CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the types of research, research approach, research location, research subjects, data sources, collection techniques data, tests of the validity of the data, and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Method

This research is a type of descriptive qualitative research. This research approach aims to describe people's behavior, events that occur in the field, and certain activities in detail and in depth. The purpose of this descriptive research is a simple research that describes a variable regarding a problem under study without questioning the relationship between variables in the study.[1]

This study uses a qualitative approach, where the data obtained are not in the form of numbers, but through the method of observation, interviews with human informants. apart from observations and interviews, data can also be sourced from documents and notes available in the field. In an effort to obtain data, other supporting activities are carried out, such as making reports, recording data and the process of selecting informants.

As stated by Bogdan, qualitative methods are research procedures with descriptive data in the form of words presented in writing or in the form of verbal messages from people or observed behavior. The design of this research is a case study. Case studies are also referred to as ethnographic research studies where the focus of this study is on a single unit, such as an individual, or a group, program or organization. In this study, the researcher uses a case study of a group with the aim of arriving at a detailed description and understanding of the case in question. in this study used several methods such as field observations, interviews and documentation.[2]

In this study, data were obtained based on the results of interviews with informants in this case were English teachers and several students at the school educational institution who learned English (vocabulary) using audio media songs. In this study, the researcher acted as the interviewer. The interview data were then analyzed and then presented descriptively. in this study teachers and students as sources of important informants who will be a source of

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[1] Sanapiah Faisal. 1992. *Format-Format Penelitian Sosial* Jakarta: Rajawali Press. P. 18.

[2] Ary Donald. 2006. Introduction to Research in Education, Belmont USA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. P. 29.

data in this study which is supported by other data obtained in the field.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the educational institution of An Islamic Junior High School in Kraksaan, Probolinggo, East Java as the object of research, this research was conducted on January 4, 2022 to February 4, 2022 with a research focus on the implementation of learning by using audio media of Islamic songs to improve students' English vocabulary.

C. Research Subjects

This study's subjects were class teachers and students from an Islamic Junior High School in Probolinggo, with a total of 9 students and 4 female teachers.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data-collecting procedures are systematic and defined processes for gathering the necessary information. The employment of appropriate data collection techniques and instruments allows for the acquisition of objective data. In this study, the technique of collecting data used three kinds of instruments, namely observation, interviews, and documentation.

1. Observation

Observation is an observation activity carried out by researchers to obtain field data carried out on objects in research. In observation, researchers record events or findings in the field in a structured or unstructured manner. Observers can engage in various roles as complete participants or non-participants. the results of observations in the field can be the main source of data in research that is enhanced by the results of interviews and explaining the documentation data in the field. or it could be supporting data that corroborates the interview results as the main data source.

In this study, observations were made to observe how teachers teach English Vocabulary Learning through Islamic songs to an Islamic Junior High School students in Probolinggo. In this study, observations were made for two days. Some of the observations made in this study include the implementation of English vocabulary learning activities at an Islamic Junior High School students in Probolinggo using media of Islamic songs to improve students' English skills, document the results of student

26

learning evaluations, as well as educational systems and curriculum used by educational institutions.

2. **Interview**

As explained by Sugiono, interview means a conversation carried out by two people or two parties with a specific purpose, namely the party who asks the question is called the interviewer and the party who answers the question is called the object being interviewed. According to him, interview is a form of verbal communication with the aim of providing information.[3] Esterberg as quoted by Sugiono said that the interview is an exchange of information and ideas to form a communication and construction of meaning on a particular topic carried out by two people through questions and responses.[4] In this study, interviews were conducted by researchers as interviewers to the object, in this case several teachers and students in educational institutions to obtain data related to research with the theme of learning implementation using Islamic songs to improve the English vocabulary of an students of Islamic Junior High School in Probolinggo. Data through observations and documentation can be supplemented and clarified with information gleaned through interviews. Interviews are classified into three types:

a. A structured interview is one in which the interviewer uses his or her own concerns and questions. This interview was performed using questions that were pre-prepared before being asked of the informants.

b. Semi-structured interviews are interviews with the aim of finding problems more openly. in this case, the interviewees were asked for their opinions and ideas. In this interview model, the researcher listens and takes notes carefully and what is conveyed by the informant.

c. Unstructured interviews, namely interviews with questions that are not prepared in advance.

In this study, the type of interview used was "semi-structured interviews" with the intention of finding problems more openly, so that the data obtained were more satisfactory.

