## CHAPTER III

## METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

## A. Research Design

This research use quantitative method, and this research design is descriptivequantitative, its apply to answer the rsearch questions. It aims to know how are students pronunciation skill and how students response to using mimicking technique at the eighth grade students of English program of IAIN Parepare (long vowel sound)

## B. Location of the Research

Thisresearch took at eight semester of IAIN Parepare and this research took 1 month research including of analysis data.

## C. Research Focus

The researcher make focus on using mimicking technique on pronunciation skill at the eighth grade students of English program of IAIN Parepare (long vowel sound). The researcher focus on the students from eighthgrade in English program that number of 128 student.

## D. Population and Sample

According Sutrisno Hadi said that sample is section of population which has common characteristics or it can say that sample taking over individual. There are several classes in the eightgrade english program of IAIN Parepare which are 128 student and researchertook 31 students' by using purposive sampling.

## E. Insrtument of the Research

In collecting data, the researche used test and questionnaire. The researcher gave test to the stuents based on the material provided by the teacher using mimicking to the students pronunciationskill. And than the reascher give the questionnaire to the students to know the students response of using mimicking technique on pronunciation skill at the eighth grade students of English program of IAIN Parepare (long vowel sound)

## F. Technique of data analysis

In quantitative research, data analysis techniques direct to answer the problem formulation have been determin. Cause the data is quantitative, then analyzes the data using statistical methods that have been available.

After all of the data collect, the next step is the presentation of data based on the results obtain from test and questionnaire result relate to the tittle.
Table 3.1 pronunciation proficiency scoring categories ${ }^{1}$

| Intonation | $0-5$ | Pressure/rythm of all words wrong |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  | $6-7$ | Pressure/rythm is partly right |
|  | $8-9$ | Pressure/rythm is mostly right |
|  | 10 | Pressure/rythm of all words phrase sentence right. |
| Fluency | $0-5$ | When hesitation occurs |
|  | $6-7$ | Fluent, But Still there's hesitation |
|  | $8-9$ | Fluent |
|  | 10 | Very fluent |
| Accuracy | $0-5$ | All the words cannot be understood |
|  | $6-7$ | A small part words can be understood |
|  | $8-9$ | Mostly words can be understood |
|  | 10 | All the words can be understood |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. The classification of the students' score

Table 3.2The classification of students' score

| Classification | Score |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Very good | $81-100$ |  |
| Good | $61-80$ | Continued |
| Extension |  |  |

[^0]| Fair | $41-60$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Poor | $21-40$ |
| Very poor | $0-20$ |

2. Scoring the students' test

| Score $=$ | Students' correct |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | The total item | $\times 100$ |

a. Finding out the mean score by using the following formula

$$
\mathrm{x}=\frac{\sum x}{n}
$$

In which:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{X}=\text { Mean score } \\
& \sum=\text { Total Score } \\
& \mathrm{N}=\text { the total number of students }{ }^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

b. Calculating the rate percentage of the students' score by using the following formula:

$$
\mathrm{P}=\frac{F}{n} \times 100 \%
$$

Where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{P}=\text { percentage } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\text { frequency } \\
& \mathrm{n}=\text { total number of samples. }{ }^{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Besides analyzing the result of the test, the writer also used questionnaire are to find out students' responses toward the using ofmimicking technique. In analyzing the students' response, the writer use formula.

$$
\text { P } \frac{F}{N} \mathrm{X} 100 \%
$$

$$
\mathrm{P}=\text { the percentage }
$$

[^1]$\mathrm{F}=$ frequency of the percentage is being calculated
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of cases
The questionnaire of this research employed 20 statements which consist of 10 positive and 10 negative statements about the using mimicking technique on pronunciation skill at the eighth grade students of English program of IAIN Parepare (long vowel sound). The formula of the Likert scale as follows:

Table 3.3The Skala Likert below:

| POSITIVE <br> STATEMENT |  | NEGATIVE <br> STATEMENT |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Category | Score | Category | Score |
| Strongly Agree (SA) | 4 | Strongly Agree (SA) | 1 |
| Agree (A) | 3 | Agree (A) | 2 |
| Disagree (D) | 2 | Disagree (D) | 3 |
| Strongly disagree (SD) | 1 | Strongly disagree (SD) | $4^{4}$ |

The following is a rating score of the category:
Table 3.4Classifying the students' response based on the criteria:

| NO | Qualification | Interval |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Strongly Agree (SA) | $76 \%-100 \%$ |
| 2 | Agree (A) | $51 \%-75 \%$ |
| 3 | Disagree (D) | $26 \%-50 \%$ |
| 4 | Strongly disagree (SD) | $05 \%-25 \%$ |

[^2]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Agus wuryanto, "belajar jadi guru" (Karanganyar:MTs Negeri Karanganyar 2011), h. 1 https:aguswuryanto.wordpress.com/2011/09/13/rubik-penilaian-pembelajaran-bahasa-inggris/ (14 march 2021).

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Suharsimi Arikunto, Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan, Edisi Revisi (Jakarta:Bumi Aksara,2009), p. 298.
    ${ }^{3}$ Anas Sudijon, Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), p. 43 .

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ Subagyo, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Bandung:Penerbit Alfabeta,2010), p. 135 .

