

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the research design, data source, data collection technique, the instrument of the research, data analysis technique, and credibility and dependability.

A. Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative research design. According to Kumar (2011:30), Descriptive research attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service, or program, or provides information about, say, the living conditions of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue. And qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2009:22). The use of descriptive qualitative research design in this research is to describe the objectives of this research. This research identified the pronunciation errors made by the tenth TBG students of SMKN 3 Pacitan. The researcher identified the English silent letters that were mispronounced by the students. The researcher also described the students' dominant pronunciation errors. In addition, the researcher also identified the causes of students' pronunciation errors.

B. Data Source

In this research, there are two types of data sources, namely primary data and secondary data sources.

1. Primary data source

Primary data is one which is collected for the first time by the researcher (Ajayi, 2017:2). In this research, the primary data was obtained from the recordings of the tenth TBG students of SMKN 3 Pacitan, when pronouncing English words containing silent letters c, d, e, and t. The number of students is 35 students.

2. Secondary data source

Secondary data is the data already collected or produced by others (Ajayi, 2017:2). Secondary data is used to support the primary data. The secondary data in this research is the data from journals, books, e-books, and also articles.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. The Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the tenth TBG student of SMKN 3 Pacitan in the academic year 2021/2022.

2. The Object of the Research

The main object of this research was the students' pronunciation errors in pronouncing English silent letters c, d, e, and t.

D. Data Collecting Technique

In this research, the researcher conducted some steps to collect the data, as follows:

1. Recording and Transcript

In the first step, the researcher used the recording technique to get the data so that the students' pronunciation can be known in pronouncing words containing English silent letters. The researcher used a word list by giving 32 words consisting of 4 types of silent letters (c, d, e, and t). After recording the students' pronunciation, then the researcher checked and listened to the recording. Then, the researcher entered it into the students' pronunciation transcript table.

2. Questionnaire

After recording the students' pronunciation, the researcher then gave a questionnaire to the students. It aims to find out students' problems in pronouncing English words which can be the cause of students' errors. Questionnaires were given to students via Google Form.

3. Observation

After recording and giving questionnaires to students, the researcher then made observations on the data that had been obtained. This is done to find out students' pronunciation errors.

E. The Instrument of the Research

This research requires an instrument to collect the data. A research instrument is a tool used to collect data in a research. According to Arikunto (2019:203), research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data, so that their work is easier and the results are better, more

accurate, complete, and systematic. In this research, the researcher used some instruments to obtain the data, those are:

1. Mobile phone

The mobile phone is used as a tool to record students' pronunciation when pronouncing English words. The English words used are English words that contain the silent letters c, d, e, and t.

2. Questionnaire Sheet

This is a list of written questions given to students about the problems faced by students when pronouncing English words and the causes of their pronunciation errors.

3. Field Note

An observation technique is used to find out the errors made by students in pronouncing English words with silent letters c, d, e, and t. The researcher used field notes to support the observation technique. Field notes are presented in table form.

4. List of Students' Pronunciation Errors Sheet

Table 3.1 The Number of Students' Pronunciation Errors Sheet

No.	Silent Letter	Number of Error	Percentage
1.	Silent Letter C		
2.	Silent Letter D		
3.	Silent Letter E		
4.	Silent Letter T		
	Total of Errors		100%

Table 3.2 The Number of Students' Pronunciation Errors Sheet

No.	Types of Error	Number of Error	Percentage
1.	Omission		
2.	Addition		
3.	Misformation		
4.	Misordering		
	Total of Errors		100%

F. Data Analysis Technique

After the data is collected, then the data is analyzed. The data were analyzed using data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2013:246), those are data reduction, data display, and drawing the conclusion/verification.

1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing the data in this research is data reduction. Data reduction refers to simplifying, classifying, and deleting unnecessary data so that it can provide clearer information. In this study, data reduction is to focus and look for the main data. The researcher summarized the pronunciation errors made by the students and then classified the data based on the types.

2. Data Display

The second step in the data analysis technique is data display. The purpose of the data display is to make it easier to understand the data. As Miles and Huberman (1984) said that looking at displays helps us to

understand what is happening and to do some things-further analysis or caution on that understanding. Data display can be done in the form of tables, graphs, pie charts, pictograms, and others (Sugiyono, 2013:249). In this research, the researcher presented data on pronunciation errors made by students in pronouncing words that contain silent letters in the form of a table.

3. Drawing the Conclusion

The last step in data analysis is drawing the conclusion. After reducing the data and displaying the data, then the data can be concluded.

Table 3.3 Total of Pronunciation Errors in Silent Letters C, D, E, T

No.	Silent Letter	Number of Error	Percentage
1.	Silent Letter C		
2.	Silent Letter D		
3.	Silent Letter E		
4.	Silent Letter T		
	Total of Errors		100%

Table 3.4 Total of Errors in the Type of Surface Strategy Taxonomy

No.	Types of Error	Number of Error	Percentage
1.	Omission		
2.	Addition		
3.	Misformation		
4.	Misordering		
	Total of Errors		100%

G. Data Code

The researcher used coding to clarify the data and make it easier to write the data. Examples of the coding are:

1/C/O/A/MF/MO	3/E/O/A/MF/MO
2/D/O/A/MF/MO	4/T/O/A/MF/MO

Notes:

1/2/3	: Number of data
C	: Silent letter C
D	: Silent letter D
E	: Silent letter E
T	: Silent letter T
O/A/MF/MO	: Omission, Addition, Misformation, Misordering

H. Credibility and Dependability

According to Sugiyono (2013:270), the credibility of the data on the results of qualitative research is carried out by expanding observations, increasing persistence in research, triangulation, discussion, negative case analysis, and member check. In this research, the researcher used data triangulation. Triangulation of data is done by involving expert judgment, namely someone who is an expert on English pronunciation and already has a master's degree. Expert judgment in this research was an English lecturer and

teacher. The data that has been obtained is validated by expert judgment before being analyzed by the researcher. This is done to measure that the data is credible.

