



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents some preparations of research and the technique how to research properly.

#### A. Research Design

The design of this research using quantitative and qualitative or usually called as mixed method. Creswell stated that mixed methods research is an approach to inquiry combine two research method, qualitative and quantitative to collect data, integrate the two forms data using distinct designs that may provide more complete understanding<sup>26</sup>. There are four types of mixed method research designs: 1) triangulation, 2) embedded, 3) explanatory and 4) exploratory, and this research is explanatory model, which contains of description. The descriptive research in education that involves quantitative data is conducted using survey design<sup>27</sup>.

The data collection done through recording the reading of some words of vowels which sent in WhatsApp Group in order to determine what type of vowel that commonly error in pronunciation, the voice recording as the answer of the first research question. The second step, it focused on qualitative involve descriptive to describe and explain the students' perception of

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<sup>26</sup> Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications. Inc.

<sup>27</sup> Latief, M. A. (2017). *Research Methods on Language Learning: An Introduction*. Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.



pronunciation skills applied of senior high school students in Kediri. The data were collected through questionnaire.

## **B. Population and Sample**

The researcher took students from a Senior High School graduate in Kediri as the population in this research. The researcher choose that school since the schools give English additional class from first grade until third grade, which is expected the students will have better English skills and also the students can more improve their English skill. The sample were took thirty students as the sample. Students has been choosen since they graduated which might got enough knowledge and better skill in English.

The data of this research were gathered by recording the reading of some words of vowels, giving questionnaire and doing interview. All of these steps sent in WhatsApp Group for 30 students of Senior High School.

## **C. Instrument of the Research**

Based on the Latief, instrument that used to collect data in the survey research is questionnaire The data of this research were gathered by recording the reading of some words of vowels, giving questionnaire and doing interview. All of these steps sent in WhatsApp Group for 30 students of Senior High Schools.

The text consist list of sixty words was given by the researcher, then the students record how they read by voice note and send through WhatsApp group.



The second instrument is questionnaire which adopt from the previous study consists of twenty five questions about students' perception in pronunciation skill. The study conducted by Nuria Edo Marzá entitled Pronunciation and Comprehension of Oral English in the English as a Foreign Language Class: Key Aspects, Students' Perceptions and Proposals. This study aimed at putting forward a series of detected key aspects, students' perceptions and proposals for enhancing, improving and implementing pronunciation and comprehension skills in the Spanish higher-education EFL class specifically a pronunciation class.

The administration to students of questionnaires designed *ad hoc* for this small-scale, pilot study, a diagnostic analysis has been carried out that has yield to valuable data and to the suggestion of specific proposals derived from first-hand experience. The results obtained show that students' motivation and implication is high when being taught pronunciation, they believe in the usefulness of pronunciation instruction, but at the same time they may experiment frustration relatively easily, especially due to inhibition and peer-comparison factors that may negatively affect performance and self-confidence<sup>28</sup>.

#### **D. Data Collection Technique**

In collecting the data step, the researcher was collecting data from the 30 students of Senior High School in Kediri. The ways of collecting the data is using voice recorder, questionnaire. All of these instrument was given through

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<sup>28</sup> Marzá, N. E. (2014). Pronunciation and Comprehension of Oral English in the English as a Foreign Language Class: Key Aspects, Students' Perceptions and Proposals. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 262-273



WhatsApp group that made by the researcher, it is consists of 30 students and the researcher. It means that the researcher gives big attention in each audio recorder to analyze the data. The researcher share the list of word three in a day to differentiate between students' mistakes and students' errors. The word which given to the students' were same, but in each given different time.

Here are some activities will be conducted by the researcher to collect the data: (1) type some words which commonly use in daily to test students' error pronunciation, (2) share the text in WhatsApp Group, (3) ask the students to read and record their voice when reading, (4) share questionnaire to know the students' perception in pronunciation skill (5) gathering the questionnaire through WhatsApp group (6) analyze the questionnaire as the answer of students' perception.

#### **E. Data Analysis Technique**

This research analyzed descriptively based on the data were gathered by the researcher. The data were gathered as quantitative since consist of number from the result of questionnaire and the analysis is qualitative by describe the result of interview. It appropriates to Latief, which stated that mixed methods research is an approach to inquiry combine two research method, qualitative and quantitative to collect data. The technique used in this research is descriptive analysis. There are some steps of analyzing data used by the researcher:



1. Identifying errors

Here the researcher made the written text that was phonetic transcription from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of the data before finding out the errors. After making the phonetic transcription of the data, researcher was listening to the recording and compared the sounds repeatedly with the correct phonetic transcription. Then researcher have made the phonetic transcription of the student's speech.

4. Classifying errors

From the written data of student's speech, then researcher would classifying the errors by categorized each error into those features then put them into table distribution of errors.

5. Quantifying errors

In this step, researcher used the descriptive analysis. Therefore, Reseacher presented the total number of the errors found when listening the recorder in systematic table.

$$\frac{\text{errors made by students}}{\text{all of students}} \times 100\%$$

6. Determining the source of errors

Based on the data analysis, reseacher have interpreted the causes of errors that were interlingual and intralingual error, and then described why the errors could be happened.