

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The research type is field research by which the writer attends to the intended place immediately to collect the data concerning the students' errors in English silent letters and to meet the resource persons who give the information needed accurately. According to Purwanto (2010, p. 167), in the field research, we use a real life as the place of the research and the writer must come to the field or setting of the research directly to observe and to obtain the data. Furthermore, the method used is descriptive qualitative method by which the writer would like to measure the students' errors and ability through the statistical count. Geoffrey as cited in Suharsaputra (2012) says that "Qualitative research involves studies that do not attempt to process their result through statistical summary or analysis" (p. 181). Also, it is necessary to make descriptions to explain the data by interpreting statements, so the result would facilitate the readers' understanding.

B. Research Setting

The research takes place in Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin). The writer focuses on analysing the Students' Pronunciation errors of English silent letters of the fourth English department students IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The subject of the research is the fourth semester students of English department that consists of five classes.

Table 3.1 the Population of English Department Students

Academic Year	Class	Students
2013/2014	A	35
	B	37
	C	34
	D	34
	E	26
TOTAL		166

2. Sample

Arikunto (2013, p. 177) said that if the subject is less than 100 respondents, it is better for taking all of them. If the population is large, we can take 20-25 % or more. Based on population, the writer uses random sampling that will be taken from 20% of population from the fourth semester students of English department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Table 3.2 the Sample of English Department Students

Academic Year	Class	Total
2013/2014	A	7
	B	8
	C	7
	D	7
	E	5
TOTAL		34

D. Data Collection Procedure

The technique of data collection will be used in this research is:

- Test

Test is to get the result by measuring the errors of silent letters in English words. Hereby, the writer takes the recording from the silent letters test. The writer transcribes the recording to know the errors made by the students.

E. Design of Measurement

The number of test items is 50, each item is scored 2. The total score is $2 \times 50 = 100$. To see the detail data, look at the following table.

Table 3.3 Design of Measurement

Number	Topic	Proportion for Test Item	Score
1	Silent letters in English words	50	2
Total		50	100

To find out the ability of students and the common errors in silent letters, the writer checks every test item from number 1 to 50 with how many mispronouncing by the respondents in that number by making a measurement table displayed in the appendix. The next step is to identify the students' ability in pronouncing the silent from the recording. The last is to know the respondents who make the most wrong answers.

Afterwards, to measure the students' pronunciation of silent letters, the writer applies the mean formula of Murdan's book (2012, p. 47):

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

Notes:

- M : Mean
 $\sum X$: Total Score
 N : Total number of respondents

The highest score is 100 and the lowest is 0. Based on book David P. Haris, the students score will be categorized into five levels, the writer uses the following standard:

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

F. Data Analysis Procedure

1. Data Processing

a. Editing

This technique is used to examine all the collected data and ensure the completeness of the data.

b. Classification

The writer classifies the collected data into certain categories to get easy in studying the data.

c. Scoring

The respondents' answers are evaluated with the scores and counted based on the frequency.

d. Tabulating

The writer tabulates the collected data based on their frequency of completion. This technique is used to compose the data and put it into the certain table and count the percentage by using the following formula based on Sudijono (2012, p. 43):

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Note:

P : Percent

F : The frequency of incorrect answers

N : Number of students

e. Data interpretation

The interpretation is required to point out the significant meaning from the data verbally.

2. Data Analysis

The collected and processed data are analysed through descriptive qualitative analysis. The conclusion is taken inductively that is to synthesize the facts into general explanation.

G. Research Procedure

1. Preliminary Steps

- a. Carrying out a prior observation in this research object.
 - b. Discussing the result of the observation with the writer's academic advisor.
 - c. Designing a research proposal to get an approval from the thesis bureau of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty.
2. Preparatory Steps
- a. Having a seminar of research proposal design.
 - b. Asking the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty for a written mandate to undergo the research.
 - c. Arranging the instrument of data collection.
3. Research Steps
- a. Contacting the respondents and the informants required to obtain the data.
 - b. Collecting the data sources.
 - c. Processing the data based on the procedural ways.
 - d. Analysing the collection of data well.
4. Organization Steps
- a. Writing the collected data in the first draft.
 - b. Consulting the draft to the advisor and his assistants for suggestions and contributions.
 - c. Writing the final draft after having been approved by the advisor.