

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1. Location of the Research

The reaseach was conducted atSMP HKBP Pardamean Medan. School is located in JL.Taduan No.94 Sidorejo, Medan The reaseach for choosing the school because students still do not use intonation clearly and know the meaning of intonation.

3.2. Research Design

This part explainsabout the purpose of reseacher, method of reseach, respondent and technique of data analysis. This research design uses qualitative research by observing students about intonation variations in speaking and recording students so researcher can find out how the students intonation. Sugiono (2013: 205) stated “the qualitaive reseach is a reseach which yields descriptive data in the form of wriiten or oral words from observing people and behavior”.

3.3. Subject of the Study

The Subject of the reseach is the VIII grade students. The subject of this student isSMP HKBP Pardamean Medan. The subject of the study consists of 24 students.

3.4. The Technique of Data Collection

According to Yusuf (2014), success in data collecting is largely determined by the researcher and then the ability to appreciate the social situation that is the focus of research. Researchers can conduct interview with the subject studied, observe social situation that occur in the real context.

In collecting data for the first problem the researcher by doing steps below:

1. The researcher gave a text to the students, then the students have a conversation.
2. The researcher asks and instruct students to read the conversation correctly and clearly.
3. The students read the conversation, the researcher also record the voice of students with smartphone.
4. After record the voice of students, The researcher transcript the data
5. And then the researcher classifying the data.

In collecting data for the second, the researcher would do same techniques with first problem.

1. The researcher gives a text to the students, then the students have a conversation.
2. The researcher asks and instructs students to read the conversation correctly and clearly.
3. The students read the conversation, the researcher also record the voice of students with smartphone.

4. After record the voice of students, The reseacher transcripts the data
5. And then the reseacher clasifying the data.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher is using a qualitative research the method is conveyed in Intonation analysis way to describe and interpret the result of qualitative data in getting the qualitative research Sugiyono (2008:199).

Table 3.4. Table of Percentage

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

The description:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of difficult will be occurred

N = Number of difficult

For the first problem the reaseacher analyzes the data with following steps.

1. After identifying the data, the researcher analyzes each data percentage first and analysis.
2. The researcher analyzes the student difficulties in speaking English.

For the second problem the reaseacher analysis of the researcher analysis of the difficulties and errors in speaking English, are:

1. Recording the data.
2. Transcript the data.

3. Clasifying the data.
4. Analysis the difficulties

1.6. Trustworthiness of the Study

Trustworthiness or rigor of a study refers to the degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and methods used to ensure the quality of a study (Pilot & Beck, 2014). In each study, researchers should establish the protocols and procedures necessary for a study to be considered worthy of consideration by readers (Amankwaa, 2016).

a. Credibility

Is the research data process acceptable or reliable. Credibility is a criterion for fulfilling the truth value of data and information collected. That is, the research result must be able to trust by all readers critically and from respondents as information.

b. Transferability

This criteria is used to meet the criteria that the research result done in a certain context (setting) can be transferred to the subject elsewhere have same tripology. The obtaining a high degree of transferability depends on the researcher's ability to raise the essential meanings of findings research and conduct reflection and critical analysis aimed at the discussion of research.

c. Dependability

Does the research result refer to the consistency of the consistency of the researcher in collecting data, construct, and use concepts when

make interpretations to draw conclusions. This criterion can be used to assess whether the qualitative researcher processes or not, by checking; is the researcher careful enough, is it made mistakes in conceptualizing his researcher plan, data collection, and the interpretation.

d. Confirmability

Can the research result be proven true where the result research in accordance with the data collected and listed in field report. This is done by discussing the results of the research with people who do not interfere in the research with the aim that the researcher can be more objective.