

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher is going to use a qualitative descriptive method. (Razak, 2010) stated that Qualitative research is descriptive, the data collected is in the form of words of pictures or table rather than number. Qualitative researches are concerned with process rather than simply outcomes or products: qualitative researches tend to analyze their data inductively.

According to (Sugiyono, 2015), the purpose of qualitative research methods is to find patterns of interactive relationships, find theories, describe complex realities, and gain an understanding of meaning. According to (Sugiono, 2017), in qualitative research the main instrument is the researcher himself, but then the focus of the research becomes clear, it is possible to develop a simple research instrument, which is expected to complete the data and compare it with the data that has been found through observation and interviews. The researchers are going into the field themselves, both in the big questioning phase and in the focused and selective phases, gathering data, analyzing and drawing conclusions.

B. Research Setting, Subject, and Object

This research is carried out at the University Muhammadiyah of Metro. The subjects of this study are semester 1st students majoring in English Education at University Muhammadiyah of Metro. The researcher chose this class because students have already had reading courses, and first semester students should already understand how to interpret vowel sounds in English that have been taught in high school. The object of this research is the errors in pronunciation of vowels in reading English narrative texts.

C. Research Data Resources

Sampling in this study uses purposive sampling technique. According to (Sugiyono, 2010) purposive sampling is a data collection technique by determining a sample that has been considered. According to (Dana P Turner, 2020) purposive sampling is a sampling technique used when the researcher already has a target individual with characteristics that match the research. The

purpose of this method is to provide as much information as possible about the event or phenomenon under study. In sampling, In this study, researchers took 28 samples according to the number of students in 1st semester.

This research will use pronunciation tests and interviews. Pronunciation tests are used to find out whether vowel sounds are difficult to pronounce (Putri, D.S., 2020). Interviews are used to find out what factors make students have difficulty pronouncing English vowels. For the pronunciation test, the researcher called the students one by one. The researcher will then conduct a reading aloud test of English narrative text, which has been prepared by the researcher, to students who have been randomly selected. In this activity, the researcher also recorded students' voices as data on students' pronunciation. For each person who is given the same narrative text, the total recording data obtained will be recorded. After the first data collection was carried out, the next step was to conduct interviews to find out the problems that occurred in students' errors in pronouncing vowels.

D. Research Instruments

In this research, data collection is carried out by the researcher himself, the instruments chosen in this study are:

1) Oral test

The researcher provides an oral test as an instrument in this study, the researcher provides an English narrative text provided by the researcher. Students are asked to read the narrative and then their voices are recorded as a result of the data obtained. The instrument is used to identify pronunciation errors made by students when reading English narrative text.

To count the number of errors using the following formula :

Where:

$$P = \frac{E}{N} \times 100 \%$$

- P : Errors made by students in vowel sounds
- F : Total number of errors made by students
- N : Total number of vowels sounds from all students' tests

2) Interview

Interviews are usually conducted by one or more people by asking certain questions to obtain information. The researcher uses interviews to find pronunciation problems in reading English narrative texts. The researcher gives some questions to third semester students in class. In the interview session, this study used a unstructured interview type. According to (Sugiono, 2017) Unstructured interviews are free interviews where the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been arranged in a systematic and complete manner for data collection. The interview guide used is only an outline of the questions.

Thus the answers obtained include all variables, with complete and in-depth information.

E. Data Collecting Technique

The data collection procedure in this study used the following procedure:

1. Selecting participants

The researcher selected the participants as a sample in the 1st semester class, namely English students majoring in the University of Muhammadiyah Metro.

2. Giving an English narrative text reading test

The researcher provides English narrative text for students, this text is used to identify the types of pronunciation errors made by students.

3. Recording

In this study, researchers collect data from recordings, researchers use recording equipment in activities to get students' voice products. After that, the researcher transcribed the recording using transcriptional phonetics. The next step is for the researcher to classify and analyze data about pronunciation errors in reading English narrative text.

4. Interview

Interviews are usually conducted by one or more people by asking certain questions to obtain information. The researcher uses interviews to find

pronunciation problems in reading English narrative texts. The researcher gives some questions to third semester students in class.

F. Data Analyzing Technique

The first step in analysing the data is transcribing the audio material of the students' pronunciation. The researcher transcribes each word of the researcher's focus that the respondents uttered. The transcriptions of the copied words are in accordance with U-Dictionary or Audio Dictionary and Oxford Learner's Pocket dictionary. Then, the transcriptions are categorised into groups based on how the respondents pronounce vowels. These transcriptions help the researcher to find out the errors made by the respondents.

The researcher also writes down the results of interviews with respondents. The researcher can see the similarities and differences between one respondent and another respondent from the interview transcription. Then, the researcher analyzes the errors using phonetics and error analysis theory. The results of the interviews also help the researcher in analyzing errors. By knowing the background of the respondent, the cause of the error is easier for the researcher to find.