

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher explains the research design, population and sample, technique for collecting data, and technique for analyzing data.

A. Research Design

Qualitative research is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting. According to Lexy J. Moloeng (2017) qualitative method is a research procedure that obtains descriptive data in written or spoken form from the people and their behavior which is being observed. Furthermore according to Creswell and Creswell (2018) qualitative research involves collecting data and working with text, images, or sounds. Because this research aim to describe percentage and the kinds of students' error in pronouncing, where the collecting and analysis of the data is using the voice of students so this research using the qualitative method.

The descriptive qualitative design is used in this research because the data analysis was presenting descriptively. A qualitative descriptive design may be deemed most appropriate as it recognizes the subjective nature of the problem, the different experiences participants have and will present the findings in a way that directly reflects or closely resembles the terminology used the initial research question (Bradshaw et al., 2017). Qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or documents, field notes, and interviews or

excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population of the study

Population is the amount of individual or object that have similar characteristic (Lind *et al.*, 2017). It means that population is group of object or subject that have certain qualities and characteristics to get the data. A research population is the total number of subject are to be studied.

The population of this study is all of the students in English Education Department of Baturaja University. There are 92 students it consisted of 4 semester. There are the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth semester of English Education Department of Baturaja University.

Table 3.1

Population of study

No	Semester	Number of Students
1	2	20
2	4	29
3	6	26
4	8	17
Total		92

(Source : Universitas Baturaja, Academic Year 2021/2022)

2. Sample of the study

According to Etikan *et al.*, (2016) sample is part or portion of the whole population. It means that sample is small proportion of a population. The researcher applied purposive sampling where purposive sampling is a sampling technique to deliberate selection of specific individuals, events, or settings because of the crucial information they can provide that cannot be obtained so well through other channel (Padgett, 2017). This sampling is used where the researcher determines the sampling by determining the specific characteristics that are in accordance with the research objectives so that it is expected to be able to answer the research problem. For example, in research concerned with how cancer patients cope with pain will require the researcher to find participants who have pain instead of randomly selecting any cancer patients from an oncologists' patient roster (Padgett, 2017). The researcher selected fourth, sixth and eighth semester of English Education Department as the sample based on the several criterias, those are students who have studied Speaking III and Phonetic course.

Table 3.2

Sample of Study

No	Semester	Number of Students
1	4	29
2	6	26
3	8	19
Total		72

(Source : Universitas Baturaja, Academic Year 2021/2022)

C. Technique for Collecting Data

In collecting the data of this research, the researcher used pronunciation test of several fricative words. The researcher followed the steps below to collecting the data:

1. Preparation

The researcher provided some sentences that contains nine English fricatives sounds (/f/, /v/, /h/, /z/, /s/, /ð/, /θ/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/). There are 29 sounds which represents each English fricative sound. This test was adapted from Ishak (2021).

2. Recording

The researcher asked the student one by one to read the sentences and researcher gave 5-10 minutes for each student to read while the researcher is recording. The researcher recorded students' sound by smartphone and transcribed the students' sound in a table.

3. Identifying errors

The researcher identified the error used the Elsa Speak application in her smartphone. Kholis (2021) mentions that Elsa Speak application was proven by the performance of students and the scores obtained. Using this application, the students can hear and imitate sounds as same as with the native language. The students' voice recording received in the system immediately to be corrected as the good one. Indeed, the students can increase the English vocabulary.

4. Categorizing

The researcher categorized what kinds of errors pronounced by the students. Where the kinds of error are divided into four namely substitution, omission, insertion and transposition. The researcher categorized the data to be obtained into table.

Table 3.3
Categorize of the data

Fricative sound	Kinds of Error			
	Substitution	Omission	Insertion	Transposition
<i>/f/</i>				
<i>/v/</i>				
<i>/h/</i>				
<i>/z/</i>				
<i>/s/</i>				
<i>/ð/</i>				
<i>/θ/</i>				
<i>/ʃ/</i>				
<i>/ʒ/</i>				

5. Evaluation

All of error fricatives pronunciation that made by students was evaluated to see what kinds of errors.

D. Technique for Analyzing Data

The researcher achieved the data from pronunciation test of twenty nine sounds of English fricatives in a text untitled “Bullying”. This test was adapted from Ishak (2021). The researcher compared the participants’ pronunciation with the Elsa Speak App as the handbook for English standard pronunciation. The test was analyzed by using Elsa Speak app in researchers’ smartphone and by using the formula as stated by Sudjono (2015).

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

P = % of students’ error

F = frequency of incorrect answer

N = number of test

By using the formula above, the researcher identified the error percentage of students in pronouncing sounds of English fricatives. In analyzing the errors percentage of result, the researcher calculate the amount in each English fricative sounds of errors pronounced by 72 students, divided the number of English fricative words that have been multiplied by 72, then multiplied by 100.