

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method of the study, which is composed of research design, research subject and object, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

In this study, will be conducted qualitative research, because this research provides a precise description and explanation regarding the condition or symptoms encountered. Thus, researcher will conduct study related to the meaning and facts that exist in the social environment. McMillan and Schumacher (in AR and Damaianti 2015) stated Qualitative research is an approach that is also called an investigative approach because usually researchers collect data by face to face and interact with people in the research area. Also According to Sugiyono (2020) qualitative research method is the research method used to research the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is as a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out sequentially triangulation (combination), inductive data analysis, and research results qualitative emphasizes meaning rather than generalization.

3.2 Research Design

The strategy or design will be used in qualitative study by researcher is case study. This design will be chosen in this study is very helpful in finding answers to problems. Therefore, case study will be conducted to find out how big the influence is between students' L1 accent towards their English accent. Sugiyono (2016) stated that research is a case study method is where the researcher conducts an in-depth

exploration of program, event, process, activity towards one or more people. Studies cases are bound by time and effectiveness and the researcher performs detailed data collection using various data collection procedures and in a balanced time.

3.3 Research Location

This research will be conducted in Vocational High School (SMK) 3 Sinabang. The location will be chosen because it is a place where students study with an average of students from different regions and of course have bilingual and multilingual abilities. This does not limit the scope related to the meaning of learning. The thing that attracts researchers to conduct this study is that there are children which is influenced by the accent of the regional language so that the ability to speak in a foreign language (English) is less fluent, causing the development of speaking in using native English accent speakers is not optimal.

3.4 Research Subject and Object

3.4.1 Research Subject

The Subject of this research is the bilingual student in Simeulue island area. Because they are the target that will be observed by the researcher. According to (Arikunto, 2016) stated that the subject of research is to limit the subject of research as an object, thing or person where the data for the research variable is inherent, and at issue.

3.4.2 Research Object

The Object of this research is the students of SMK Negeri 3 Sinabang. Because they are the target that will be surveyed by the researcher. According to

(Sugiyono, 2014) "*Object of the research is scientific goals to get data with the certain purposes and functions about something objectives, valid, and reliable regarding certain of variable*". The object of this research will be selected based on the students' regional language from one of the regional languages in the Simeulue area (Defayan and Jamee languages) which the respondent has mastered. They are going to be the main objects for this research.

3.5 Research Instrument

The research instruments will be used in this study are observation sheets and interview guidelines. According to Sugiyono (2018) a research instrument is a tool that observed. Because, each instrument has its use and role when collecting data. The observation sheet in this research is used to collect participants who will be the main object and research respondents who must meet as many qualitative criteria as possible. while interview guidelines are the main instrument in this research which is a tool for collecting data from respondents.

3.5.1 Observation Sheet

In other hand, the researcher also used observation sheet as the way to select the participant. Apart from finding students who have bilingual abilities, researcher will also observe potential respondents who master regional languages in Simeulue (Jamee and Devayan languages) who will be followed based on criteria indicators. The indicators that will be studied by researchers in Students' speaking accent are covered based on 5 rated aspects, namely Pronunciation, Vocabulary, Stress Intonation, and Rhythm (Martaulina 2016 and Tarigan 2021). The observation sheet in this study will be checklist based on qualitative respondent criteria to be a

respondent in this study. These aspects become research indicators which will become qualitative criteria in this research. The criterias for indicators in this research will become the main concern are as follows:

1. Pronunciation,

In spelling the vowels of a word, the vowels are replaced or changed with another, the vowels are added with another and the vowels are had been removed or deleted.

2. Vocabullary

In spelling the consonants of a word, the consonants are replaced or changed with another, the consonants are added with another and the consonants are had been removed or removed.

3. Stress

The stress on the consonants of a word, whether the sound hisses, vibrates or echoes to give an impression emphasizing a word to make it stand out more.

4. Intonations

In pitch and tone of the vowels of a word, the rise/long tone voice, the fall/low tone voice of a vocabulary in a word is caused by vowels and the tone in speed of speaking.

5. Rhytm,

The tempo in each sound of the word that has and regular accent and clear pattern. Rhytm of tempo in each sound of the word, the word breaks/stumbles, the pitch of the word pause and pounding and the pitch of linking the words.

