

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents about research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design in this study guided the researcher in collecting and analysing the data. Creswell (2009) states that research designs were plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detail methods of data collection and analysis. This research was conducted to investigate the problems or difficulties of students' pronunciation and lecturer's strategy as natural as possible. In this research, the researcher was the primary instrument that collecting the data from the field. Then the researcher processed the data in the form of words. So, it minimized numeric data.

In this case, the researcher used descriptive research which described about the classes condition when the lecturer did the teaching and learning activity about pronunciation. According to Tarigan (1992) descriptive research was a research which described the phenomenon naturally without manipulation or experiment.

So, in this study, the research design used descriptive qualitative which the researcher wanted to investigate and describe about students' difficulties in pronouncing words especially in consonants, vowels, and diphthongs and also lecturer's strategy in teaching pronunciation of three classes at the first semester in IAIN Tulungagung.

B. Data and Data Source

The data in this research was qualitative data, so the data were in the form of words. Ary (2002) stated that the qualitative research dealt with data that were in the form of words, rather than numbers and statistics. The data gotten of this research were in the form of interview transcript and observation transcript. Moreover, Arikunto (2010) stated that data sources were from where the data taken from.

The data sources in this study were students and lecturers of pronunciation practice class from three classes in the first semester at State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung. The population of the students were 110 students, while the researcher took 3 students which had low pronunciation ability level, 3 students which had intermediate pronunciation ability level, and 3 students which had high/ advance pronunciation ability level for each class as sample. The researcher knew about those students' pronunciation level from class observation.

Eatrada& Streiff (2002) found the findings about students level of pronunciation. In the findings, they categorized the students pronunciation's level into three levels. For the first, the students who did pronunciation errors more than seven times were categorized as low level. The second, students who did pronunciation errors between 4 until 7 times were categorized as intermediate level. And the third, students who did pronunciation errors between 1 until 3 times were categorized as advance level. Furthermore, Nurhayati (2008) found 4 criteria of students' level. The first, they were categorized as excellent level if the students were able to pronounce correctly and mentioned the meaning all of things correctly. For the second, they were categorized as good level if the students were not able to pronounce all of the things well but they were able to mention all of the words. The third, they

were categorized as moderate/ fair level if the students were able to mention a half number of words or more and they were able to pronounce well. The fourth, they were categorized as poor level if the students' pronunciation were bad and they were only able to mention some of words. Besides that, the researcher also asked lecturer's recommendation about students' ability level. Then, the researcher chose two lecturers that applied different strategy in teaching English pronunciation.

C. Technique of Data Collection

There were three methods of data collection such as observation, interview, and review related documents (Wiersma, 1991). The data collections were done to obtain the data needed. In this research, the researcher used the following method:

1. Observation

The researcher conducted field activity to get empirical data. It was done by taking observation about how were teaching and learning activity in the class directly. It was supported by Adnan (2011) who stated that observation was a generic term referring to process of gathering data. In conducting observation, the researcher recorded the activity in the class and also the researcher took a fieldnote about how lecturer taught English pronunciation in the class and also students mispronounce about English words.

2. Interview

Sugiyono (2008) stated that interview was a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through questions and responses, resulting in communication and join construction of meaning about particular topic. In the next occasion, the researcher interviewed the students

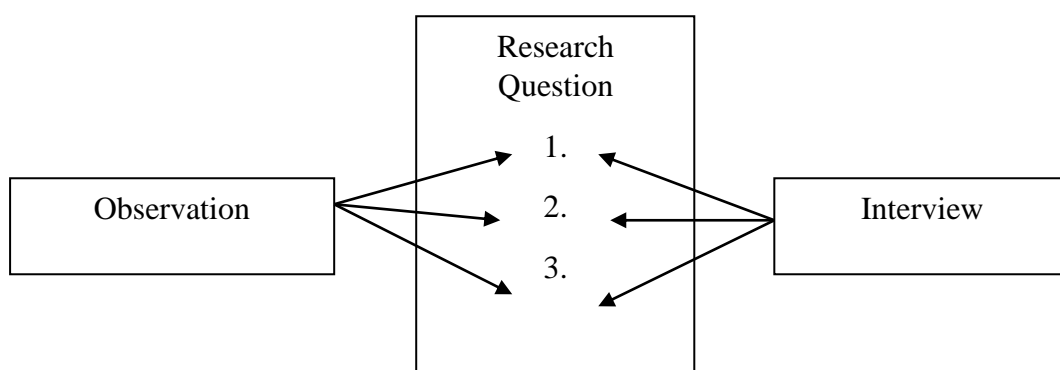
and lecturer in order to get data from the data sources based on subjects' opinion and feeling about topic in their own words. In this case, the researcher asked some questions to the students about their difficulties in pronouncing words and also the factors affecting it. Then, researcher asked questions to lecturer about strategy used in teaching English pronunciation and also students' difficulties in pronouncing words and factor affecting it based on his/ her perception.

