

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher uses qualitative method. The researcher chooses qualitative method because the researcher will hold the research in informal circumstances (natural). As Prof. Dr. Sugiono wrote in his book, qualitative research method commonly called as naturalistic research method because the research held in natural circumstances.²⁸

In this research, the researcher held the research when objects not in the formal situations and the researcher need to find their pronunciation ability during their off-lecturing situations. This circumstance means that the object of the research will not be modified, manipulated by the researcher and the appearance of the researcher will not influence objects' attitude. By this circumstance, the object could act as they want in their natural attitude and reveal their natural ability researcher wants to measure.²⁹ And researcher found that the most suitable method is qualitative research using this natural circumstance will make

²⁸ Sugiono, Prof. Dr., *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, cv, 2008) p.8

²⁹ Ibid, p.8

the research become natural; it means that object was tested not in the classroom or some formal situation. Object was tested one by one in an informal situation outside the classroom, so the object gave an objective result by their skill.

B. Research Subject and Location

As the title of the research, the researcher will apply the research to the 6th semester's students of English Education department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. As the title of the research also, the researcher will do the research in English Education department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The subject of this research is the 6th semester's students of English Education department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

C. Research Procedures

1. Preparation Steps

Before doing the research, the researcher did some preparations. They are:

- a. Making research proposal.
- b. Defining subject and location of the research.
- c. Defining research instrument and research design.
- d. Getting research permission letter.

The researcher has asked permission to Tarbiyah faculty to do the research in the English Education Department considering English Education department still under Tarbiyah faculty's authority.

2. Research Implementation Steps

After defining some preparation step, then researcher applied the research to the students. To implement the research, researcher has done some steps which are:

- a. Researcher defined sample of the subject and pick only 30 students, in this case researcher used the sample as an example of one class. It represented of 6th semester students. Researcher used that sample considering he had only limited time, budget and sources.
- b. Researcher gave them some passage and asked them to read it aloud to check their pronunciation (*see appendix 1*). The researcher picked that instrument (passage) because it accommodates what researcher wants to know about sounds, rhythm and intonation.
- c. Researcher recorded their pronunciation using recorder and checked it using scoring key (*see appendix 2 and 3*).

3. Closing Steps

After doing the research, then researcher did some closing steps which are:

a. Analyzing result of the research.

The researcher analyzed the result of the research according to the table of sounds, rhythm and intonation of the passage above (*see appendix 1*).

b. Writing report (display the data)

According to Suharsimi Arikunto on her book, this research is an explorative descriptive research which the data will be displayed into two categories; they are qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative data was displayed by categorized words or sentences to get a conclusion. And the qualitative data represented by number of counting or measuring result can be processed by summing, comparing with expected number and processed as percentage.³⁰ So the researcher gave scale in order to display percentage to categorize students' ability in each skill whether it is sound, rhythm and intonation. The categorization of percentage is:

³⁰ Arikunto, Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1998) p 245

1. 100% acceptable : excellent
2. 90%-99% acceptable : very good
3. 75%-89% acceptable : good
4. 60%-74% acceptable : poor
5. 31%-59% acceptable : bad

D. Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, researcher defines sample of the research subject for selecting the specific study units. The technique used to find the specific sample for this study is purposive sampling. The researcher uses purposive sampling because researcher shall do oral test that the researcher suspects might hold different views related to the topic of study. In short, researcher wants to avoid biasing the study by choosing only those sources that confirm researcher preconception.³¹ To avoid that bias and to make this research directly aim the goal then the researcher choose only students who scores all A- in Speaking 4, Literary appreciation, and also Phonology.

³¹ K. Yin, Robert, *Qualitative Rsearch From Start to Finish*, (New York: The Guilford Press, 2011) p 88

In this research, the instruments of data collecting technique are passage, recorder, student and scoring key. It means the researcher asked the students to read the passage aloud and record it. As researcher told in the research procedure above, researcher took some records from interviewing using test the objects and analyzed the records. That's why researcher needs those instruments to make the research success.

As Prof. Dr. Sugiyono said in his book that in qualitative research method the main instrument is the researcher himself, but after the research focus become clearer, so it will possible to develop simple research instrument, which hopefully can fulfill data and compare with data collected from observation and interview.³²

Suharsimi in her book said intelligence test is a kind of test to find out estimation or calculation of someone intellectual grade through test to measure the intelligence.³³

To make good test it should have high validity and reliability. A test is said to be valid if it measures accurately what it is intended to measure.³⁴ To make test more valid, the followings are recommended: First, write explicit specifications for the test. Second, use direct testing.

³² Sugiono, Prof. Dr., Op cit p. 224

³³ Arikunto, Suharsimi, Op cit p. 139

³⁴ Hughes, Arthur, '*Testing for Language Teacher second edition*' (United Kingdom: Cambrigde University Press. 2003) p26

Third, make sure that the scoring of responses relates directly to what is being tested. Fourth, do everything possible to make the test reliable.³⁵

E. Data Analysis Technique

According to Miles and Hubberman in Prof. Dr. Sugiyono's book, data analysis technique in qualitative research held during collecting data and after it in some period. During interview, researcher has done analysis on the interviewed answers. If the answers felt unsatisfied during the interview, then the researcher will continue the questions, until credible answer will be found. Activities in analysis data are display and conclusion drawing/verification.³⁶

³⁵ Hughes, Arthur, *ibid.* p35

³⁶ Sugiono, Prof. Dr., *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D.* Bandung:Alfabeta, cv, 2008) p.246