3.5.2 Interview Guideline

The current research topic in this paper is the influence of one language's accent on the use of another language, so the research topic in this paper will focus on pitch accents in an intonation only. According to Esterberg in Sugiyono (2017), interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed in a topic certain. So in this study will implement two types of interview because researcher will be taken twice in two types of language namely regional language of respondents and English.

After deciding on the problem topic in this research, the researcher will be implemented unstructured interviews as the main instrument in data collection for regional language first. According to Sugiyono (2019) unstructured interviews is a free interview where the researcher does not using an interview guide that has been prepared systematically and completely for data collection. The interview guide used is only an outline of the problems that will be asked, however to get more in-depth information about respondents, then researchers can also use unstructured interview.

In unstructured interview, researcher will be prepared research instrument in the form of alternative written questions of the topic of discussion while interview but the answers can only be obtained from respondents. So that researcher can get closer to respondents without facing many obstacles. The positive thing that researcher will be got is that respondents will focus on answering questions honestly without paying attention to their accent. That way the accent obtained won't be engineered by the respondent or the respondent won't try to answer well. It's caused

by the research that will be only focused on participants' regional accent of a language does not need to focus too much on the answers and content of the interview. Therefore unstructured interviews are the right instrument for this research.

Meanwhile, researcher will use interviews as a guide to collect respondents' English accent data. Because according to Sugiyono (2017), structured interview is used as data collection techniques, if the researcher has know exactly what information will be obtained. This also makes research more efficient and timely without having to conduct repeated interviews. Researcher can also focus on the main research instrument that will be carried out. In a structured interview, if researcher or data collector already know for sure about what information will be obtained, therefore in the interview the research instruments in the form of alternative written questions prepared by researcher and validator, while the answers prepared by the respondents themselves and then the results of the answers can be saved in the form of an audio recording without disturbing other respondents.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The data collections will be conducted four procedures in this study there are observation to collect the participants, unstructured interview to obtain regional language data, structured interview to produce English language data and documentations to serve as evidence of the results of research implementations. This research used survey method as the method of collecting data as Sugiyono (2018) state that data collection techniques are steps the most strategic in research, because the main aim of the research is get data.

Data collection in this study use several techniques, this is intended to obtain complete data, as follow:

3.6.1 Observation

At the process implementation of data collection, observation is divided into participant and non-participant. The type of observation will be used in this research is participant observation. According to Sugiyono (2015) observation is an activity loading research on an object. The criteria needed to become a participant are 5 aspects of students' language accent are the main focus in this research. Apart from that, students who have bilingual skills or who are fluent in one of the Simeulue regional languages (Jamee and Devayan languages) will determine the type of research interview participant. Observations to determine participants will be carried out for 2 to 3 days depending on the researcher's needs, because the steps taken by researcher to make observations are quite short, namely as follows:

1. On the first day, the researcher will ask the school principal for permission to conduct research and submit a research permission letter.
2. After obtaining permission, the researcher began visiting grade 12 classes to make observations before observing potential participants by finding out the number of students in each class, and what regional languages they mastered. After finding the number of potential participants, the researcher must find 10 students who will be observed.
3. The next day the researchers began to pay attention and observe their use of regional languages at school when speaking. From the 10 potential participants, the researcher will reduce the potential participants who do not meet the criteria for the 5 aspects of students' language accent in this study

and ensure that they select respondents who will be able to produce the desired data.

4. Researcher will really make sure to reduce the right number of potential respondents. The researcher will reduce 2-3 out of the 10 students who will be used as research respondents because they have sufficiently met the criteria of this study.

3.6.2 Unstructured Interview

In this interview technique, the researcher conducts questions and answers to students of SMK N3 Sinabang who are the objects of face-to-face research. Through this interview, researcher will find out more about the their regional language accent. Sugiyono (2016) stated that with interviews, then researchers will know more in-depth things about the participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that occur, where this cannot be discovered through observation. So that's why in unstructured interview, the form of alternative written questions will be prepared by researcher but the answers can only be obtained from respondents in this instrument.

Before, during and after interview will be divided into three steps which will be done when the research uses unstructured interview method, as follows:

1. Before the interview, the researcher ensures that respondents has been collected. The researcher will make sure that the participants from 7 or 8 students will be ready for the interview.
2. During the interview, the researcher will do a face to face interview with the student by asking 10 questions. They will be interviewed one by one and

answer the questions directly with their knowledge, comprehension, perspective and capability without having to prepare their answers first toward the questions that will be asked. Researcher also will record respondents' answers during the interview.