D. 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 two data sources, that are from observation and interview to triangulate the research problems. This study compared the data from field observation with data gotten from interviewing subject of research.

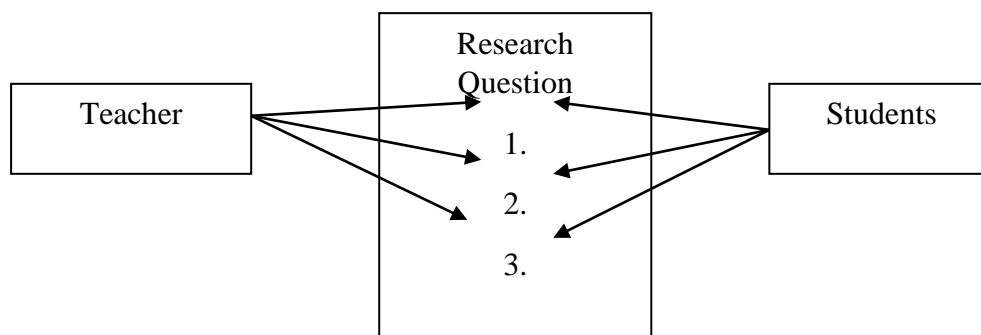
In this study the researcher employed methodology triangulation, in order to check credibility of the data by using different techniques such as observation and interview.

Figure 3.1: Methodology Triangulation



The figure showed that how the research problems were answered. The research question for number 1 until 3 the data was collected by doing observation and interview. Thus, it could be concluded that research question number 1 until 3 were triangulated methodologically.

Figure 3.2: Data source Triangulation



The figure 3.2 above showed that the research question for number 1 until 3 the data sources were answered by the lecturer as subject and students as informant. Thus, it could be concluded that research question number 1 until 3 are triangulated by data source.

E. Data Analysis

The process of analysing data was started by studying the whole data gotten from any sources such as observation and interview. Data analysis was the process in searching and arranging data systematically in order to make it

easy in understanding, therefore the findings could be informed to others. Data analysis was done by organizing data, explaining in to some units, synthesizing, arranging in to some models, choosing the important data that would be used, and making conclusion that could be explained in order to be easy in understanding.

In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman model of data analysis. Based on Miles and Huberman (1994), there were three stages in analysing data, that are: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion and verification.

1. Data Reduction

In analysing 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). For the first step, the researcher collected the data about lecturer's strategy in teaching English pronunciation through observation and interview and also the researcher collected the data about students' difficulties in pronouncing words through observation and interview too. Then, the researcher selected the data that were appropriate with the formulation of research problems investigated in this study. So, the researcher took relevant data and irrelevant data should be eliminated. After that, the researcher displayed those data narratively.

2. 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). In this study, the data displayed was the result of observation and interview.

The researcher displayed data based on the formulation of research problems. So, this study displayed the data descriptively. By displaying data, the researcher got easy in understanding about phenomenon that was happened and the researcher could make the planning based on the situation that was understood.

3. Conclusion Drawing and 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 Hurberman, 1994). The conclusion drawing was started by making temporary conclusion. Then, the data taken from the field were analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. In final analysis, the researcher got final conclusion as the answer of research problem. So, it could be said that conclusion was credible if the conclusion was supported by accurate data.