

CHAPTER III

RESEARC METHOD

To get the accurate data, the setting of the research method is outlined and directed to answer the problem. This chapter present the description of the research methodology. It discusses some aspects which are very important and support the analysis of the research problems. It pincludes research design, subject of study, location of research, data collection, instrument of collecting data, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research is the formal systematic application of the scientific method to the study of problems.²¹ This study is conducted to get some information concerning with some problems which are usually faced by English students especially for English consonants pronunciation error. Here, the researcher wants to describe how far the Interference of Indonesian Sounds on English consonants Pronunciation of English Department Students of STAIN Kediri. This description is done naturally in normal and real condition.

“The research which is designed to obtain information concerns to the current status of phenomenon and directed toward determaining the nature of situation as it exist at the time of the study is called descriptive qualitative.”²²

²¹ L. R. Gay, *Educational Research*, (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1992), 7.

²² Suharsimi Arikunto. *Manajemen penelitian*. (jakarta: rineka cipta, 2000), 353

Based on the statement above, the research which will be done by the researcher is called Descriptive Qualitative.

B. Subject of Study

This study is administered at STAIN Kediri in which take English Department. There are four grades of English Department of STAIN Kediri, they are the second, the fourth, the sixth, and the eighth semester and they are heterogenous. The characteristic of subject in the qualitative reseach is small and nonrepresentative²³. Therefore, for this research, the researcher takes five persons for each semester. The researcher wants to know the raising the pronunciation ability from the second semesters till the eight semesters.

C. Data Sources

Data source is very impotant for a research. There are two kinds of data sources in this research, it is the primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source is the pronunciation error of the students and the secondary data is the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

D. Location of Research

This reserch is located at STAIN Kediri. It is on Jl. Sunan Ampel No. 7 Ngronggo kediri. STAIN kediri is islamic collage which has three faculties namely ushuludin, Tarbityah, and syariah. Each faculty is devided into

²³ Rober C. Bogdan and San knopp Biklen. *Qualitative research for education*, (boston: allyn and Bacon, 1992). 51

department. English department is one of department which is stood under the faculty of tarbiyah. In english department, students learn english languagw either in the form of spoken or written such as speaking, writng, listening and writing. In terms of english whic is learnt spoken, students need to pronounce well, there fore they learn pronuciation as one of linguitic area which has relationship with another subject such as speaking phonology. English students of STAIN Kediri from the lowest level to the highest one will always be expected to learn english, so they will have ability how to pronounce well. That is why, the researcher chooses STAIN Kediri to be location of te research.

E. Data Collection

Data are very important in conducting a sc[ientific research; since the scientific problemcan be resolved only on the basic of the research design capability of providing data can be lead to the solution of the problem. There are some technique and ways in collecting the data. The data of this study is obtained from giving test to the subject. In this time the subjct is asked to read some English consonants words.

F. Instrument of Collecting Data

One of qulitative research's characteristic is qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument.

Researcher enter and spends considerable time is full, families, neighbourhoods and other locales learning about aducational concerns.²⁴

In this research, the instrument is the researcher herself who has to use her skills and competence to collect data and to record the phenomena, which she finds during the research process.

G. Data Analysis

After collecting and studying the data, the researcher analyses them. To make it systematic, the researcher arranges some steps as follows:

1. Classifying the kind of mistakes made by the students based on the list of pronunciation of english words, phrases and sentences given.
2. Making it on the table
3. Describing their mistakes on pronouncing some english words.

H. Triangulation

Triangualtion is useful for making the validity of the data become more comprehensive. In this research, the researcher use *data triangualtion*. It is the triangualtion that involves using different *sources* of information in order to increase the validity of a study

This data is conducted to know the the students' English consonants pronunciation, therefore the researcher recorded the students voice as a data

²⁴ Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp biklen, *qualitative research for education*, (Boston. Allyn and Bacon, 1992). 29

gathering. To make data is valid, the researcher use *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.