3. After the interview, the researcher will submit and analyze the data that write down on paper based on their answers.

3.6.3 Structured Interview

Unstructured interviews can be very useful in studies of people's information seeking and use. They are particularly useful in studies trying to find patterns, make models, and give information system design and implementation advice. According to Kriyantono (2020), interviews in qualitative research can also known as in-depth interviews or intensive interviews and most of them have no structure or unstructured interview. In this last section of collecting data, the procedure will be conducted unstructure interview to submit researcher more data about the their English accent .

Before, during and after interview will be divided into three steps which will be done when the research uses structured interview method, as follows:

1. Before the interview, the researcher ensures that respondents already have a connection on the WhatsApp. Then, the researcher provides 10 questions in English that will be prepared by researcher and validator and will send them to each participant personally.
2. During the interview, the researcher will allow the participants to read the questions and prepare their answers and then participants will answer the

questions from cell phone vibration sound or Whatsapp voice notes one by one until the last questions.

3. After the interview, the researcher will submit and analyze the data that write down on paper based on their answers.

3.6.4 Documentation

Documentation is will be used for collect data and then review it. According to Sugiyono (2015), documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research. Documentation will be used in this research includes photo documentation while interview, screenshots of chats audio voice notes with participants and school profiles while doing observation.

3.7 Data Analysis Procedure

After conducting interviews with respondents (students), the next step is to carry out analysis and discussion of the results of the interviews that have been conducted. The purpose of the data analysis is to find the meaning and the essence of the influence regional language accent toward English accent in the student's data itself. According to Sugiyono (2020) data analysis is a process of searching and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, notes field, and documentation by organizing data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing it, organizing it into in patterns, choosing what is important and what to study, and make conclusions so that they are easy yourself to understand and for others as well. According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2020) stated that

activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue continuously until completion, so the data is saturated. The steps are as follows:

3.7.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction will be carried out after conducting interviews with respondents in two languages (Regional language and English) .In this section the researcher presents the process of assessing the data through the process of selecting and focusing data and rated aspects. Because the data that will be obtained from the field is quite a lot if it is all written down, the researcher will reduce several words from the respondents' answers this reason it is necessary to record them carefully and in detail (Sugiyono 2019). Therefore data reduction is needed to make the data clear and makes it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it when necessary (Sugiyono, 2019). In order to reduce data, researcher will determine several steps to summarize respondents' answers as follows:

1. The data that will be submitted by the researcher is to write all the answers from respondents both in regional language and English in a personal note book without transcrip them into several scrips which is a bit excessive if written in the discussion of research results.
2. Next, the researcher will focus on words that have pronunciations, vocabulary, stress intonation and rhytm as research assessment indicators and analyzing sub-indicator only each aspect.
3. After all sufficient data has been collected, the researcher only needs to underline and bold the letters in the words whose accent has been affected.

4. As a form of proof of the influence that occurs on these aspects, researcher only need to include each answer from the respondent's answer dialog whitout have to write down the entire answers from strat to finish.

3.7.2 Data Display

After the data will be reduced, the next step is display data. This process simply displays the data in the form of words to sentences that can build what the researcher will be collected. In qualitative research, the data is presented in narrative text form. In this study a narrative essay is most effective when presenting data. A data display commonly used in qualitative research. Researcher extracted words that affect only student pronunciation, vocabulary, stress intonation and rhythm. It provides researcher with a basis for drawing reasonable conclusions. Advertisement organizational and condensed compilation of information that makes this possible draw conclusions and act.

3.7.3 Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings never existed before. Findings can be in the form of descriptions or a picture of an object that was previously unclear or unsolved so after research it becomes clear.

Conclusion drawing is also known as verification. From the very beginning of data collection, the researcher starts to decide what things mean, as a temporary conclusion, and holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the final conclusions may not emerge until data collection is over (Sugiyono, 2019).

Since the beginning of the research make temporary conclusion, in the last step, the conclusion will verify to the notes taken and further more it is broken to the perfect conclusion. The researcher took the conclusion that accent from students in Vocational High School 3 Sinabang can influence their accent while speaking in English. As a result, the final conclusion will be fulfilled in qualitative research that a new, valid and consistent evidence that has been collected finding that has never existed before (Sugiyono, 2019).

