

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The objective of this research are to know the pronunciation ability particularly intonation and stress, and to find out there are any significant differences between members and non members of LiDS Educia studying in English Department of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. In this research, the researcher uses quantitative method that is comparative study. It mean the researcher compares the English department students pronunciation ability between members and non members of LiDS Educia, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari banjarmasin by using test that focus on stress and intonation.

The data are got from the pronunciation test that focus on stress and intonation, the test instrument consist of stress word generally and fall, rise, and rise and fall intonation. Further, the result of the test will analyzed using the statistical analysis to find out whether or not there is any significant difference of English department students' pronciation ability between members and non members of LiDS Educia, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

B. Research Setting

The location of this research is Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Jl.A. Yani, km 4,5 Banjarmasin Timur, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This research is conducted to English department student who are members and not members of LiDS Educia. The time of the research is from September 5th 2017 to 2nd November 2017, Even the time is two months to finish distributing and getting all the data from the respondents and the informants.

The members and non members of LiDS Educia are the students from Faculty Tarbiyah and Teachers Training, but in this research, the researcher took the English department students especially as respondent because this research is running in to find out English pronunciation ability, the members of LiDS Educia means here are the executive, they have joined in LiDS Educia more than a year. They consist of 9 students from 7th semester and 4th students from 5th semester, and to make it balance the researcher took 13 students as non members that from the same class and semester with the members.

C. Subject and Object

1. Subject

The subject of this research are English Department students who are members and non members of LiDS educia. The researcher takes them all as subjects because the population is less than 100 students. Based on

Sekaran (2006, p.23), if the total populations are less than 100, so all the populations are taken as sample.

The researcher takes the 13 students who are members of LiDS Educia. Then, to make it balance, he takes 13 students of English Department who are non members of LiDS Educia randomly. Therefore, the total subject are consisting of members and non members of LiDS Educia are 26 students. The category of choosing subject is based on the TOEFL score of them that gained from the English Department Staff.

Subject/ class	Numbers of student	TOEFL Score of Member	TOEFL Score of Non Member
A 2014	14 Students	390 - 443 (7std)	390-420 (7 std)
B 2014	2 students	383 (1 std)	375 (1 std)
C 2014	2 students	333 (1std)	323 (1 std)
B 2015	6 students	363 - 370 (3 std)	370- 377 (1 std)
C 2015	2 students	346 (1 std)	333 (1 std)

2. Object

The object of this research is the English Department students pronunciation ability particularly intonation and stress, and differences in their ability between members and non members of LiDS Educia, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

D. Research Instrument

In this research, the research will give test to the students called test instrument. Test instrument is needed to know how is English department students pronunciation ability (intonation and stress) of members and non members of LiDS Educia, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers training at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

The researcher used the pronunciation test that consist of 25 items of stressed word generally and 25 items of fall, rise , and rise and fall intonation. He tests the students one by one to read the words and sentences that have been prepared by the researcher (see appendix), and he will record the oral pronunciation or their voices by using the tape recorder or hand phone. The researcher will give test takers 50 items of pronunciation test. It means if the students can read all of the instrument of pronunciation test intonation and stress in particular correctly and fluently, they will get perfect score (100).

“Students’ score = the number of correct of each items x 2”

$S_s = 50 \times 2 = 100$ Each items of the test have 2 point.

The students' score will be categorized into five levels by using measurement of students achievement suggested by Harris (1994, p.134).

No	Score	Categories
1	80 – 100	Excellent
2	70 – <80	Good
3	60 – <70	Fair
4	45 – <60	Bad
5	<45	Poor

The instrument of pronunciation test particularly intonation and stress can be seen in the appendix VII

E. Data Collection Procedure

To collect the data about the students pronunciation test, particularly intonation and stress the researcher tests students pronunciation ability particularly intonation and stress (see the appendix) by asked them to read the words and sentences that have been prepared by the researcher and he records their voice with tape recorder or hand phone. Practically, there were some steps of process of collecting data as seen in the following:

1. First, the researcher prepares the test instruments.
2. Second, the researcher requests the data of members of LiDS Educia.

