Chapter Three

Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher would explain the detail about the methodology used in this research. It presents research design used to do the research, research setting and participants, data collection method to collect the needed data for the research, and data analysis to analyse the data and get the best result of the research.

Research Design

This research was conducted to know students' problems and their difficulties in learning pronunciation. This research used the qualitative case study as the method to collect the data from respondents. Qualitative research is characterized by an interpretative paradigm, which emphasizes focused experiences and the meanings they have for an individual (Starman, 2013, p. 30). According to Mesec (1998 as cited in Starman, 2013), "a case study is a description and analysis of an individual matter or case with the purpose to identify variables, structures, forms and orders of interaction between the participants in the situation (theoretical purpose), or, in order to assess the performance of work or progress in development (practical purpose)" (p. 31). Starman (2013) also noted that, "case studies were one of the first types of research to be used in the field of qualitative methodology." (p. 29). Since the needs of this study was to know the problems of pronunciation faced by students batch 2012 of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, qualitative case study fulfil the requirement to obtain the necessary data of pronunciation problems

faced by students because the researcher needed to know what were the problems that hinder the students in learning pronunciation, and qualitative cases study served the best access to know the truth of students' pronunciation problems based on their experiences. In the end, the researcher chose qualitative case study because it is considered as the best method to know the pronunciation problems faced by student's batch 2012 of UMY and to answer the needs of this research.

Setting and Participants

Setting. This research was conducted at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The researcher chose English Education Department as the setting of research was because English Education Department conducts speaking class as a material of study. Besides, it is a place where the researcher studies. The researcher has known the situation and the condition so it would be easy to collect the data. The research conducted this research after the researcher knew the score of students' score in the subject of Capita Selecta on Grammar 3. So it would be easy to choose the best participants to help this research. The researcher conducted an interview outside the class and the result would take into consideration regarding privacy of participants.

Participants. The research used purposive sampling to choose the suitable participants. It is about the criteria of participants based on the needs of the research. As the result, the participants needed were the students of batch 2012 which already joined all the speaking class but still have a problem in pronunciation, especially in daily conversation. The researcher took 4 participants who are two males and two females. These students were selected based on