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[3] Sugiyono. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif* dan R&D Bandung: Alfabeta, P. 231.

[4] Sugiyono. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif* dan R&D Bandung: Alfabeta, P. 231.

27

The basis for considering the selection of semi-structured interviews is because the implementation is more free than structured interviews so that intimacy will be established between researchers and respondents so that they can be easily obtained.

Interviews in this study include; How is the implementation of the English vocabulary learning process using Islamic songs at an Islamic Junior High School in Probolinggo, and what were their the functions and roles of learning English vocabulary using audio media of Islamic songs to improve students' English vocabulary skills, what were their the factors driving and hinder the learning of English vocabulary using the audio media of Islamic songs, how was the system running at the Islamic Junior High School educational institution, and What were the English Vocabulary textbooks taught at this institution.

3. Documentation

Documents are complementary data sources that provide data information in a study, documents can be in the form of written sources, such as images (photos), films, or monumental works.[5] During the research process, researchers collect documents in the form of public documents (eg, official reports, minutes of meetings, and lesson plans) or private documents (eg, personal diaries, letters, and journals). In this study, several photos and files were used to support the information desired by the researcher.

Documentation data in this study is intended to answer several questions in the formulation of the problems contained in this study. The documentation data needed in this study includes the plan for the English vocabulary learning program at an Islamic Junior High School in Probolinggo, documentation data on the results of the evaluation of students' English vocabulary learning. subjects using Islamic songs to answer the role and benefits of implementing English vocabulary learning using Islamic songs for students at an Islamic Junior High School in Probolinggo. As well as documentation data for special guides for learning English vocabulary using Islamic songs and Islamic songs which are used as audio-based learning media.

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[5] Natalina Nilamsari. 2014. *Memahami Studi Dokumen dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*, Wacana Volume Xiii No. 2.

E. Research Data Validity

Effective research is research that has a level of validity of research data. so it can be concluded that the research is not valid, it will not be valuable. so that validity becomes a requirement in a research either quantitative research or qualitative research.[6] In qualitative research, to obtain valid and reliable data, researchers must be directly involved in depth in the field. In this type of research, the researcher is the instrument. The level of validity of the data obtained in the field is checked by interviews and triangulation.

In qualitative research, trust has four criteria:

1. Credibility, namely evaluating whether the research findings in the field are credible from the original data of the participants.
2. Transferability, or how far these results can be implemented or transferred outside of the project.
3. Dependability (data stability), namely the assessment of the quality of the integrated data collection process.
4. Conformity (neutral and objective), which is a measure of how well the findings in the field are supported by the data collected.

Based on the explanation above, in this study the researcher chose credibility to reveal the data as the reality of the subject. To maintain credibility in this study, so that accurate conclusions can be obtained at the end of the study, the researcher uses several methodologies. of which triangulation is used. namely the merging of two or more methods in the process of collecting data related to the attitude of the research subject. This is because human attitudes are complex, so it is often considered insufficient in the process of collecting qualitative data using a single method.[7]

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The process of organizing data in order to create an organized pattern in a study is known as data analysis. Data analysis is carried out with the aim of making the data understandable and can be presented by the researcher to the readers. In this study, the data were analyzed by the researcher using the following steps:

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[6] Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, & Keith Morrison. 2007. Research Methods in Education , sixth edition. NewYork: Routledge. P. 135.

[7] Sugiyono. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta. P. 367.

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction is intended to reduce and discard irrelevant data after recording all data obtained in the field from the first until the final report is completed.

2. Data Presentation

    In presenting the data, the researcher explains the data to be meaningful which is displayed or presented descriptively in the form of narratives, tables and graphs so that the data is arranged to form a relationship pattern and is easier to understand and makes it easier for readers to understand. The data can be displayed if the information needed from drawing conclusions is complete.

3. Data Conclusion

    The third phase is to form conclusions and verify them. Qualitative analysts can infer from the start of data collection that there are no regularities, patterns, explanations, feasible configurations, casual flows, or propositions. This finding is the result of a re-checking process carried out during the study by matching the data with the notes provided by the researcher when drawing preliminary results. Because preliminary judgments are taken from the start of data collecting. The confirmed data will be utilized to conclude. The initial conclusions that have been formed are checked again (verification) on the researcher's notes and then lead to a firm conclusion. The conclusion is the substance of the research findings that describe the researcher's final opinion. This conclusion is supposed to be relevant as well as to respond to the previously defined problem formulation.[8]

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[8]Sugiyono. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta. P. 249-253.