CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this part, the researcher described the method that was used in this research. The researcher explained the general process in collecting and analyzing the data. It consisted of research design, subject of the research, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study analyzed pronunciation errors of consonants and vowels sounds in English words made by President Joko Widodo. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is a form of social inquiry that focus on the way people interpret and make a sense of their experience and the world in which they live. Bungin explained in his book that descriptive qualitative form does not have sign like water (spread in a surface), but to concentrate its self on the unit from various phenomena.

This research is designed to identify the kind of consonants and vowels sound pronounced errors by President Joko Widodo.

3.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument was the researcher itself. The researcher analyzed it. The researcher used dictionary. The dictionary was Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition) application. It was a tool for analyzing the data.

3.3 Data and Data Source

The data of this research were all of the utterences of Joko Widodo in four speeches. While, the data source was Joko Widodo's speech video on you tube. There are four videos of Joko Widodo's as the data source. The speech is World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF) or *Konferensi Asia Afrika* (KAA) which it was located in Shangri-La hotel, Jakarta. And it held on April, 19-21 2015. Then, its duration spent 11.52 minutes. The second speech is when Mr. Joko Widodo as the speaker of APEC CEO Summit which it was held in China National Convention Centre (CNCC), Beijing on Monday, November 10 2014. It spent 13.30 minutes. The third speech is when Mr. Joko Widodo as the speaker on Brooking Institution which it is one of famous studies institution in America. He talked about about Islam and Democracy and the video took for about 04.00 minutes. The last speech is when Mr. Joko Widodo as the speaker in Gala Hosted by USINDO. It spent 07.02 minutes.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher collected the data through several steps. As follows:

- 1. The researcher looked for Joko Widodo's speech video from you tube.
- After finding the video, the researcher downloaded it from you tube. There were four speeches of Joko Widodo which were downloaded from these links.
 - a. APEC CEO Summit 2014

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lo2jx_IFAoU

b. World Economic Forum (WEF) or Konferensi Asia-Afrika (KAA)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87A0Vy-0AZk

c. Islam and Democracy on Brooking Institution

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CD35awXk_aU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sv0iflu9yfw

d. United State-Indonesian Society (USINDO)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6G604qxWaNQ

- The researcher listened and transcribed all the utterances of Joko Widodo's speech.
- 4. The researcher made a phonetic transcription to the whole of Joko Widodo's utterences.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

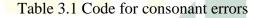
After listening, watching, and transcribing the video, the researcheranalyzed the data through several procedures :

3.5.1 Identifying errors

The researcher re-listened the the videos to recheck the pronunciation errors while listening the video, the researcher marked all of utterences which it contained of kind errors. There are 7 marks for analyzing consonant words, such as: yellow for bilabial, pink for labiodental, orange for interdental, blue for alveolar, purple for palatal, light blue for velar and green for glottal. However, for analyzing vowel words, the researcher used black colour.

Besided that to made easier detecting the errors, the researcher determined through coding whether consonant or vowel. The detail was as follow:

Bilabial	Bil
Labiodental	Lab
Interdental	Int
Alveolar	Alv
Palatal	Pal
Velar	Vel
Glottal	Glo



/'le.dis ænd 'dʒen.tl.mən/

al si i ous

/gud 'mor.nm/.

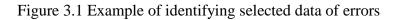
/fs-st, an bi'haf af m.də'ni: 3ən 'gaf ən.mənt ænd də 'pi: pl af m.də'ni: 3ə, ar wod lak tu tænk ju: for 'kamın tu mar pres.ən'ter.fən. tu'der, ar æm 'hæp.i, ar æm 'feri 'hæp.i, tu bi: o'man wit ju:, bi'kas ju: nou ar was ə 'bis.nis.men ə jərs ə'gou. sou, dis 'mor.nin, ar æm 'feri

alv

'hæp i bi 'kars wi: kæn ta k a baut 'bis nis, a baut m fest mant wit al a fju/.

lab

/ðə 'piktfə fou ju: auð mæp α.f. m.də'ni: 30. wi: hæf pα.pjə'let fən α.f tu: 'hʌn.dred for ti 'mil jən ænd ðə 'dis.tənt is laik fram landən m. ju: 'kei tu istʌnbul m. 'tə: ki. ænd i'mæd3.m, wi: hæf sef ən'tin 'tau zənd 'arlənd. sev ən'tin 'θau zənd 'arlənd/]



3.5.2 Classifying Errors

The researcher classified the English pronunciation errors on Joko Widodo's speech through categorizing each error, whether consonant or vowel. Besided that, each of them was given detailed on the amounted of total frequency and percentage.

No	Consonant	Total		Percent
INU		Data	Frequency	age
1.	[p]-bilabial			
2.	[b]-bilabial			<u></u>
3.	[m]-bilabial			
4.	[f]-labiodental			
5.		1/1-4; 1/1-4; 1/1-4; 1/1-5; 1/1-7; 1/1-7;		
0.	[v]-labiodental	1/1-7; 1/1-8; 1/1-8; 4/1-7; 4/1-8; 4/1-8;		
6.	[]-interdental	1/1-5; 1/1-6; 1/1-7; 1/1-10; 1/1-10; 1/1-11; 1/1-20;		
7.	[ð]-interdental			

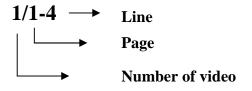
	8.	[t]-alveolar		
	9.	[d]-alveolar		
	10.	[n]-alveolar		
	11.	[s]-alveolar		
			1/1-5; 1/1-6;	
	12.	[7] alvoolar	1/1-6; 1/1-6;	
		[z]-alveolar	1/1-7; 1/1-7;	
			1/1-10; 1/1-10;	
	13.	[l]-alveolar		
	14.	[r]-alveolar		
	15.	[]-palatal	1/1-8;	
	16.	[]-pal <mark>ata</mark> l		
	17.	[]-palatal		
	18.	[]-palatal		
	19.	[j]-palatal		
	20.	[k]-velar		
	21.	[g]-velar		
	22.	[]-velar		
	23.	[w]-velar		
	24.	[h]-glottal		
	25.	[?]-glottal		
·				

Table 3.2 Classifying data for consonant

No.	Vowel	Total		Percenta ge
		Data	Frequency	
1.	[1]	3/1-9		
2.	[e]	1/1-5;		
		2/1-20		
3.	[æ]	1/2-1		
4.	[]			
5.	[]	Ä		
6.	[ʊ]			
7.	[]	1/1-1;		
		1/1-11		
8.	[i:]			
9.	[u:]			
10.	[:]			
11.	[ɔ:]			<u> </u>
12.	[:]			

Table 3.3 Classifying data for vowel





3.5.3 Interpretating the Data

First, the researcher gave the utterences which was contain pronunciation errors, the letters were written in bold type and underline. Such as the example below:

First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia

Data I (Datum 1/1-3)

Second, the researcher described what the speaker said and how the speaker should say. Such as the example below, which is continuing the previous example.

The word "**government**" should be read / g v. n.m nt/, but he pronounced it / g f. n.m nt/.

3.5.4 Drawing Conclusion

After the researcher analyzing the data, she concluded the explanation as the result of research.