

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methods used in the research. Includes research design, methods, instruments, data collection methods, and data validity.

A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative descriptive method. This research focused on investigating the difficulties experienced by the students in pronouncing short vowels and long vowel words. According to Knupfer & McLella (1996), descriptive research was the data collection used to illustrate events that occur were arranged, tabulated, and described in the data. According to Saryono (2010), qualitative research is research to investigate, find, and describe the quality of social influences that cannot be explained through a quantitative approach.

B. Data Source

The researcher will take the data from the students' tenth, eleventh, and twelfth graders. The researcher will take twelve students from each class. The researcher will analyze the students' recordings in pronouncing short vowel and long vowel words. The researcher will prepare the words that be pronounced.

In this research, the researcher will use two categories of data. Namely the primary and secondary data. The primary data are recorded from thirty-six students, tenths, eleventh and twelfth graders on the

Pronunciation of short vowel and long vowel words. Meanwhile, the secondary data are the data in the questionnaire about problem-solving results obtained from interviews conducted with the English teachers and random students.

C. Research Instrument

1. Test

The test is a process to collect primary data. This test is about pronouncing records from the list of words, short and long vowels. The researcher asks the students to pronounce the words that will be recorded by the researcher using the tool.

Table 3.1. The list words for collecting the data

No	Short Vowel	No	Long Vowel
1.	Apple /'æpl/	1.	Cake /keɪk/
2.	Cat /kæt/	2.	Bake /beɪk/
3.	Jet /dʒet/	3.	Feet /fi:t/
4.	Net /net/	4.	Leaf /li:f/
5.	Fish /fɪʃ/	5.	Kite /kaɪt/
6.	Pig /pɪg/	6.	Ice Cream /'aɪs kri:m/
7.	Clock /klɒk/	7.	Rope /rəʊp/
8.	Dog /dɒg/	8.	Boat /bəʊt/
9.	Sun /sʌn/	9.	Cute /kju:t/
10.	Jump /dʒʌmp/	10.	Unicorn /'ju:nɪkɔ:n/

These words are some example words from short vowel and long vowel words. The researcher chose this word to arrange from the symbol in vowels.

In short vowel words: the words **Apple** and **Cat** arrange the symbol (æ). **Jet** arrange the symbol (ʒ), (e). **Net** arrange from the symbol (e). **Fish** arrange from the symbol (I),(ʃ). **Pig** arrange from the symbol (I). **Clock** and **Dog** arrange from the symbol (ɒ). **Sun** arrange from the symbol (ʌ). **Jump** arranged from the symbol (ʒ), (ʌ).

In Long Vowels words: the words **Cake** and **Bake** arrange from the symbol (e), (I), the letter, **Feet**, and **Leaf** arrange from the symbol (i:) and the letter, **Kite** arrange from the symbol (aI) and the letter, **Ice Cream** arrange from the symbol (aI),(i:) and the letter, **Rope**, and **Boat** arrange from the symbol (əʊ) and the letter, **Cute** arrange from the symbol (u:) and the letter, **Unicorn** arrange from the symbol (u:),(I),(ɔ:) and the letter.

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is about a list of questions for the teachers and the students.

a. Teachers' Questionnaire

The question use nominal and ordinal scale. About five questions are shared by questionnaire in the google form. To ask the teacher's opinion about the error, factor, effective strategy, and motivation from the students in studying English pronunciation.

(See appendix 3)

b. Students' Questionnaire

The question use nominal and ordinal scale. About five questions will also be shared by questionnaire in the google form. Ask about the student's difficulties, mistakes, factors, and strategies for learning English pronunciation.(See appendix.4)

c. Recording tools

In this step, the researcher used the smartphone to record when the student pronounces short vowels and long vowels to collect the data. Then, use a google form questionnaire for an interview with the teacher and the students. Other laptops and stationeries are used to assist the process of data collection and data analysis.

D. Data Collection Techniques

In this study about researchers' techniques for collecting the data:

1. The researcher, in the first and second hours, enters eleventh graders. Ask the twelve Students one by one to do the Pronunciation. To pronounce ten words with short vowels and ten long vowels in English. When the students start to pronounce the words recorded by the researcher, the researcher gives a symbol for every recording for differences between students.
2. In the third and fourth hours, the researcher enters to tenth graders. Ask the twelve students one by one to do the Pronunciation. To pronounce ten short vowels and ten long vowels words in English. When the students start to pronounce the words recorded by the researcher, the

2. The researcher put the data into the table. Give the symbol valid for the correct Pronunciation and the symbol false for the error pronounced.
3. The researcher counts all the data to know how many percent of the true and false are pronounced.

a. True (%) = $\frac{T}{n} \times 100\%$

b. False (%) = $\frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$

4. The researcher will calculate the result of the research and how each student made many mistakes. Then analyze the factors that cause students to lack mastery in pronouncing short vowels and long vowels words in English.

