

Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Method

Case study research excels at bringing us to an understanding of a complex issue or object and can extend experience or add strength to what is already known through previous research. Case studies emphasize detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relationships. Researchers have used the case study research method for many years across a variety of disciplines. Social scientists, in particular, have made wide use of this qualitative research method to examine contemporary real-life situations and provide the basis for the application of ideas and extension of methods. Researcher Robert K. Yin (1984) defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used.

Critics of the case study method believe that the study of a small number of cases can offer no grounds for establishing reliability or generality of findings. Others feel that the intense exposure to study of the case biases the findings.

Some dismiss case study research as useful only as an exploratory tool. Yet researchers continue to use the case study research method with success in carefully planned and crafted studies of real-life situations, issues, and problems. Reports on case studies from many disciplines are widely available in the literature.

Many well-known case study researchers such as Robert e. Stake, Helen Simons, and Robert k. Yin (1984) have written about case study research and suggested techniques for organizing and conducting the research successfully.

The researcher used the case study method because it was the only and the best way to find out and investigate the problematic sounds encountered by Korean students. Also the research was only limited to Korean students.

3.2 Time and Place of the Study

The research was done at the Korean Embassy in Jakarta from the 16th of June until the 10th of July.

3.3 Data and Subject of the Study

The first data is problematic sounds encountered by Korean students and the subject of the study is Korean students. The second data is similarities and differences of English and Korean and the script of the Korean students'

recordings. The third data is the reasons of the problem and the data source is from books.

3.4 Data collection procedures.

In collecting the data for this study,

- 1) The researcher contrasted the similarities and differences of English and Korean.
- 2) The researcher prepared a transcript which consists of all consonants and vowels of English.
- 3) The researcher read the transcript first.
- 4) The researcher let the participants read the transcript and recorded their sounds.
- 5) The researcher transcribed their sounds into phonetic symbols and analyzed their errors.

3.5 Participants

10 Korean students who are learning English in Jakarta from age 18-23.

3.6 Instrument

In the sense, the researcher acts as the instrument to collect the data