

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter encloses the description of research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

First at all, this research conducted to answer the research problem proposed in which the data were in the form of student's pronunciation which recorded and transcribed in written one (in more general term those were classified into document). Such kinds of data are classified into qualitative ones Ary (cited in Arifin 2012: 16).

Research is systematic effort to provide answer from the questions. To find the answer, of course, the research must follow research procedure. Applying those procedures to arrange the research, need a research design. Cresweel (2009: 3) states "research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detail methods of data collection and analysis". Arikunto (2006: 51) explains "research design is plan or setting which is made by researcher, as the orientation that will be done". So, research design is plan and procedure to gather data based on method and then analyze it.

The researcher used qualitative method which a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem Cresweel (2009: 4) and elaborated into content analysis. The qualitative method was used because the data analyzed were categorized into qualitative data.

Descriptive study was selected because of, it was appropriate with the purpose of this study. The selection of this methodology is also strengthened by Ary (2009: 29) define descriptive study as a research design applied to understanding phenomenon using data such as interviews, observations, and documents reviews for the purpose of identified and interpreting specified characteristics of the material to learn human behavior.

In this study, the researcher investigated, analyzed and categorized pronunciation errors made by the fourth semester students of English Education department at IAIN Tululungagug in the academic year 2014/2015. This research only classifying the errors and determines in which kinds of errors they belong to be based on the surface strategy taxonomy propose by Dulay et, al (1982: 150).

B. Data and Data Sources

Data sources in this study were the fourth semester student's pronunciation of English Department at State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung.

Data is the result of the fact and number that can substance to arrange the information (Arikunto, 2006: 118). In order words data are information that gained from the subject of the research. The data are qualitative data which is the

result of the students' pronunciation which record and interview. The pronunciation was taken from their Argumentative Speaking class which had been performed by students on 29th May, 5th and 12th June 2015 as the data. It used by the researcher were any information found in their speaking which recorded or so called document.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection and instrument are needed to obtain the data in the research. The aim of data collection in conducting scientific research is to get materials which are needed. However, the researcher used the following method.

1. The researcher searched some references related to the topic of the research from significant authors or writers by exploring the core of various kinds of books and the jotting them down.
2. The researcher conducted a field activity in order to get empirical data by using documentation such as camera to record the student's pronunciation in argumentative class of fourth A semester. These instrument were used to know kinds of error on the segmental aspect of pronunciation which made by the students. Besides, the researcher also used interview as instrument to know the sources of errors made by the fourth semester student's pronunciation.

After determining those methods to collect the data, the researcher took these three steps to collect the need data related with pronunciation errors in speaking class, they are: first, recording the fourth semester students'

pronunciation. Second, transcribed the students' pronunciation word by word, one by one. Third, taking notes the pronunciation errors which were available in the transcription paper to make the researcher easier in analyzing the type of errors in it.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Data verification is needed in qualitative research to convince that the research data obtained is valid. The researcher use triangulation as a technique to verify the data. Mathinson (cited in Golafshani 2003: 603) elaborates this by saying: "triangulation has 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 are incompatible with this alternate epistemology". There are many kinds of triangulation but the researcher use investigator triangulation to check and establish validity in the study. Investigator triangulation involves using several different investigators/evaluators in an evaluation project. Guion (2002: 2) stating triangulation typically, would manifest as an evaluation team that consist of colleagues within your program area/field of study".

To make in dept analysis to correct error, the researcher need help from some experts such as an English lecture and one of English graduate at State Islamic Institute Tulungagung. The next important step is process of evaluation of the data by the investigator triangulation. The researcher asks both of investigators to analyze the kinds of errors on segmental aspect of pronunciation made by fourth semester students of English department which transcribed. Besides, the

researcher also gives recording of students' pronunciation, so they can recheck both of recordings of students' pronunciation and transcribe. After they found some errors, the researcher rechecks between researcher finding and other investigators finding to match the result.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to a systematical process to search and arrange the data sources and other material that have been collected to enable the researcher to come up with finding. In this study, error analysis was the methodology used in analyzing the data. Corder (1967: 160-170) states that error analysis can deal effectively only with learner production; speaking or writing not with learner reception; reading and listening. Its compatibility was strengthened by the fact that this study tried to uncover the errors occurring in language construction made by the specific group of learners and the error analysis itself based on Gass and Selinker (199: 67) is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors learners make.

There were some steps in applying the error analysis to analyze the data. The following steps are based on the procedure:

1. Identification of Errors

In this stage, the researcher identifies of any pronunciation deviations which possibly could be found in the speaking made by the students. That could be, for instance substitution, addition, and omission.

2. Classification of Errors

It is step researcher classified the error which had been found through the identification into some types of error belongs; weather this one was on error of consonant sounds include voiced and unvoiced, also in vowel sounds include single and diphthongs etc.

3. Tabulating the Errors

The researcher, then, counted the errors. For instance, specified to count the frequency of occurrence of the error on the use of segmental features such as consonant sounds consist of voiced and unvoiced, while vowel sounds include single and diphthong and so on.

In this stage, the researcher rated in the form of percentage to know frequencies of occurrences of each error. To find the percentage of frequency in each type of errors, the formula used is as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Aminudin: 2000; 23})$$

Note :

P : Symbol of percentage

F : Number type of errors

N : The total number of type of errors

4. Explaining the Errors

This step dealt with deeper analysis of the errors found. Researcher tried to uncover the sources of the errors, which seen from surface strategy taxonomy.