qualifying score between C-A with minimum GPA score 3.0 so that the researcher could know the problems of all the active students. The range score between C-A was to represent all the students' score in the subject of Capita Selecta on Grammar 3 and GPA shows the students' capability in following the learning process at EED UMY The researcher chose students that have a low score and a high score. It was required to compare the problems of each so that the researcher could conclude all the problem faced by them. All the requirements created to complete a suitable participant that help this research.
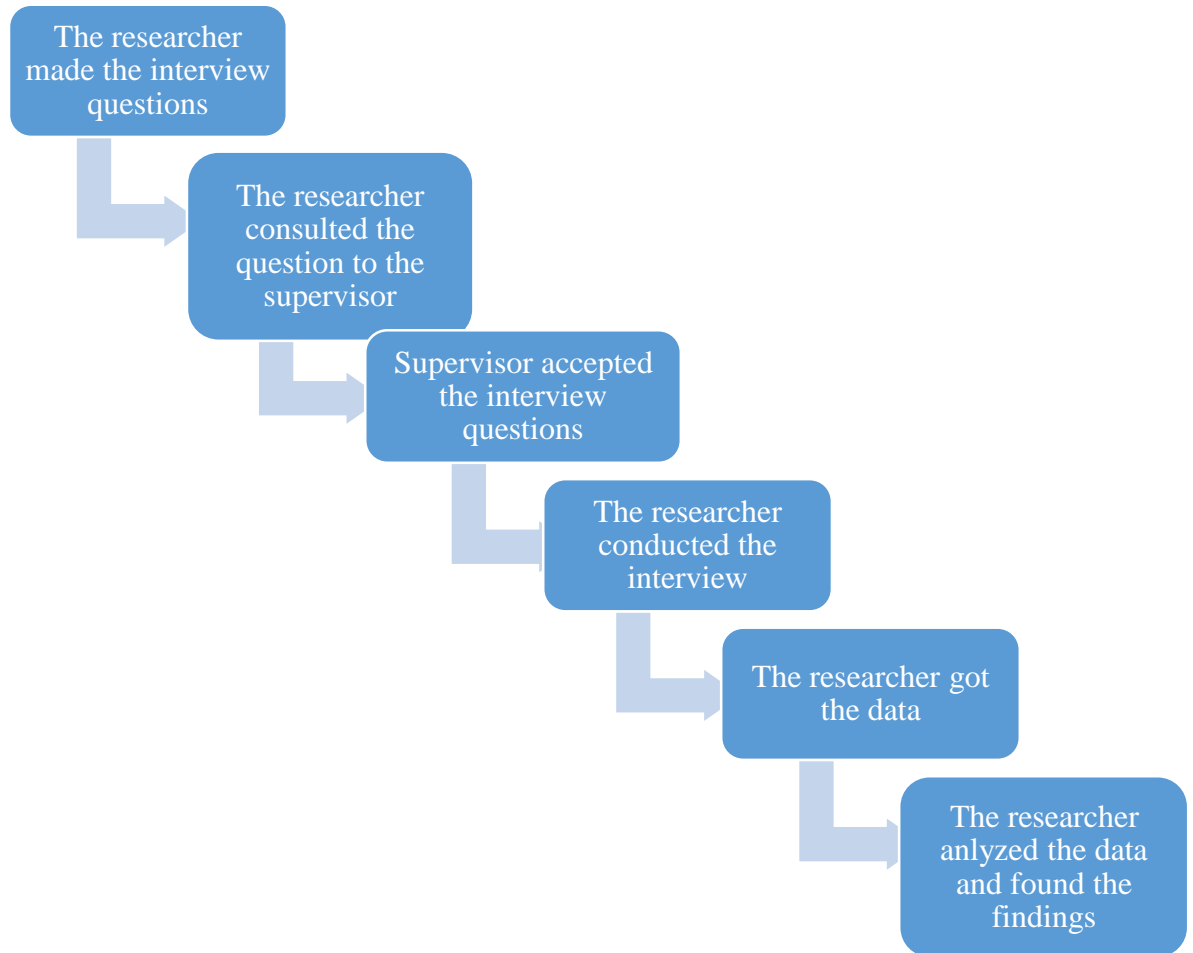
Data Collection Techniques

The researcher used an open-ended interview to collect the data from participants. According to Brenner (2006), "open-ended interview is interviewed in which the intent is to understand informants on their own terms and how they make meaning of their own lives, experiences, and cognitive processes" (p. 357). The researcher interviewed 4 English Education Department students' batch 2012. The interview was conducted in participants' preference place. The interview was held to know what pronunciation problem faced by students. The researcher used question and answer session to dig up deep the data. During the interview, the researcher asked 10 questions about pronunciation problem and difficulties to the participants.

The interview was conducted using Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding. The interview spent approximately 5-10 minutes. The researcher used some tools to support the interview such as note and the researcher's hand phone for recording the interview. After the interview obtained the necessary data, the

researcher transcribed the data and processed the data using coding. The figure of data collection techniques is present below

Figure 2. Data Collection Techniques

The researcher made the interview questions

The researcher consulted the question to the supervisor

Supervisor accepted the interview questions

The researcher conducted the interview

The researcher got the data

The researcher anlyzed the data and found the findings

Data Analysis

In the process of data analysis, the researcher used qualitative method approach to obtain the necessary data. Qualitative data more like use in a few participants so it would easy to gather the data. However, the obtained data proceed into next process which are transcribed the interview, member checking, and coding.

Transcribing the interview was the activity of converting the audio recording interview into text data. After that, the researcher did the member checking. The participants checked the transcribed data to look at the detail and the important data of the recording. The last step of member checking was participants make sure the validity of data. Next, the researcher did coding to process the results of data interview. The first step was open coding, means a code or word phrase and found in the text or the transcript. Open coding was used to make the categories of information. The second step was axial coding. This was the process of categorizing the open coding results into categories based on the needs of the research. The next step was selective coding, which means the selection of the important category and relates it to each other so that the result will be systematic. The last step of selective coding was validating of the relation between one categories to another so that the result will be the valid data. After that, the researcher described the result of the research in the findings and discussion.