

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Deliberating to the objectives of this research, The study has been designed as a descriptive quantitative research. Quantitative research involves analyzing numerical data to describe, explain, predict or control the phenomenon being studied (Gay, Geoffrey , & Airasian, 2012). The research method used in this study is quantitative, which means that the data collected will be processed and analyzed using statistical methods to draw conclusions. This indicates that the study focuses on numerical data analysis. In this study, researchers used numbers, namely the total phonological processes that occur. To get the total phonological processes that occurred, the researcher first gave a score. So, the data is presented in numeric by giving a score of 1 for pronunciation that has undergone a phonological process and 0 if it has not gone through this process. After that, the researcher looked for the percentage of phonological processes that occurred, after that all percentages looked for the average or mean. From the mean, it can be known the predicate. So, from that predicate it can be known the students' abilities in phonological processes.

B. Research Setting

In the English Department, this research was conducted at Tarbiyah & Teachers Training Faculty, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Located in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, on Jl. A. Yani KM. 4,5. This research was conducted for two

weeks . The data was collected from May 9th, 2023, until May 23rd, 2023. The researcher chooses this place because the majority of students are Banjarese people, and the researcher wants to test only the students who have taken the Phonology Subject. So, in UIN Antasari in English Department, there are Phonology Subjects in the third semester. Because of that, the researcher will do the study in this place.

C. Population and Sample

The population in this study were English Education Department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who had taken a phonology course. For the sample, the researcher used purposive sampling to determine the sample. The definition of purposive sampling is a collection of distinct non-probability sampling techniques. Purposive sampling depends on the researcher's discretion when selecting the units (e.g., individuals, cases/organizations, events, data points) to be examined by researchers (Rai & Thapa, 2015). So, the researchers only took samples from English Education Department students who had taken phonology courses in fourth, sixth and eight semester students with total the fourth semester students (Class of 2021) are 5 students, the sixth semester students (Class of 2020) are 5 students and eight semester students (Class of 2019) are 20 students. The total of all students are 30 students. And also the students are Banjarese students. There are 25 students of Banjar Kuala and 5 students from Banjar Hulu. The Banjarese students referred to table in the table below (Minahan, 2012) :

Table 3.1
Banjarese Criteria

No.	Criteria	Description
1.	Region	The Banjarese peoples who live or settle are in the province of South Kalimantan
2.	Language	For language, Banjarese people use Banjar language as their mother tongue
3.	The Place in using the language	Usually banjarese people use Banjarese in the scope of Family and Friends
4.	Situation	Usually Banjarese people use their language in informal situation conversation.

D. Research Instruments

For the instrument, the researcher uses a test instrument. The form of this instrument is a test that contains a list of words in which the words have been arranged which usually appear phonological processes when pronouncing them and a list of that words. Most of them are based on David Ingram's theory of phonological processes. And for the instrument, the researcher adapted it from the Phonology Test for Cantonese Speakers of English (PTCSE) instrument but the list of the words and also the phonological processes were changed according to the theory researcher used.

E. Data Collection Procedure

In collecting the data, the researcher asked the students to read a list of words provided by the researcher via WhatsApp by using a voice note. After obtaining the raw data from the recordings of the students' pronunciation, the researcher transcribed their pronunciation into phonetic transcription. From the

transcript, the researcher calculated the total of the phonological processes that occur and calculated the percentage. After all the percentages of each student are known, the researcher determined the mean percentage and stated the result by giving the predicate A (very Good), B(Good), C(Moderate), or D(Less).

From the predicate it can be seen that there are 4 levels which means even, not odd. Usually the compiler can choose an odd or even level. Usually there are five levels of odd levels. While in this study there are four levels. In this study, researchers used criteria “Without Self-consideration”. Criteria without self-consideration is criteria that are arranged without consideration and only pay attention to the range of numbers. The range of numbers on that criteria is the same value from one level to the next. For example level one with a value range of 20, then the next level is also 20. The researcher used a value range of 7 at each level then for the percentage range, which is 25% for each level.

The maximum expected condition is 100% if the compiler uses 5 categories, then between 1% and 100% is divided equally, it will produce 20% for each category (Arikunto, 2018). while researcher used four categories. So, between 1% and 100% if divided equally it will produce 25% for each category or level.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher followed several steps. The data analysis was conducted by pronunciation test which is supported by Saleh (2001: 39-40). There are three ways in analyzing the data.

1. Coding

Coding is changing the information into symbols either in letters or in numbers. In this way, the researcher first provided the 28 lists of English words, each of which had been determined to be words that could potentially cause the researcher's phonological processes. After that, the students are asked to read a list of English words using voice notes. Then, the results of the raw data in the form of voice notes are transcribed into transcription form. So, the students' pronunciation was displayed in a table by writing their pronunciation in phonetic form. The table includes a list of English words, the students' phonetic pronunciation in phonetic transcription form, and the correct phonetic transcription for each word.

2. Data organizing

Having the data been coded, the researchers organized properly all the student phonological processes by making tables to calculate the phonological processes carried out by students. The table consists of several lists of phonological processes, in each phonological process there are two English words. So, from the table, the researcher can easily score each word from the results of the transcription analysis.

3. Counting

The next process is to calculate the phonological processes that occur when students read the lists of 28 English words. So, the researcher analyzed the phonological processes that occurred from the transcription by assigning a score of 1 if the student did phonological processes and give 0 if they did not. The scoring process is carried out in the table as explained in the data organizing section after

all the scores were given, the researcher totaled the scores and calculated the percentage of the total phonological process using the excel formula, =value of the proportion sought/comparison value of the proportion* 100%. After knowing the percentage of phonological processes per student, the researcher looked the mean percentage using the excel formula =AVERAGE(blocking all the presentations). The mean percentage can show what predicate is carried by the English education department of Banjarese students. Are the students get A (Very Good), B (Good), C (Moderate), or D (Less).