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## CHAPTER III

### THE RESEARCH METHODE

The previous chapter has reviewed the relevant theories to the research.

Whereas this chapter aims to explain the method upon which the research was conducted. It comprises to the procedural activity, techniques used by researcher in collecting and an analyzing.

#### A. Research Design

This research is correlation research. Correlation research involved collecting data in order to determine whether, and to what degree a relationship exist between two or more quantifiable variables. According to L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian (2000: 321) said that, the purpose of correlation research is to determine relationship between variables or to use this relationship to make prediction. Which is consists of two variable independent (x) and dependent (y). This research tries to investigate the correlation between students' listening comprehension and their pronunciation at Islamic Senior High School Imam Asy Syafii 2 Pekanbaru. In this Research, Listening Comprehension is independent variable and Pronunciation is dependent variable.

In conducting the research, the writer prepared tests to measure students listening comprehension and pronunciation to find out the correlation of them.



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## **B. The Location and Time of the Research**

The research was conducted at Islamic Senior High School of Imam Asy Syafii 2 Pekanbaru where is located at Soekarno - Hatta Street Rt./Rw. 2/10, Maharatu, Marpoyan Damai, Pekanbaru City, Riau 28283. This research will be conducted on August 2017.

## **C. The Subject and Object of The Research**

The Subjects of the research are students in the Eleventh Grades of Islamic Senior High School Imam Asy Syafii 2 Pekanbaru in 2017-2018 academic years. The object of the research was the correlation between Listening Comprehension and Pronunciation.

## **D. The Population and Sample**

The Population of this research is the students in the XI grade of Islamic Senior High School Imam Asy Syafii 2 Pekanbaru. They consisted of 4 class, all of them are 110 students. Sample is a sub group of population. The Sample was taken by 25% or more because the amount of the population was more than 100 from the population, and according to Gay (2000: 322) 30 Participants are acceptable sample size in correlation research. So the researcher will take 30 students as samples.



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**Table 1.**  
**Students Population**

Name of Major	Students
IPA 1	30 students
IPA 2	30 students
IPS 1	25 students
IPS2	25 students
Total	110 students

In this research, the writer used simple random sampling design to take the sample. It means that, each student had an equal chance of being selected to be the sample.

## E. The Technique of Collecting Data

In order to get data for this research, the writer applied the technique as follow:

### a) Listening Test

The writer collected the data by using a test to obtain the students' score in listening. It was auditory comprehension tests are designed to measure the accuracy with which the subject are able to decode samples of speech in the target language as below Harris David P.(1974: 35) by using recording as a media. It is a multiple choice which consists of twenty items. The students were asked to choose the correct answer. The score could be categorized into five levels as below (Arikunto: 2010)

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**Table. 2**  
**The Classification of Students Listening' Score**

Score	Categorized
80-100	Excellent
60-79	Very Good
40-59	Good
20-39	Enough
Less than 20	Bad

b) Pronunciation Test

The researcher used oral test to find out the students' pronunciation with the topic that students have learned in the school based on their syllabus. The researcher asked the students to read aloud by given topics.

According to Harris David P, most test of oral production fall into one of the following categories:

- 1) Relatively unstructured interviews, rated on a carefully constructed scale.
- 2) Highly structured speech sample (generally recorded), rated according to very specific criteria.
- 3) Paper- and-Pencil objective tests of pronunciation, presumably providing indirect evidence of speaking ability. But for this test have been used off and on for some years, generally in combination with other types of assessment.

The simplest and most frequently employed method of measuring oral proficiency is to have one or more trained raters interview each



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candidate separately and record their evaluation of his competence in the spoken language.

Figure 2. Sample Oral-English Rating Sheet

Students:	Rater:
Date:	Score:
<b>Pronunciation Test</b>	
— 5. Has few traces of foreign accent.	
— 4. Always Intelligible, though one is conscious of a definite accent.	
— 3. Pronunciation problem necessitate concentrated listening and occasionally lead to misunderstanding.	
— 2. Very hard to understand because of pronunciation problem must frequently be asked to repeat.	
— 1. Pronunciation problem so severe as to make speech virtually unintelligible.	

This figure illustrated a typical scale used with the interview. It will be seen to consist of:

- 1) A set of qualities to be rated; and
- 2) A series of possible ratings.

Thus, to measure students' pronunciation, the researcher relates the explanation above with the following accumulation.

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**Table. 3**  
**Conversion Table**

Level	Total Score
1	20
2	40
3	60
4	80
5	100

**F. The technique of Data Analysis**

The technique data analysis the writer used quantitative data, according to Hartono (2008) it presented the raw score of two variables (listening comprehension and pronunciation), correlated the total scores of two variables by using Pearson Product Moment correlation. Because product moment correlation is one of technique that usually use to find out the significant of the correlation between two variables. It was called Product moment correlation because it is usually used to correlate one variable to another variable based on its correlation coefficient value.

The first variable is the students' Listening skill (variable X) as independent variable. The second variable is the students' Pronunciation Accuracy (Variable Y) as dependent variable. By formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

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Where:

$r_{xy}$  : correlation index score

N : number of cases

$\sum XY$  : total number of X multiply of Y

$\sum X$  : total score of X

$\sum Y$  : total score of Y