3. Third, the researcher gives the members of LiDS Educia a pronunciation test particularly intonation and stress.
4. Forth, the researcher look for the 13 students of English Department are non members of LiDS Educia.
5. Fifth, the researcher gives 13 English Department students are non members of LiDS Educia a pronunciation test particularly intonation and stress.
6. Sixth, the researcher give the scores for the result of the test based on the theories that have written in chapter II.

F. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

a. Primary Data

The primary data in this research are:

- 1) English Department students pronunciation ability (intonation and stress) between members and non members of LiDS Educia, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.
- 2) The differences of English Department students pronunciation ability (intonation and stress) between members and non members of LiDS Educia, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data is the data that used to complete the primary data such as:

- 1) Brief history of English Department of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training.
- 2) Information about students, LiDS Educia; etc.

2. Source of Data

The data above was collected though some sources as follows:

- a. Respondent, the English Department students who are members and non members of LiDS Educia of Faculty Tarbiyah and Teachers Training UIN Antasari Banjarmasin as a subject of research.
- b. Staff administrative in English Department of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.
- c. Document, all file consists of data and information which support the researcher.

G. Data analysis procedure

All the collected data and processed data are then analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. Data analysis in a process by which data is simplified into a form that can be read and interpreted easily. To conduct an analysis of the first formulation of the problem, that is the pronunciation ability (intonation and stress), between members and non members of Linguistics and Debating Society (LiDS) Educia, the Researcher uses analytical techniques comparative test “t” (students’ test) by the formula

(Sudijono, 2012, p.314): This is the formula of test 't' for two little samples that have not a relation.

Description :

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1 - M_2}}$$

T = Test are being sought

M₁ = Mean of students' pronunciation ability of members of LiDS Educia

M₂ = Mean of students' pronunciation ability of non members

SE_{M₁-M₂} = Standard error difference in mean students' pronunciation ability of who are members of LiDS Educia and non members.

This technique is used to analyze truth or wrong about hypothesis of the research. If the result of the text (t_o) is same or higher than t_{abel} (t_t), then Zero hypothesis(H_o) is rejected, but if the result of test (t_o) less than t_{abel} (t_t) then, Zero hypothesis (H_o) is accepted. The application way to use student "t" or test "t" or (t) code formula is below :

1) Looking for mean variable I (variable X), by using the following formula:

$$M_x \text{ atau } M_1 = \frac{\sum x}{N_1}$$

2) Looking for mean variable II (variable Y), by using the following formula:

$$M_x \text{ atau } M_1 = \frac{\sum y}{N_1}$$

3) Looking for Standard deviation score variable X by using following formula:

$$SD_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_1}{N_1}}$$

4) Looking for Standard deviation score variable X by using following formula:

$$SD_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y_2}{N_2}}$$

5) Looking for standard error mean variable X, by using following formula:

$$SE_{M_1} = \frac{SD_1}{\sqrt{N_1 - 1}}$$

6) Looking for standard error mean variable Y, by using following formula:

$$SE_{M_2} = \frac{SD_2}{\sqrt{N_2 - 1}}$$

7) Looking for standard error the differences between mean variable X and mean variable Y, by using following formula:

$$SE_{M_1 - M_2} = \sqrt{SE_{M_1}^2 + SE_{M_2}^2}$$

8) Looking for T_o by using following formula that have mention at the first :

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1 - M_2}}$$

9) Giving interpretation for t_o with procedure bellow:

- a. Formulate the alternative hypothesis (H_a) : “ there is different significant mean between variable X and Y.”
- b. Formulate the nil hypothesis (H_0) : “ there is not different significant mean between variable X and Y.”

10) Examine the correctness/artificiality of both of the hypothesis with comparing the amount of t result of accumulation (t_o) and t that include on table score “t” with decide *degrees of freedom* first, by using following formula:

$$df \text{ or } db = (N_1 + N_2) - 2$$

By the result of df or db, it can find the price of t_t on significant level 5% or 1%. if t_o is same or more over than t_t so H_0 is reject. It means there is significant different mean between both of variable on our research. If t_o less than t_t so H_0 is accept, it mean there is not significant mean between variable I and II.