

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this research, researcher use a qualitative and quantitative approach by applying descriptive methods is used to describe the results of data collection carried out by researcher. Qualitative descriptive research is research that observes the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or material which is often referred to as qualitative research, according to Roller & Lavrakas (2015). Descriptive research was conducted to describe information about real life situations and conditions. The focus is on students error in pronouncing words with silent letters. As quoted by Sudjiono in Ayumi (2018), quantitative method is a method that described the state of a phenomenon that has been done by the measuring instrument, then processed following the function.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

A population was a group of individuals who have the same characteristic, populations can be small or large populations Creswell (2012 : 143). The population in this research were all 11th grade students of SMAN 3 Sengah Temila, for grade 11 consisted of science and social which amounted to 63 students.

2. Sample

A sample was a subset of the target population that the researcher intends to analyze in order to make broad conclusions about the target population Creswell (2012 : 143). The sample in this research were students of class 11 social SMAN 3 Sengah Temila, with a sample of 15 Students.

Purposive sampling is a component of qualitative research in which researcher handpick cases to be included in the sample based on

their opinion of their typicality or possession of the particular traits being sought. Purposive sampling is a sort of non-probability sample that is also known as evaluation or expert sampling. Purposive sampling major goal is to provide a sample that can be logically regarded as representative of the population Cohen *et al* (2007 : 115).

C. The Sources of Data

This research was conducted in class 11th Social Reaming SMAN 3 Sengah Temila. Researcher collected data using two instrument the first using a test sheet, the test given by students was in the form of sentences, each sentence contains a vocabulary of silent letters. Students pronounce the vocabulary given by the researcher while being recorded, for the sound recording to further strengthen the test results if they were wrong when listening to the pronunciation of students. The second was that the questionnaire were conducted in turns to four students who were selected by the researcher from thirty students of class 11th social. The aspects of the questionnaire were taken from theories that were in line with the research objectives.

D. Technique of Data Collection

1. Measurement

The researcher used measurement, the measurement process requires gathering information to find out errors made by students in pronunciation. The concern of measurement was that the application of its findings requires some assessment of a generally accepted set of goals or values. According to the previous explanation, educational measurement can refer to standard procedures and principles that underlie the application of the procedures used for tests Adom *et al* (2020 : 111).

2. indirect Communication

While in a indirect communication, communication between entities in ar distributed system through intermediaries without any

direct relationship between communicator and communicant. So the instrument used in this research was an test and questionnaire(open-ended).

E. Tools of Data Collection

An instrument was a tool use to measure, observe, or record qualitative data. The istrument, which is identified before the researchers collect data, could be a test questionanaire, tally sheet, log, observational checklist, inventory, or assesment instrument. Instrument are use by researchers to assess individual ability, measure achievement, observe behavior, develop a psychological profile of an individual, or ask a person Creswell (2012 : 151).

The tools used in this research were tests and questionnaire.

1. Test

Tests were intended to assess the quality, ability, skill, or knowledge of a sample against a predetermined standard, which is usually deemed acceptable or not. Tests were methods used in educational practice to determine students ability to complete specific tasks or demonstrate mastery of a skill or knowledge of content. Multiple-choice tests or weekly spelling bees are examples of tests Manichander as cited in Adom *et al* (2020 : 110-111).

The researcher used the test as an instrument, the test given to the students was some sentences, each sentence contains silent letter vocabulary that had been prepared by the researcher, the researcher gave the same 20 sentences to each student, and the students said the sentences one by one which was recorded by the researcher, when the students said the vocabulary the researcher checked the vocabulary, after doing the test, the researcher re-checked listening to the recorded pronunciation of students using an online dictionary.

2. Questionnaire (Open-Ended)

The questionnaire is a list of questions given to respondents directly or indirectly. Questionnaires are an important aspect of research which consists of a series of questions to collect information from respondents. In this research, researcher used questionnaire (open-ended). An open-ended questionnaire can provide more detailed and detailed information. Open-ended questionnaire were frequently used in preliminary research or for more in-depth research on the subject under consideration. Researcher conduct preliminary research to gather preliminary information about cause of pronunciation errors made by English silent letters so that researcher can determine which issues or variables should be studied. Questionnaires are instruments for collecting data directly from participants Creswell (2012 : 154). Researcher must conduct questionnaire with parties representing various level of the object to obtain a more complete picture of the problem.

