

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the type of research used is qualitative research, which is research done in the field or the community. Moreover, the researcher used descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of qualitative data. The researcher used descriptive research because this research was aimed at describing many factors and addressing the students' difficulty in pronouncing the English vocabulary at SMA7 Batanghari.

3.2 Research setting

In this study, the research was taken the location in SMA 7 Batanghari. The researcher was conducted this research at the student in the eleventh grade of department as the subjects.

3.3 Population and Sample

According to Creswell, population is group of individuals who have the same characteristic(Creswell, 2006). The population of this research is the eleventh grade of Senior High School (SMA) 7 Batanghari. There are 6 students consisted 2 classes. The specification of the population can be seen on the table below:

Table 3. 1 Population Sample

No	Class	Population
1	XI Science	3 Students
2	XI Social	3 Students
Amount		6 Students

The participants in this study were selected based on the research criteria set for this study:

1. Students of SMA N 7 Batanghari
2. Students of eleventh grade who have excellent grade in English class
3. Students who are whilling to be participant

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The technique of determining informants in this research is by means of *purposive sampling*, where the people who are made the subject of the research are the people responsible and know about the problems being researched. Purposive sampling is taken for a specific purpose, assuming that the subject of the study has the information necessary for the research to be carried out. Research informants are based on the consideration that research informants can provide complete and relevant information. The informant for this research are the teacher of English lesson and students of SMA 7 Batanghari.

In the study, the researcher has taken qualitative research as the type of study. Qualitative research and quantitative research method have often been paired with traditional methods and new methods; positivistic methods, and post positivist methods; scientific and artistic methods confirmation methods and endings; and quantitative and interpretive. It means that quantitative research is often named the traditional method, positivistic, scientific, and discovery method. While qualitative research is often named the new method of postpositivist; artistic; and interpretive research.

3.5 Data Analysis

In this study, researchers will use thematic analysis in processing the data that has been obtained. Thematic analysis according to (Creswell, 2006) is an approach in qualitative research that is used to identify and analyze themes in data.

There are six steps in this analysis, the first is familiarizing the data by listening to the interview recordings and reading the data thoroughly to understand the context and content. The next stage is the second stage, the researcher codes the data obtained to mark data that is relevant to the research. The third stage is to determine the theme by grouping the marked data to identify the main themes and sub-themes found in the data, the fourth stage is to conduct a review to ensure relevance to the data as a whole and to merge and separate themes. The fifth stage is to name and define each theme. The last stage is to compile a report of findings based on the data that has been obtained and processed clearly and structured using quotations to support or clarify the identified data.

3.6 Trustworthiness

After transcribing and summarizing the collection of data during the research, the researcher does the member checking to confirm the data to the participants of what they had responded to in the interview. Lincoln and Guba, (1985). recommend member checking as a means of enhancing consistency in qualitative research, suggesting that credibility is essential in the accurate descriptions or interpretations of phenomena. It is believed that returning the interview transcript to participants within an objectivist epistemology, asking a participant to check the transcript of their interview potentially enhances the accuracy of the data.

Member Check Interview is about any responses that have been given to participants that will improve the quality of the answers given because the participants see and assess what answers have been given and are given the freedom to change or modify them in order to improve the quality of the answers

that have been submitted. An article by Birt et al., in 2016 stated that the transcript of the first interview foregrounds the second interview during which the researcher focuses on the confirmation, modification, and verification of the interview transcript.