

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The third chapter in this study is research method. It explains all the steps undertaken by researcher from the beginning to the end. This chapter consists of the research design, research setting, participants/ subject, data, technique of data collection and data analysis.

##### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive research design that was conducted through analyzing students' errors in pronunciation. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making. According to Creswell (2012:4), qualitative research exploring and understanding the meaning individual or group ascribe to identify the sounds are being error and classify the errors in pronouncing English consonant in reading aloud.

Descriptive research is only trying to draw clearly and sequentially toward the questions of research which had been determined. By using descriptive research, the researcher wants to identify the sounds are being error and classify the errors in pronouncing English consonant in reading aloud at Eight grade of SMP Nahdatul Ulama.

##### **B. Setting of Research**

In this research, the reseacher chose Eight Graders of SMP Nahdatul Ulama. This school is located on Rantauan Timur II street, Rt. 5, No.56, Pekauman, Banjarmasin Sel, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan.

The researcher chose this school because after the researcher had observation, this school is suitable for conducting this research. The students were having difficulty pronouncing English words.

### **C. Participants/ Subject**

The subject of this research consist one class at eight grade of SMP Nahdatul Ulama are 23 students. Most of the students are not excited in learning English, especially in speaking practice and reading aloud activity because lack of knowledge and confidence.

### **D. Source of Data**

Data source of the qualitative research can be taken from behavior, phenomenon, documents, archives, and others (Sutopo, 2006:58). The sources of the data in this research are the participants as informant. Informant is a person who gives information about something (Hornby, 2008:1225). In this research, the researcher collected information from the participants. The recorded test performances, the main data, are provided by the participants. The recorded test performances had been transcribed by the researcher to simplify in data analyzed.

In this research, there are twenty three participants, those are eight grade students at SMP Nahdatul Ulama who participated the test. In taking the participants, the researcher simply takes the students who available as the subjects of the research. As Guilford and Fructer (Calmorin, 2007:104) describe as incidental sampling which is applied to those samples which are taken because they are the most available.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

Moleong (2002: 6) states that the descriptive data collected in the form of words or pictures as a substituted of numbers. Arikunto (2006: 134), states that there are five methods in data collection; interview, observation, test, questionnaire, and documentation. The research instrument of this study was gained in the form of test. Test is conducted to know where the error occurs

Test is a technique in evaluating activity in which some of items must be answered by subjects, and then the answer shows their ability. Brown (2009: 384) states that test is a method of measuring a person's ability knowledge, or performance in a given domain.

Researcher gave one English text for the students. The test is recorded. The text tells about collecting stamps as a hobby. This test was conducted in order to identify the sounds are being error in pronouncing English consonant in reading aloud. The point that was identified was analyzing the students' error in pronouncing initial and final consonants of a word.

The researcher provided interview as the additional data. Interviews can be conducted in a structured and unstructured manner, and can be done face to face or using a telephone (Sugiyono, 2006: 138-140).

### **1. Structured Interviews**

This interview is used as a technique for collecting data, if the researcher or data collector knows exactly what information will be obtained. In practice other than carrying instruments as interview guides, data collectors can also use

tools such as tape recorders, pictures, brochures and other instruments that can help in interviews.

## 2. Unstructured Interviews

The unstructured interview means free interviews where the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been systematically arranged and complete for the data collections. The interview guide that used is only in the form of outlines of the problems to be asked. Example:

"What is your opinion about the government's policy on sugar imports now? and how it impacts on traders and farmers. "

The researcher used unstructured interviews for this study. The researcher interviewed the students "how they know the way to pronounce the English words that being error?" During the interview, the researcher made some notes to highlight some important points.

## **F. Data Analysis**

After the data are collected, it must be analyzed. The technique that was used to analyze the data is error analysis. Before the data are analyzed, it was transcribed and decoded. Based on the research, the researcher, in analyzing the data, used the following procedure according to Brown (2007:260):

### 1. Identifying the error.

In identifying the error, the researcher, firstly, should choose the standard of English pronunciation. The researcher used U-dictionary as the tool for

knowing English standard pronunciation. Secondly, classify the data based on the error. The final step in analysis of the erroneous is that of determining the source and type of error.

## 2. Describing the error.

After identifying the error, the next step is describing the error. The researcher described it adequately. The description is determined based on the test.