Researcher used questionnaire as a tool to collect data to find out the cause of pronunciation errors made by English silent letters. errors. In this questionnaire session, the researcher asked for the students' consent, and the researcher chose students who had poor pronunciation to answer the questionnaire given. Participants who have been selected will be put into the WhatsApp group and the researcher will distribute questionnaires in the form of a G form link through the WhatsApp group.

F. Validity

To demonstrate this form of validity, the instrument must demonstrate that it covers the domain or item it claims to cover fairly and comprehensively. Due to time constraints and respondents motivation to complete the survey, it is unlikely that each issue will be fully covered by Cohen *et al* (2007 : 137). For the validity of the research instrument used,

the researcher has asked the approval of one of the English lecturers of IKIP PGRI PONTIANAK and had taught extensive listening courses and was an English teacher at SMAN 3 Sengah Temila.

G. Technique of data analysis

Data analysis was an effort made by using a method of working with data, organizing data, breaking it down into manageable units, determining what was important and what is learned, and deciding what to tell others. The truth of data analysis results is closely related to the technique used and whether the data was valid or not Sidiq and Choiri (2019 : 50).

At the time of data collection, the researcher used tests and interviews, the data from the test were analyzed using the following procedure according to Sudjono as quoted in Mulansari *et al* (2014 : 3) more information can be seen below:

$$\mathbf{H. P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100}$$

P = The presentation of errors

F = The frequency of error occurred

N = Number of cases (total frequent / total individual).

While the interview data were analyzed using the theory of Astuti *et al* (2021:17) those are data reduction, data display, drawing the conclusion/verification.

a. Data Reduction

First step to analyze the data in this study. Data reduction refers to simplifying, classifying, and deleting unnecessary data so that it can provide clearer information. In this study, data reduction is focusing and searching for the main data. The researcher concludes the types of pronunciation errors made by students and then classifies the data based on its type of error.

b. Data Display

Data Display is the second step in the analysis technique. The purpose of the data display is to make it easier to understand the data. Seeing the display helps us to understand what's going on and do some further or careful analysis on that understanding. Data presentation can be done in the form of tables, graphs, pie charts, pictograms, and others Sugiyono (2017). In this study, the researcher present data about how many students made pronunciation errors from the three aspects of the type of error in each sentence containing the English silent letter in the form of a table.

c. Drawing the Conclusion and Verification

Drawing Conclusions is the final step in data analysis. After data reduction and displaying the data, the data can be conclude based on what has been done. This activity seeks to find meaning from the data collected by looking for relationships, similarities, and differences. Conclusion van be reach by comparing the suitability of the statements of the research subjects with the meanings contained in the basic concepts in the research

I. Research Procedure

This research used procedures as follows:

1. Formulating the research problems and determining the focus of the research : The focus was on the students error on pronouncing silent letter.
2. Determining the subject of the research : The subject of this research is being the students of the class 11th social. The researcher choose 15 students based on the lowest acore in English.
3. Taking the data : The researcher used the results of the direct assessment carried out by the researcher and assisted by the English teacher at the school in categorizing errors and to support the data the researcher used recording to collected data from the students. In this

research, the researcher used data from the recording. By giving pronunciation silent letter task which consist of 20 sentences and each sentence has 1 word silent letter then the students read the sentences and the researcher recorded directly while categorizing directly, the categorization was assisted by the English teacher at the school.

4. This research identified and classified the students' error in pronouncing silent letter. First, the researcher compared the results of the categorization of the English teacher at the school with the results of the categorization of the researcher while listening to the recordings and transcribing the recordings using IPA dictionary. After that, the researcher classified the errors that students made. Then describing the proportions of errors produce by the students. Triangulation was being used in ensuring validity of the research result.
5. Making report findings Finally, after analyzing the data, concluding the research finding and reporting it.