

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this thesis, the writer applies the library research. Library research is a kind of research method, which collects data by reading some written information such as books, articles and journals and previous research findings.

Besides applying library research, the writer also applies qualitative research. It is generally used in linguistics research. Qualitative research is descriptive. It is also often named *Descriptive Method*. Nawawi (1995) states, "*Descriptive methods can be interpreted as procedures or ways to solve research problems by describing the state of the object being investigated (someone, institution, society, factory, etc.) as it is, based on actual facts on now*". From this statement, the writer concludes that descriptive method is a method used in solving problems by describing the data based on the findings.

B. Research Setting

The researcher did the research at sixth semester of *Dayak Bakumpai* in English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The reason why the researcher did research in this location, is because based on prior observation some students of *Dayak Bakumpai* in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin missed pronunciation. The subject is taught in fifth semester, as we know the students in English Department are set as an English

teacher, further the six semester so they must be master in all English subject. So, the researcher wants to know the *Dayak Bakumpai* in English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students' ability in pronouncing English words.

The location of the research is in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. UIN Antasari Banjarmasin is located Jl. A. Yani, Km. 4.5 Kebun Bunga, Banjarmasin Timur, South in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

C. Participants

The subject of this research are Dayaknese Bakumpai the students who had studied Pronunciation and Introduction to Linguistics in English Department, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Kota Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, which consist of 9 students. For better knowing, it can be seen in the appendix.

The object of the research is the differences and similarities of consonants and vowels phonemes between English and *Dayak Bakumpai* Language and the ability of *Dayak Bakumpai* speakers in pronouncing English words.

D. Design of Measurement

The instrument that the researcher will use in this research is pronunciation test. The students will be tested their pronunciation in pronouncing English words. It is aimed at figuring out the students ability to pronounce English word through pronouncing some English words. The writer records their voiced when they are pronouncing English words.

Here is the range for scoring the students' pronunciation on test that used by the writer:

After giving the score to the students' pronunciation of English words, the writer scores the students' pronunciation test by using this formula:

$$\text{Students' score} = \frac{\text{students' score}}{\text{maximal score}} \times 100$$

The highest score is 100 and the lowest 0. It has 132 English words of test pronouncing English words.

The students's score will be categorized into 5 levels, follows:

80 – 100	: Excellent
70 -< 80	: Good
60 -< 70	: Fair
50 -< 60	: Poor
0 -< 50	: Very Poor

Mean of the score is obtained based on (Murdan, 2012) by pattern bellow:

$$M: \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where:

M : The mean of the students score

$\sum X$: The total score of the students

N : The number of the students

E. Source of Data

1. Kinds of Data

The data will be investigated in this research are:

- a. The differences and similarities of English phonemes and *Dayak Bakumpai* phonemes is taken from the author's library research.
- b. Students' ability in pronouncing English words is gained by performing pronunciation test.

2. Sources of Data

Data collection method in this study is library research. So data collection refers to the source of the data obtained in this study, namely the oral source and the written source. Primary data in this study were taken by collecting data from informants as primary data using instruments that had been prepared. The instrument is a list of 132 vocabularies representing all phonemes in English which will then be recorded and recorded in phonemic transcription.

Informants for this study were 9 people. The informant must be a native speaker of the Dayak Bakumpai language and in his family environment use the Dayak Bakumpai language as well, therefore both parents of the informant are also native speakers of Dayak Bakumpai. Because the informant has lived in Central Kalimantan for a long time,

of course he mastered Banjar Kuala and English. This is because of the multilingual situation in Central Kalimantan which makes the social and educational environment requires mastery of both languages. Then for writing data sources, this study also uses writing from previous research findings.

In this research, the researcher will get the data from giving pronunciation test to students. In this test, students will be asked to read some words which consist of all the English sounds with correct pronunciation. The researcher will record their voice, and later will be analyzed to see the students' ability in pronouncing those words.

F. Technique of Data Collection

1. Test

This technique is used has the main technique to get some data about the *Dayak Bakumpai* in pronouncing English words. In this case, the writer provides 132 English words and asks the students to read it and then the writer records their voice. Then, the writer makes transcription the records.

2. Documentation

This technique is used has the main technique to get data as additional data in this study. In this case, the writer used audio recorder for record their voice. The writer make this records for documentation this research.

G. Data Analysis

To analyze the data differences and similarities of English phonemes and Dayak Bakumpai phonemes, the writer uses contrastive analysis. According to Brown (1980); Ellis (1986), in contrastive analysis there are four steps that must be done. The four steps are:

1. Describe the elements of the first language (L1) and the second language (L2),
2. Selecting language elements (B1 and B2) to be compared or analyzed,
3. Contrasting language elements (B1 and B2) by mapping the elements of the two languages analyzed,
4. Predicting language elements (B1 and B2) for the purpose of language teaching in schools.

Contrastive analysis is a method used in finding a difference between the first language (L1) and the target language (L2) which often makes second language learners have difficulty understanding a second language material that is learned (Brown, 1973). With this contrastive analysis students are expected to be able to understand second languages or foreign languages more easily.

After the data is collected and interpreted, the writer uses descriptive qualitative analyzed. In this step, the writer connects all of the data in written form, so that it shown the similarities and differences of segmental (vowel, consonant, and diphthong) phonemes between *Dayak Bakumpai* language with English language and ability of *Dayak Bakumpai* speakers in

pronouncing English words. Afterward, the writer takes a conclusion by using inductive method. In this method, the writer makes the conclusion from a simply one to general.