

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of four parts. They are variable of the research which explain about the variable which used in this research, research subject which explain about the design of the research, data collection technique and instrument which explain about the tools which used by the research to collect the data and data analysis procedures which explain about the steps of the research to analyze the data.

A. Research Design

This study is intended to analyze pronunciation errors of vowel sounds in English words made by the students. In this research, the writer decided that the design of this proposed study is *descriptive qualitative research*. Mardalis explained that descriptive research is to describe or to get information about the current condition of certain objects. Therefore, it included describing, taking notes, analyzing, and interpreting the existing facts.¹ This research is designed to identify the kind of vowels sound pronounced errors and the sources of vowels sound pronounced incorrectly by the students.

¹ Drs Mardalis, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 1995), p.26

B. Setting of The Study

This research took place at SMP N 2 Menganti, Gresik in the second year students. The researcher observed the classroom activities on July 31st and August 1st 2013. The subjects of the research was the 2nd year students of SMP N 2 Menganti, Gresik class VIII-F and the English teacher as the subject. There are six classes in the second year; she just takes one class as sample for observation that choosen randomly by the researcher. To enhance the validity and reliability of the finding, the writer took the data from field of actual setting, English class VIII-A. It consisted of 30 students.

C. Data and Source of Data

Based on Arikunto, the source of data is the place of things in which the researcher is able to observe, ask or read about related matter of the object being studied. It can consist of person, place, and documentation.² The researcher got the data from some instruments. The data are taken from interview, observation form, and from the recording. The aim of this research was to identify the kind of pronunciation errors on vowels sound in English words made by the students. The researcher got the source of data from the teacher and the students. The result of the interview, observation form, and recording processed as a data which can explain about what kind of the

² Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1996), p.123.

vowels sound are pronounced incorrect, the sources of pronunciation errors made by the students at SMP N 2 Menganti, Gresik.

D. Research Procedure

This section presents about planning, implementing the plan and concluding the result of data analysis.

1. Planning

A set of plan is needed to carry out a systematic and well-conducted research. In this case, the researcher prepares, considers, and determines the suitable technique for collecting and analyzing data as well as the research instrument. The tests is used as the instrument in this research. Before it used as the instrument, the test is validated by an English teacher of SMP N 2 Menganti, Gresik.

2. Implementing the plan

This stage consists of collecting the data, arranging the instrument, and analyzing data. The data needed in this study are the students' utterance by the second year of SMP N 2 Menganti, Gresik. The data is collected from VIII-A class of SMP N 2 Menganti chosen randomly by the researcher. Moreover, the researcher analyzed the result of the reading test in order to get information about the students' English pronunciation errors and the causes of those errors.

3. Concluding the result of data analysis

The last step was drawing conclusion. In this step, the researcher has to make a valid conclusion in the form of a brief description of the errors after interpreting those errors. Finally, the writer analyzed data from observation. Then, the writer drew conclusion.

The conclusion was the answers of the research questions. Furthermore, the objectives of study should be achieved by the existence of those conclusions.

E. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique is a technique used to collect the data.

There are several techniques to collect data:

1. Observation

Observation is an evaluation by observing the objects directly, accurately, and systematically. It can be about the situation of teaching and learning process. The situation is observed about the English pronunciation errors on vowels made by the students. The researcher observes the class. She observes one of the classes of the eight grade students at SMPN 2 Menganti. She uses the observation for collecting the data, because by observing directly in the classroom activities, she can get not only the information about the students'

errors in pronunciation but also the learning process. The activity must be followed by making note to the object. It means, in this research the researcher must make form of observation sheet.

2. Recording

In this step, the researcher began to record the student's pronunciations during they the test. The process of recording need several days according to the schedule of the English class on that school. The researcher recorded pronunciation that utterance by students when they are reading all the words. This recording is intended to get data about percentage of each type of pronunciation errors. From the recording, the teacher knew what pronunciation errors are often find in students English pronunciation.

F. Research Instrument

In order to collect the data, there are some instruments used by the researcher. The instruments are observation sheet and audio recording.

The instruments of this research, the writer used the teacher and his students as key. Another instrument is:

1. Observation Sheet

Observation sheet contains the description of what the observer heard, saw, experienced and thought when collecting the data during the

teaching and learning process in the classroom. The purpose of this step is to find out the process of English teaching-learning process of English pronunciation teaching.

2. Audio Recording

The audio recording is used to record students' utterance. This instrument used to identify the student errors in pronouncing English words on vowels and to observe the sources that influence students in making error in pronouncing English word on vowels.

G. Data Analysis Procedures

The technique used in this research is descriptive analysis. The data collected in this research are raw data. Therefore, to make them meaningful, there are some steps to analyze it.

The steps of analyzing data used are:

1. Identifying errors

Here, the researcher made the written text that was phonetic transcription of the data before finding out the errors. After making the phonetic transcription of the data, the researcher was listening to the students' utterance in form of audio recording and comparing the sounds repeatedly with the correct phonetic transcription. Then the researcher made the phonetic transcription of the student's speech.

The correct pronunciation was taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English by Hornby.

Table 3.1

Example of Phonetic Transcription of students' pronunciation

No.	Words	Correct phonetic transcription	Transcription of student's pronunciation
1.	Happy	/ˈhæp.i/	-
2.	Rainy	/ˈreɪ.ni/	/raɪni/
			/reni/
			/rɪni/
			/reɪn/
3.	Season	/ˈsiː.zn/	/ˈsezn/
4.	Year	/jɪə(r) /	/jeɪ(r)/
			/jə(r)/
5.	Make	/meɪk/	/mɛk/
6.	Farm	/fɑ:m/	-
7.	Beautiful	/ˈbjuː.tɪ.f ə l/	-
8.	Planting	/ˈplæn.tɪŋ/	/plæn.tɪŋ/
9.	Time	/taɪm/	/tem/
10.	Rice	/raɪs/	/rɪs/

See on appendix for the complete students' phonetics transcription.

2. Classifying errors

Form the written data of student's speech, and then the writer classified the errors by categorized each error into those features then put them into table distribution of errors.

3. Determining the source of errors

Based on the data analysis, the writer interpreted the causes of errors that were interlingual and intralingual error, and then described why the errors could be happened.

4. Quantifying errors

In this step, the researcher calculated the error in order to know how frequent these errors made by the second year students of SMP N 2 Menganti, Gresik. In this case, the writer presented it in term of percentage, and the writer used formula Levin and Fox quoted by Sugiaturun.³

$$\sum_{(x)} = \frac{n(x)}{N} \times 100\%$$

\sum = the percentage of pronunciation errors

$n(x)$ = the total of each pronunciation errors

N = the total of all pronunciation errors.

³ Iis Nur Suagiaturun, *An Analysis of Error on Tenses made by Junior High School Students in Writing a Recount Text*, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, 2007p. 42

This formula is only used to know the percentage, but overall this study uses qualitative approach.

5. Drawing conclusion

The last step drew conclusion based on the analysis. In this step, the researcher has to make a valid conclusion in the form of a brief description of the errors after interpreting those errors. Finally, the writer analyzed data from observation. Then, the writer drew conclusion.