

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research described about Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters. This research used a qualitative research. The researcher would like measure the According to Geoffrey (2012) say that "Qualitative research involves studies that do not attempt to process their result through statistical". Qualitative research is research procedure that produce descriptive data written and oral words from people and behavior.

Interview and spoken test were used in this research to collect the data of Banjarese students problems in pronouncing silent letters. In qualitative research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data because the researcher tried to describe Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters. Descriptive qualitative is research that is used to describe and answer the question about Banjarese students problems in pronouncing silent letters. The researcher analyzed the data by data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

B. Research Setting

This research conducted of English Department Tarbiyah Teachers Training Faculty UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Located in Jl. A. Yani KM. 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This research is planned to be conducted 1 month 15 days. The data collected from 15th December 2018 until 30th January 2019. The researcher

choose the third (12 students) and fifth 18 (students) semester students of English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

C. Participant/ Subject

Subject of the research are the third and fifth semester Banjarese students of English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin with total 30 students that consist of 3 males and 27 females.

D. Data/ Object of the Research

The object of this research is only focuses on Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters.

E. Techniques of Data Collection

The procedure and technique of collection data

Technique of collection is a way that the researcher used to get the data. The researcher use some technique to collect the data in this research as following:

a. Interview

The researcher also use ed interview to collect the data. The researcher used interview to more convincing the result. Interview is the data collecting technique which the researcher interacts directly to the participant to ask particular information about Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters.

The researcher ask 3 questions to know problems in pronouncing silent letters. There are : what is your educational background?, do you know about in pronouncing silent letters?, and what are you problem in pronouncing silent letters?. The researcher conducted interview to the teacher on 15th December 2018.

b. Spoken test

After interview the researcher use spoken test or record the word of silent silent letters to get the data. Spoken test is data collecting technique in which the researcher interacts directly to the participants to get information about Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters.

The researcher give 60 words of silent letters by a-w. there are : Artistically, Logically, Debt, Bomber, Climb, Jamb, Scissors, Scene, Yacht, Wednesday, Fudge, Bridge, Clothes, Plaque, Gnash, Gnaw, Champagne, Diaphragm, Heir, Honorable, Choir, Exhaust, Drought, Sight, Business, Knell, Knuckle, Yolk, Psalms, Mnemonic, Solemnity, Solemnize, Autumn, Column, Pneumonia, Psychotic, Corps, Cupboard, Coup, Garden, Here, Butter, Finger, Aisle, Island, Bourgeois, Debris, Castle, Soften, Ballet, Rapport, Guide, Colleague, Wrist, Whole, Awry, Sword, Shadow. In this research, the researcher uses spoken test to get the students value by using voice recorder. The value are taken from Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters at third and

fifth semester of English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The test consist 60 words silent letters. The correct word spoken is true, while the wrong word is wrong.

After the data is collected, the researcher analyze it by using Oxford Dictionary and pronunciation checker as the instrument the data. In this step, the researcher connects all of the data in oral form that shows Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters. The researcher also collect the data from interview that shows the factors that cause the students problem. After that the researcher makes conclusion.

F. Processing and Analysis

According to Whitney (1960: 160) descriptive methods are fact-finding with proper interpretation. It can be argued that descriptive research is a study that attempt to describe a something. Data processing is done through three activities which happened in the same time as following:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that are considerend important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in the research is choosen by banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters.

- a. For an interview, the researcher needs all information about Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters. What are the Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters?
- b. For a spoken test. In this step the researcher began to record the student's pronunciations during the test. The process of recording needs several days according to the class schedule and WhatsApp. The researcher recorded the pronunciation of that utterance by students when they are reading all the words of silent letters. This recording is intended to get the data about Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters. From the recording, the researcher knew what are Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data sentence, narrative, or table. Data display refers to showing data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data. The researcher analyzes the result from the interview and spoken test. Then the data are organized and arranged in a pattern, so that they will be understood easily.

In this research, the researcher used test words of silent letters in displaying the data. Because, it is the most common data display used in qualitative research.

3. Conclusion

In qualitative research, the characteristics of conclusion is temporary. It can be change if the researcher does not discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. It used to describe all of the data which were still unclear in the beginning. After the researcher collect all the data. The researcher make a conclusion of Banjarese students' problems in pronouncing silent letters.