CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This part describes about the description of the research design, location and duration of this research, population and sample, instrument and procedure of collecting data and technique of data analysis.

A. The Type and Design of the Research

In this research, the researcher try to make detail and systematic explanation in aims to find out between two variables; Arabic sound ability (x) and English pronunciation ability (y). In this research has used the quantitative method and used asosiatif design.

The paradigm is described as follow:

Where:

X: Arabic sound ability

Y: English pronunciation ability

1) Arabic sound ability is independent variable or variables that affect the symbol X

2) English pronunciation ability at MTs At-Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang is dependent variable is affected by the Y.

According to the explanation above, it can concluded the quantitative research is where the researcher dig up factually and systematic of The Influence of Arabic Sound toward English Pronunciation Skill for Young Learners of Class VII MTs At-

Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang by using the research design above, the researcher expects that the result of this study will be valid.

B. Location and Duration of the Research

1. Location of the Research

The location of this research has taken place at MTs At-Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang. The location of MTs At-Taqwa Jampue is in Jl. Poros Waetuoe No. 199 Kessie. Kelurahan Lanrisang, Lanrisang, Kab. Pinrang.

2. Duration of the Research

The research has used quantitative research to collect and analyse the data. Therefore, the researcher will use more than one month for collecting data.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of the research is the first grade students of MTs At-Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang in academic year 2020/2021 which consist of three classes namely VII 1, VII 2, VII 3, so the totally of the population are 87 students.

Table 3.1 The total population of MTs At-Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang

NO.	CLASS	SEX		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	VII 1	11	17	28
2	VII 2	27	3	3O

3	VII 3	13	16	29
TOTAL		51	36	87

Source: Administration of MTs At-Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang

2. Sample

Sample is part of population chosen based on certain technique. The researcher have used purposive technique sampling with take students living dormitory therefore the total sample of the research are 20 students.

D. Instrument of Collecting Data

In this instrument to collect the data, the researcher has used observation, test, and observation.

1 Observation

Observation is the most appropriate and affective way to collect the data. As the researcher who will conduct a researcher to see the learning strategy is implemented by the teacher, the information is obtained much more objective by doing observation rather than ask the teacher about the most successful strategy or self-report of the research participant.[1] The researcher will conduct a direct observation in the field against the object or research objectives to be researched by looking at the extend of the Arabic sound ability and English pronunciation ability at MTs At-Taqwa Jampue Kab. Pinrang, specially for student's of living in dormitory. Through in this observation, the researcher will be act as observer who will observe the activities undertaken by the student associated with learning Arabic pronunciation and English pronunciation.

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[1]L.R Gay, Geoffrey E Mills and Pater W. Airasian, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*, Tenth Edition (USA: Pearson Educational), p.382

2. Test

The instrument of this research consist of two kinds namely Al-Qur'an and English reading text. Where the Al-Qur'an would be applied to know how the students' Arabic pronunciation ability, meanwhile the reading text will be given to them to find out whether their Arabic pronunciation toward their way pronounce the English word properly.

3. Documentation

Documents provide valuable information which help the researcher to understand central phenomena. They represent public and private documents. Then the researcher examines the documents from the participants for the accuracy, completeness, and usefulness in answering the research question.[2] Researcher will conduct with take value of Arabic and English lesson in report that this given by teacher in Arabic and English lesson trough result of the study, school profile and certificate of student who have followed the MTQ race.

E. Procedure of Collecting Data

In supporting the process of collecting the data and obtaining the data, the research will involve following steps:

1. The researcher will conduct observation in class and dormitory

2. The researcher will give test to the students

3. The researcher would gave a some sentence to the students. The sentence were expected as easy for them that made them easer to pronounce every sound. In the process of measuring their pronounce ability, The researcher will record their voice and score them by using table classification. As the same with pronunciation test.

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[2]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition (USA: Pearson Educational), p.233

4. The researcher collect the data

5. The researcher calculating the data

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The data would be collected through recording and analysing by quantitatively. In data analysis, the researcher will conduct the following procedure:

1. Scoring the result of the students' pronunciation as follow:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{Student\ correct\ answer}{The\ total\ number\ of\ item} \text{ x } 100$$

2. Statistic Descriptive

3. The data would be collect from both of Arabic and English pronunciation after scoring would be classified based on the following classification.

Table 3.2 The category of scoring classification

No	Percentage	Classification
1	81-100%	Very Good
2	61-80%	Good
3	41-60%	Fair
4	21-40%	Poor
5	1-20%	Very Poor

4. Find the correlation between the independent variable (X) with the dependent variable (Y). The applied formula is correlation product moment technique. The formula of product moment correlation will use as follow:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where:

r_{xy} = Coefficient of correlation product moment

$\sum x$ = Total distribution score of x

$\sum y$ = Total distribution score of y

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of Quadrate distribution of x

$\sum y^2$ = Sum of Quadrate distribution of y

$\sum xy$ = Total multiplication score of x and y

n   = The number of paired X and Y score.[3]

5. Quality of Correlation

No	Interval Koefisien	Interpretation
1	0.00-0.199	Considered as no correlation
2	0.20-0.399	Low correlation
3	0.40-0.599	Medium correlation
4	0.60-0.799	Strong correlation
5	0.80-1.000	Very strong

6. Find the regression, by applying the formula:

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[3]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, p.256.

$$Y = a + b\,X$$

Where:

Y' = Subject in the predicted dependent variable (Variable Dependent)

a = Value of Y if X=0 (consonant value)

b = Purpose number of coefficient of regression that shows the number of the increasing and decreasing of dependent variable based on independent variable. If b (+) it means increasing, and if b (-) it means decreasing.

X   = Subject in the independent variable which has certain value (independent variable value).[4]

Find constant value b, by applying the formula:

$$b \quad = \frac{n.\sum XY - \sum X.\sum Y}{n.\sum X^2 - (X)^2}$$

Find constant value a, by applying the formula:

$$a \quad = \frac{\sum Y - b.\sum X}{n}$$

While:

N = Total of number of sample.[5]

The basic of the interpretation in regression test refer to two matters, the first matter is by comparing the value of t_{count} and t_{table}, and the second matter is by comparing the significant value with the probably value 0.05.

a) Comparing the t_{count} with the t_{table}

[4]Sugiyono, *Statistik Untuk Penelitian* (Cet: XXVII, Bandung. Alfabeta, 2016), p.261.

[5]Syofian Siregar, *Statistik Parametrik Untuk Penelitian Kuantitatif: dilengkapi dengan Perhitungan Manual dan Aplikasi SPPS Versi 17* (Edisi I.Cet. III; Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2015), p.179.

b) If the t_{count} is bigger than the t_{table} value, it means the independent variable influence the dependent variable.

c) If the t_{count} is not bigger then the t_{table} value, it means the independent variable does not influence the dependent variable.

d) Comparing the significant value with the probably 0.05.

d) If the significance value is not more than the probably value 0.05, it means the independent variable influence the dependent variable significantly.

e) If the significance value is more than probably value 0.05, it means the independent variable does not influence the dependent variable significantly.

Conducting the calculation by using the current formula above, it can be realized whether there is a positive influence or not, whether the influence that has be discovered is valid for the population, and has regression equation.