studying at abroad, having high result of toefl, and producing the English pronunciation well and fluently. The second is the English department students of IAIN Tulungagung. They are chosen based on their experience of having learned about English Assimilation in their class.

#### C. Data and Data Sources

Data are the significant information and mostly needed to answer the problem in the research. Krippendorf (1991:89) states that data are indication information should be written in whole of writing process. To get the data, the researcher needs a source to have data. A data source is a place where the data is acquired. In this research, the researcher takes the data in the form of voice recording. The voice recording consists of the sentences that contain of assimilation especially anticipatory and coalescence assimilation . The data are taken from the result of subjects recording. It is taken from Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung.

#### D. Research Instrument

In the qualitative research, the instrument of the main research is the researcher because the researcher decides the topic of the research, selects the subject, collects and analyzes the data (Sugiono, 2015:306). The researcher instrument is the tool to support the researcher in analyzing the data. To consider the previous research, data sheet is used as research instrument in collecting data.

Besides that, the researcher uses Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary in analysing the data to help and guide the researcher in

transcribing the phonetics alphabet. The dictionary is also selected as the second instrument as it provides transcribed phonemes in more detail.

SUBJECT	DATA	TYPES OF ASSIMILATION		SOUND	RECORDED	EXPLANATION
		Anticipatory	coalescence			
dvnd	<p>It's like to <u>extend</u></p> <p><u>my</u></p> <p>congratulation</p> <p><u>Don't you</u> think?</p> <p>My first experience of the glaring disparity <u>between boys</u> and girls</p> <p>When they <u>hit</u> <u>puberty</u></p> <p>Girls are replacable in the <u>entertainment</u> <u>business</u></p>					

### E. Technique of Data Collection

Data Collection is systematic approach to collect data. In the first technique of collecting data, documentation technique is used. According to Arikunto (2006: 231), Documentation is technique to acquire data about something and all variables that classified into notes, books, transcript, books, video, photograph, voice recorder, agenda, meeting notes, and etc. In this study, voice recorder is used to collect data. The recorder was analysed to find which types of Assimilation that often occurred in their pronunciation.

The researcher asks recording to the subjects based on the sentences of assimilation provided with the technique as follows.

1. Determining the subject that will be researched.
2. Getting hold of the determined subject.
3. Asking permission to make them research subject.
4. Giving them instruction for data collection.
5. Checking the data that can be responsible based on method and theory.

### F. Data analysis

In data analysis, the researcher applies Miles and Huberman theory. Miles and Huberman (2014) states that qualitative data analysis includes three procedures.

#### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the selecting process, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appears in transcript, observation sheet, and observation checklist. In conducting this research, the data was collected from Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung to describe their producing and their difference of assimilation.

## 2. Data Display

A display is an organized assembly of information that give permission of the drawing and action taking conclusion. The most frequent form of display for qualitative data is English speech text. Furthermore, the researcher also can display the data in table form.

## 3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

After finishing to do data reduction and display, it will be last step. It can be called drawing and verifying conclusion. In this research, the researcher conclude the research result based on the research problem and the theory used.

## G. Triangulation

In this study, the researcher uses triangulation. It means that the researcher uses more than one theoretical scheme to collect data in the similar topic. The method of triangulation involves : a) Using one method to collect data. b) Using more than one theory. c) Using more than one data source. In this research, the researcher will use one method to collect data. It is analysis document. For the triangulation procedure, the researcher will take two data sources. These are Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung as subject.