3.8 Validity

There are three kinds of validity logic that can be achieved by a researcher as an instrument, namely content validity, instrument validity and data validity. Sugiyono (2019) explains that validity is an instrument that can be used to measure between data that occurs on an object and data that can be collected by researchers. Meanwhile, according to Arikunto (2016), the validity of a test can be determined from the results thinking (logical) and experience (empirical).

3.8.1 Content Validity

Content validity is a feasibility test research instruments by experts. Content validity for an instrument is also indicated an instrument condition that is arranged based on the content of the lesson material which was evaluated (Arikunto 2016). Content validity shows the extent to which the items are viewed from their content can measure what is contained to be measured. Validity is also a measuring tool determined through professional opinion in the process of reviewing the questions. So the items that have been developed do measure what they are intended to be measured. Content validity is also a part of internal validity. Content validity testing

was carried out for ensure suitability of the instrument with research purposes. According to Sugiyono (2017), a test is said has content validity if it is arranged based on the subject matter have been taught. Content validity can be done by compare the contents of the instrument with the lesson material that has been provided taught.

3.8.2 Instrument Validity

Validating the instrument, the researcher also consults the research instruments related to the study with the teachers who expert in teaching English language in the research location. The research instrument in this study will fulfill the content validity because the materials of this interview will taken from the teachers who wil check the language and the content of this research as research validator. Caused the from of the language is two types which are regional language and English, therefore, there are two validators for this research intrument that is official indonesian language teacher and official English language teacher who teach at the research location according to the instrument variables.

3.8.3 Data Validity

Data validaty is used in this research uses techniques triangulation. According to Sugiyono (2020), the researcher did it collecting data by triangulation, then actually researchers collecting data which also tests the credibility of the data, namely checking credibility of data with various data collection techniques and various data source. Furthermore, he proposed 4 criteria for evaluating interpretive research work:

1. **Credibility:** The credibility of the data is also gained through triangulation process. The types of triangulation can be seen from different individuals, types of data,
2. **Transferability:** The transferability is thick and rich description, detailed and systematic report of the steps will be used by the researcher to find the result of the research.
3. **Conformability:** The conformability is determined by checking the internal relation among the data analysis, the findings, the interpretations, and the recommendations.

3.9 Conceptual Frameworks

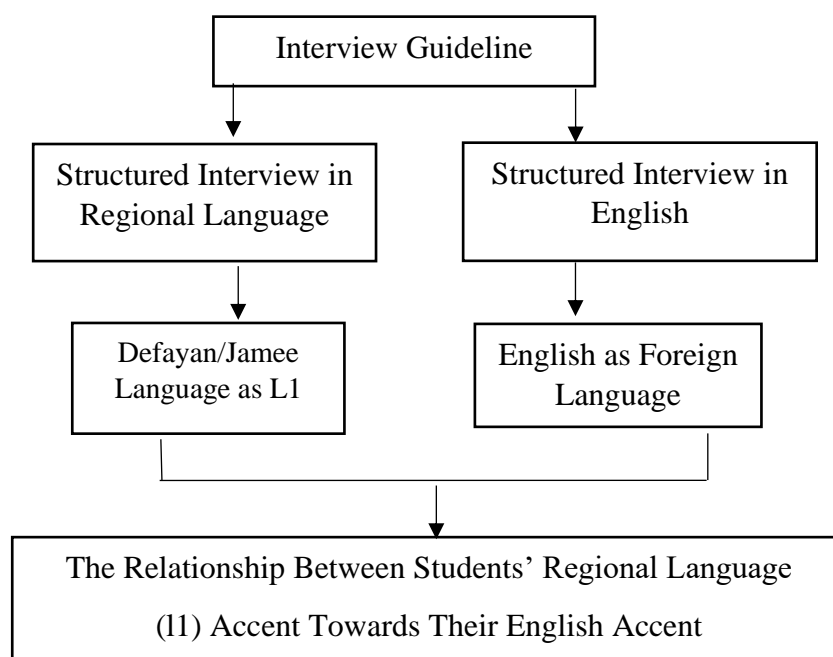


Figure 3.1 *Conceptual of Frameworks*