

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

In this study the writers used a descriptive qualitative research method and this study aimed to document how the process of teaching pronunciation in the classroom. Therefore, the researcher decided to conduct his research using a qualitative research. According to Afrizal (2014), what is meant by "qualitative research" is a methodology for conducting research in the social sciences that involves collecting and examining data regarding spoken or written objects and human behavior. Qualitative research focuses on understanding an event somewhere and will produce descriptive data in both written and oral reports. In addition Sugiono (2011) argues that qualitative research is conducted in a naturalistic manner. Sugiono argues this way because qualitative research methods are carried out according to the conditions that occur in the field. That means writers can't make their own circumstances that don't match what's happening on the ground.

From the explanation above, the qualitative method is suitable for this research because the research will conduct observations and interviews with teachers and students.

## **B. Research Setting**

This research was conducted at MA Hidayatullah located in Bahaur, regency of Pulang Pisau. The reason for choosing this school is because researchers once asked teachers who teach at MA Hidayatullah and asked how pronunciation learning was at MA Hidayatullah School. According to the researcher, the MA Hidayatullah school fulfills the requirements as a subject in this study. The purpose of this study is how the teacher's efforts to improve students' pronunciation by using various strategies that are used by teachers in learning pronunciation. Using various strategies in teaching pronunciation can help teachers improve student pronunciation and can even manage classes well.

## **C. Participant**

The subjects of this study were teacher and students of MA Hidayatullah. The researcher choose the eleventh grade students as subjects, because in the eleventh grades student have lack of pronunciation. In the eleventh grade the total number of students are 24 people.

The researcher will choose an English teacher and two students who has the highest and lowest scores in the English Subject. Observation and interviews are about teacher strategies in teaching pronunciation and how the teacher implements the strategy.

#### **D. Data**

Data is the collection of facts about certain occasion that can be the main source to arrange some information (Arikunto, 2006, p. 118). In this study, the data needed for studying the research topic are the pronunciation strategies used by English teachers in senior high school to improving students pronunciation and how the teacher implantation the strategies, some documents related the observation and interview by the students and English teachers.

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

In this study the researcher uses observation and interview as technique data collection. For more detail will explain below:

##### 1. Observation

In his research, Setiyadi (2006:219) argues that observations is explaining series of situations that are examined, which can be in form of activities, place and individual involved in the research. In this study the researcher will observe the learning process starting from the opening of the lesson until the teacher closed the lesson. In this study, the researcher only observed, did not get involved in the learning process, so the researcher recorded and field notes important things as the required data collection.

##### 2. Interview

Setiyadi (2006) states that interview are two people who meet face to face and then exchange information about certain topics trough questions and answers and then produce meaningful communication. According to Kumar (2011) there are two processes in interview they are structured and unstructured interviews. Structured interview are rigid and tend to obey the rules, while unstructured interview are flexible. From the explanation above we can see the difference between structured and unstructured interviews. Trough interview researcher will find it easier to collect data because by interviewing researcher will get more detailed information from teacher and student. Teacher and student will give their opinions about the use strategy of teaching pronunciation.

## **F. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a step in compiling the data obtained into a research pattern that complies with the rules. In this data analysis, researchers will analyze the results of observations and interviews. Three important phases in data analysis according to Miles and Huberman, they are: data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions or verification.

### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in written field notes or transcriptions of Miles and Huberman (1994: 10). In this study, researchers

will collect data from observations during the learning process, the results of interviews with teachers and students.

## 2. Data view

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11) data display has the goal of facilitating analysis by compiling data in a display format that can be in the form of text, diagrams, charts, graphs, tables or matrices which make the data more textually embedded. An easy format for presenting data will make it easier to draw valid conclusions. Therefore researchers will present data by analyzing several activities:

### a. Observing the learning process

In the process of observing the researcher will see how the teaching and learning process is carried out by the teacher and students while in class. By looking directly at the learning process the researcher will know how the process of teaching pronunciation is carried out by the teacher in use variety strategies of pronunciation and not forgetting during the learning process the researcher will record important things.

### b. Teacher and student interviews

In this step, In this step, the researcher will interview teachers and students to find out what teacher strategies to improve pronunciation and how student respond to strategies teacher use to improve their pronunciation. From the results of these interviews the researcher will find out how the teachers and students response to pronunciation strategies.

### 3. Verification/Conclusion

The last step in the data analysis phase according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions or verification. Verification in data analysis refers to steps that are able to explain the answers to the questions and research objectives. Verification requires a lot of data to be compared in order to verify the conclusions. In the verification step, the researcher will draw conclusions from the results of observations and interviews with teachers and students. Researchers will compare data from observations of the learning process and the results of the answers teacher and student interview questions.