

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1. Research Approach

This study focuses on phonetic phonology study of adult learners of Indonesian language for native Chinese speakers. The method applied in this study is Qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2008, p.23) Qualitative approach is ethnographic design, and observation of behavior. In this situation, the writer observed native Chinese speakers as the participants in this study. This study observed a case study from native Chinese speakers on the production of Indonesian language in Surabaya. According to Harling (2002, p.2) A case study is a holistic inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its natural setting. The purpose of case study is to understand the case in depth, and in its natural setting, recognizing its complexity and its context.

3.2. Participants of the Study

This research was conducted in Surabaya. The participants were native Chinese speakers who live in Surabaya as adult learners of Indonesian language. The participants' names are Liang Hui (25) and Miao Feng Huang (23). Liang Hui came from Guang Xi and Miao Feng Huang came from Guang Zhao. Liang Hui works as a Standard Chinese Teacher at Kursus Bahasa Tionghoa SHHS Surabaya and Miao Feng Huang works as a lecturer at Univ. Widya Kartika Surabaya. They

have been in Surabaya since a year ago. There were two different locations that the writer visited. The first, the setting for this study was conducted in Kursus Bahasa Tionghoa SHHS Surabaya which is located Plaza Surabaya Gedung Lestari Lt.2 Surabaya and the data took on May 25th - 26th 2012. Then, the second setting is on Jalan Sutorejo Utara I/26 Surabaya and the data took on October 9th-10th 2012. The writer chose the adult Indonesian learner as the participants of the study because the participants have difficulty in pronouncing Indonesian language properly. When they taught in their class, she always mispronounced the Indonesian language in pronouncing while reading Indonesian language words. Therefore, the participants must have been exposed to Indonesian language in pronunciation test.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the writer focused on the pronunciation of the native Chinese speakers of Indonesian language sounds and phonological processes which underlie such pronunciations. Three steps were used to collect the data. Further explanations are elaborated as follows:

The first step was pre-observation. The writer did this pre-observation by joining her class and recorded her speech naturally. This pre-observation was done to see if the participant really mispronounced in pronouncing of the Indonesian sounds. After joining the class, the writer found that the participants make mistake in pronouncing the Indonesian language because native Chinese speakers have learnt Indonesian language as their L2 since they came to in Indonesia.

The next step was pronunciation Test. After the writer found the mistakes, the writer asked the participants whether they were willing to participate in the writer research or not. Because they decided to participate in this research, the writer then gave her pronunciation test. The Pronunciation test was conducted by using flash cards. The writer wrote Indonesian's words that will be tested to the participants. There were seventy five words that given to participant in pronunciations test. The pronunciation test, the writer gave flash card and changed other flash card. The test conducted for four minutes for each participant. The writer did not give example how to pronounce Indonesian word to the participants.

Subsequently, the writer was allowed to look at the selected words from Alwi(1998/2003) that seemed difficult to pronounce by the participants. The words were written in Indonesian language with common Indonesian language words, but it contained a variety of Indonesian language sounds and sound sequences that consisted of vowel sounds, consonant sounds, and clusters.

The last step was recording. While the participant pronounced the words on flash cards, the writer recorded their speech. The writer needed to record participants' utterance to help in analyzing the data. The writer recorded the Participants utterance by tape recorder as the instrument. Participants were tested individually in the class for Liang Hui and the second is at Miao Feng's home. For every meeting, the writer needed ten minutes to take clearest sound as the data of research. The writer did two meeting for every participant to take data.

Here, the writer needed words that were going to be said and the sample of utterance of native Chinese speakers as participants of this study. The writer only focused on Indonesian Language as their L2. Then, the writer asked participants to read Indonesian language words in flash cards.

Based on the backgrounds, the writer applied steps in collecting data in order to get a lot of data to be analyzed. These techniques were important to collect the data in order to lead the writer to obtain adequate and appropriate data for her research.

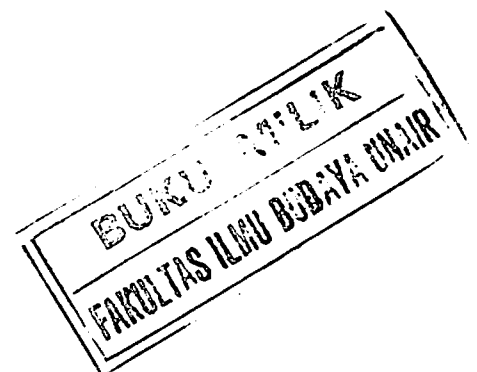
3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer did some steps in analyzing the data. First, the writer transcribed the data by using phonetic transcription. The transcriptions of Indonesian words were taken from Alwi (1998/ 2003). In conducting the transcription, the writer played recording twice to make sure that the participants pronounced as they did.

Second, the writer identified and classified sounds which were mispronounced by the participants. Additionally, the writer classified the Indonesian language sounds which consist of vowels and consonants. Considering that the writer determined to focus the consonants and vowels that were mispronounced incorrectly by participants.

Third, the writer analyzed mispronounced sounds by comparing the sound system of Standard Chinese and Indonesian language. It was done to find the reason in the second statement of problem which Chinese native speakers mispronounce the Indonesian sounds.

Finally, the writer classified the consonants and vowels. Then, the phonological processes underlied the mispronunciations. The writer used Debrovolsky's theory to analyze the data and eventually the writer concluded what was the most difficult sounds either consonants or vowels that were pronounced incorrectly by the participants regarding the analysis of the data. The data that were transcribed and classified based on theory and the writer also interpreted the most difficult pronunciation consonants and vowels of Indonesian language sound system by Chinese Native speakers as the participants.



CHAPTER IV

DISSCUSSION