Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about research design, research setting, research participants, research instrument, data collection method, and data analysis. In addition, the researcher also provides some theories related to the methodology.

Research Design

This research applied qualitative research method because the purpose of this research was to find the student's strategies in learning their pronunciation. Therefore, qualitative research was suitable method to find out problems of the research. Qualitative research refers to subjective and inductive, holistic, and process- oriented methods used to understand, to interpret, to describe, and to develop a theory on a phenomenon or setting. Qualitative research is a subjective and systematic approach used to describe life experiences and giving them meaning (Burn & Grove, 2003).

This research adopted descriptive qualitative design because this research investigated the phenomenon and context. According to Burns and Grove (2003), descriptive qualitative is describing a qualitative approach as "a systematic subjective approach used to describe life situations and experiences giving them meaning" (p.19). Therefore, descriptive qualitative is to describe the qualitative approach or investigate a phenomenon or issues in that research.

Research Setting

The researcher conducted the research in an English Education Department of private university in Yogyakarta. The reason why the researcher chose English Education Department was because based on the researchers' observation in EED of a private university in Yogyakarta, there were some issues about difficulties in learning English especially in learning pronunciation. Therefore, it would ease the researcher to deal with the place, time, as well as in collecting the data.

The researcher collected the data in English Education Department of a private university in Yogyakarta because the reseacher also studied at the same department, so the researcher and the participants had the same background which let the researcher to collect the data easily. Hence, it was suitable to choose EED as the reearch setting collect the data to get more opinion in that issue. In addition, the researcher gathered the data in November doing the interview and transcribing the data, so all of the steps are done in one month.

Research Participants

The researcher selected students of ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta batch 2014 for the participants because they had experienced about learning English more from first semester to seventh semester with several subjects in English. Also, they learnt about Capita Selecta on Linguistics which also taught students about pronunciation. Thus, they had experience about learning pronunciation. The other reason was easy to do the interview because the participants were in the same department with the researcher. In this research, the researcher chose three participants from some classes to be the participant based on the pronunciation score. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) there are no exact rules about the size of the participants in qualitative research; size is informed by fitness for purpose. Thus, three participants were considered enough for this research to get the result or data. Three participants that were choosen by the researcher were the students who had experience about learning pronunciation. Furthermore, three participants were taken from the first participant with the highest pronunciation score, the second participant with the average pronunciation score, and the last participant with the lowest pronunciation score in Capita Selecta on Linguistic because the researcher was going to know about the strategies from the students in all score not only in highest score but also several score. It made the researcher know about their strategies whether itsame or not.

After that the researcher made appointment to the participants to do the interview. Furthermore, the researcher did the interview in different time and place. For the first participant, the researcher did the interview at Unires Putri on Friday, December 01st 2017 at 20.48 WIB. After that the second participant, the researcher did the interview at campus on Tuesday, December 12th 2017 at12. 45 WIB. The last for the third participant, the researcher did the interview at campus on Tuesday, December 26th 2017 at 13.00 WIB.

The researcher used purposive sampling in this research because it focused on a specific issues or cases. Furthermore, the researcher used the purposive sampling because the researcher had criteria in choose the participants related on the research question. Patton (2002) purposive sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources.

Research Instrument

The researcher used interview as a research instrument in this research because the interview was suitable for the research and to get more opinion from the participants. Moreover, the participant answered to them based on the question that the interviewer has given. Furthermore, interview was suitable for this research because the researcher is going to know the phenomenon or issues in the research. The researcher used standardized open-ended interviews. Cohen (2011) argued that, "The standardizedd open-ended interview is the equal basic the questions in the equal organize" (p.413). The researcher used that instrument to find out the result from the participant and got more information from the participants. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) argued that the student are flexible, the student allow the interviewer to prove if may go to into more depth interview, there is a misunderstanding, and limited respondents' answer, to avoid over response and the researcher to have in-depth interview. Furthermore, the researcher applied the standardized open-ended interview in this

research when the researcher did the interview. Thus, the researcher not limited the participant to answer the question because the researcher got more information from the participants.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview guideline to ask the participant. To start the interview, the researcher texted or called the participant to make an appoitment when they were ready to do the interview. Then, the researcher did the interview which has already agreed with the place and time. After that, the researcher did the interview based on the participants availiability.

In addition, the researcher used Indonesian language for the interview because it to ease the participant to answer the question and to avoid misunderstanding between the participant and the reseacrher. The researcher useda recording application recorder in a mobile phone to record the participant's responses and there was no limited time to answer the question.

Data Analysis

This research used descriptive qualitative to collect the data. Moreover, In interview the researcher used interview guide approach and standardized open-ended interviews.

Transcribing. Cohen (2011) mentioned that "Transcribing is a crucial step in interviewing, for there is the potential for massive data loss, distortion and the reduction of complexity" (p. 426). The researcher got the result from the participants. After that, the researcher transcribed the data from every participant's opinion. In addition, the researcher transcribed the recorder from audio to word, and the researcher clearly transcribed the answer. Furthermore, In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data of the research.

Member Checking. Member checking is a particular technique to find out the credibility of a result of the data from the participants whether it is accurate or not (Birt, Scott, Cavers, Campbell, and Walter, 2016). The researcher did member checking after the researcher did transcribe. The reason to did member checking was to match the answer from the participant if the answer was correct from their opinion and to enactive the participants' answer whether the transcript was suitable with what interviewee said or not. The researcher did call or text again the participant to make agreement to check their result is suitable or not with they said. After that, the researcher gave the result to the participants to check it was correct or not. The researcher did three times in member checking until the data is valid. Furthermore, member checking was important in this section. After the researcher did transcribing and member checking, the researcher did coding from the participants' answer.

Coding. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990) open coding is a simply new label that the researcher attaches to a piece of text to describe and categorize that piece of the text. The researcher coded the participant answer from every question. The first step was making mark each sentences based on the question. There are some colors that are functional to make distinguish from one sentence with others based on the question. After that, there were four stages in coding such as open coding, analytic coding, axial coding, and selective coding. In open coding, the researcher only gave a label or category which is appropriate with the answers from the participants. The second stage was Analytic coding. In the analytic coding, the researcher broke down the sentences based on the participant's answer. The third stage was Axial Coding. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990) axial coding is a category label originated to a group of open coding whose referents similar in meaning. Hence, in axial coding, the researcher categorized the same answer from the participants and bundled the same topic that had same answer from the participants. The last step was Selective Coding. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990) selective coding was used to identify core categories

of the text data; integrating them to form a theory. Furthermore, selective coding was used to select the same answer with the same statement based on the answer of the participants. After that, the researcher reported the findings of the data in paragraph based on the participant's opinion.