CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based on the review of literature, then in this section the researcher chooses the place, setting, subject, object and research procedures.

3.1 Research Setting

The location of this research is carried out at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Islamic University of North Sumatra and focused on 8th semester English language education students as participants in this study. This location is located at Jl. William Iskandar, Psr. V, Medan Estate, Kec. Percut Sei Tuan, Kab. Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara. Researchers chose this place because of the relationship between the problems to be analyzed and the majors in this university, in the first semester English education students have studied pronunciation courses, so researchers chose this place as a research site to find out what errors often occur and focus on analyzing vowel pronunciation errors in English education students, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data is the information source to be chosen as the subject of analysis. Data in research is divided into two, namely secondary data and primary data, but in this study researchers chose to use primary data. Primary data are used in the study's data collection. Primary data refers to facts discovered by researchers directly about factors of interest for the particular goal of the study. Individual respondents, groups, focus groups, and the internet can all serve as primary data sources if questionnaires are disseminated online (Uma Sekaran, 2011).

Data sources in qualitative research can be in the form of behavior, phenomena, documents, archives, and others (Sutopo, 2006: 58). The data sources in this research are participants as informants. Informants are people who provide

information about something. In this study, researchers collected information from participants. In this study, there were twenty-five participants who were 8th semester students of English Education Department who took the test. In taking participants, researchers only took students majoring in English education as research subjects. In addition, researchers also complement research data with photos and test evidence. However, the use of this data is not as material for analysis, but as supporting data to complete data verification.

In this study, researchers sought data sources with interviews and tests through social media, namely WhatsApp. Then the researcher will analyze the test results to be used as data results in this study regarding vowel pronunciation errors made by students majoring in English education.

3.3 Research Methodology

This research design refers to the schema or plan that constitutes the entire research study. In conducting this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research describes phenomena in the form of words. Qualitative research is a research which yields the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words form observing people and behavior. This implies that in qualitative research the data and the meaning emerge organically from the research context. According Sugiyono (2015), This qualitative research method cannot be manipulated by researchers, data analysis is a fact found in the field.

Based on the description above, the researcher wants to analyze the mispronunciation of English Education Department students, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN SU by using descriptive qualitative approach research.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

Arikunto (2006:134), stated that there are five methods in data collection; interview, observation, test, questionnaire, and documentation. The research instrument of this study was gained in the form of test. Test is conducted to know where the error occurs and the type of error. Test is a technique in evaluating activity in which some of items must be answered by subjects, and then the answer shows their ability. In collecting the data the researcher had been giving interviews

and tests to the participants. The test is oral test.

3.4.1 Interview

Sutopo (2006), in-depth interviews are a method of gathering data for studies through question-and-answer sessions conducted face-to-face between the interviewer and the subject or person being interviewed, with or without the use of an interview guide, and in which the interviewer and informant have a sizable amount of social interaction.

Researchers will conduct interviews in this study to get data from students. According to Sugiyono (2014), an interview is a dialogue with particular objectives that can be held directly (face-to-face) or indirectly (by phone or on social media). Because it will be simpler for researchers to gather clear and written data information or recorded in a voice message, and can prevent data being lost or accidentally deleted, researchers will ask several questions related to things that become obstacles in English pronunciation especially in vowel through by WhatsApp social media.

3.4.2 Test

Data collection in this study used a test. The researcher chose story text and words list as the media in this study. First, the researcher will contact the participants first through WhatsApp social media and then the researcher will send a test question while conducting an interview on the application, the participants will answer the test through the features of this WhatsApp application, namely voice note (VN). The students were asked to read two English texts. The two texts were a story text and a text containing a list of English words. All tests were recorded. There were two texts, the first text was a story text, the second text was a word list. The story text contains one paragraph that tells about moving to a new house and explains what to buy and for what purpose. The word list contains 10 bullet points, each bullet point contains 4 words and the total word list is 40 word. Both texts contain 5 English vowels. Next, the researcher will analyze the results of vowel

pronunciation errors based on the VN. The researcher chose this method because it is more effective to listen to the respondent's voicemail test results to determine the vowel pronunciation errors in the test questions given by the researcher.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

After the data are collected, it must be analyzed. The technique that was used to analyze the data is error analysis. Before the data are analyzed, it was transcribed and decoded. Based on the research, the researcher, in analyzing the data, used the following procedure according to Brown (1994) :

a. Identifying the error. In identifying the error, the researcher, firstly, should choose the standard of English pronunciation. The researcher used Oxford dictionary as the handbook for English standard pronunciation. Secondly, is identifying the collected data whether it is an error or a mistake. If it is a mistake it should be eliminated from the analysis. Then, classify the data based on the error. The final step in analysis of the erroneous is that of determining the source and type of error.

The researcher used a formula to identify errors by Hadi (1982), which is :

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

P : Percentage of each error
F : Total of error
N : Total Individual

b. Describing the error. After identifying the error, the next step is describing the error. The researcher described it adequately. The description is determined based on the data and the test.

Table 3.1
Calculation of Students Errors

No.	Students	Story Test And List Words		Total Errors
		Long Vowel	Short Vowel	

	Total			

3.6 Technique of Validity the Data

After analyzing the data, the next step is to validate the data under study. Ways of testing data credibility or trust in qualitative research data include extended observation, increased persistence in research, data triangulation, discussions with peers, negative case analysis and member check (Sugiyono, 2017). In this study, researchers chose to tringulstion. Triangulation is a method for utilizing something else to verify the accuracy of data (Moleong, 2016). Outside of the data for verification or comparison with the data. Examining different sources is the triangulation method that is most frequently utilized. Comparing and double-checking the degree of reliability discovered through various methods and tools in qualitative research is known as triangulation with sources (Patton in Moleong, 2016).

Reading multiple book references, research findings, or other associated paperwork related to the determination under study is a suggestion for researchers to boost perseverance. Reading this can help the researcher gain a larger and more focused understanding that may be utilized to determine whether the data they have gathered is accurate or reliable (Sugiyono, 2017). In addition to the documentation they create while conducting research, researchers also study other people's journals with the same theme and reference books connected to the title they write. The researcher then went back and studied the thesis' findings again to make sure the writing was error-free.

In the pronunciation test, the researcher obtained data from the test results conducted via WhatsApp by looking at the vowel pronunciation errors made by the participants. Then, the researcher will interview participants regarding what obstacles occur when making pronunciation errors in English