

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was qualitative. According to Creswell (2012), in qualitative research, the major characteristics at each stage of the research process: exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon; having the literature review play a minor role but justify the problem; stating the purpose and research questions in a general and broad way so as to the participants' experiences; collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained; analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings; writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the researchers' subjective reflexivity and bias.

Furthermore, this research was designed as case study. According to Gay, Mills, and Airasian (2012, p. 443), case study research is a qualitative approach in which researchers focus on unit of study known as a bounded system. Ary, et al. (2010, p. 29) a case study is a type ethnographic research study that focuses on a single unit, such as one individual, one group, one organization or one program. The goal is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity (the "case").

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B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted at the State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. It is located on Jl. HR. Soebrantas. This research was conducted from April 20 to May 15, 2019.

C. Subject and Object of the research

Subject of this research was the fourth semester students of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Meanwhile, the object of this research was focused on the student's pronunciation.

D. Participants

The participant involved in this research was the fourth semester students of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, whereas the participants were eight students purposively. According to Patton (in Creswell 2012, p.206) the standard used in choosing the participants and sites is whether they are information rich. So, that the researcher chose the eight students in which they have rich information.

E. Technique of the Data Collection

To collect the data in this research, the researcher used interview. It was chosen as the technique in collecting the data since the previous researchers also used interview to obtain the data on interference (e.g. Utami, 2017). Therefore, to obtain the data on phonological interference of English sound by student's mother tongue and the factors that may influence student's mother tongue interference, the researcher used the interview.

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In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interview. In this regard, the researcher chose the area of interest and formulated the questions but during the interview process, the researcher modified the format or questions (Ary, et al. 2010) to obtain the rich data. The questions were constructed into open-ended question in which the questions allowed the participants to create the options for responding (Creswell, 2012).

F. The technique of the Data Analysis

The data were analyzed qualitatively by using content analysis. According to Cole (in Elo, 1988), content analysis is a method of analysis in written, verbal or visual communication messages. Similarly, Krippendorff (in Elo, 2007) states that content analysis is a research method for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context, with the purpose of providing knowledge, new insights, a representation of facts and a practical guide to action.

In Creswell (2012) there are six steps in the process of analyzing and interpreting qualitative data:

1. Prepare and organize the data for analysis

In this step the researcher prepared transcribing interview, typing field notes and made the decision to analyze the data by hand or by computer.

1. Explore and code the data

In this step the researcher conducted a preliminary analysis of the data. And examined the text database line by line, asked one self what the participant said.

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2. Coding to build description and themes

In this step the researcher developed description of people and place.

3. Represent and report qualitative findings

In this step the researcher represented the findings in demographic tables

4. Interpret the findings

In this step the researcher made an interpretation of the meaning of the research

5. Validate the accuracy of the findings

To check the accuracy of the data the researcher used validation procedure called external auditor. The external auditors in this research are two raters and one supervisor to check the validity. As Creswell (2012 p. 260) said that researchers may also ask a person outside the project to conduct a thorough review of the study and report back, in writing, the strengths and weaknesses of the project.