

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

A. Research Method

The research was conducted using a qualitative method. The qualitative is a method which builds on a narrative and description of a phenomenon related to the researcher's understanding. In this case, the researcher using preliminary research to investigate of implementation English songs on Spotify. The aim is to find out whether digital music application is useful in the education field.

Qualitative method contains of opinions and specific information based on the perspective.¹ The information writes by the researcher based on her observation and interview with participants. There are 5 approaches to qualitative research according to John W. Creswell such as narrative research, phenomenological research, grounded theory, ethnographic research, and case study research.²

Case study research is an approach that investigates phenomena or issues with boundaries. This approach aims to explore, identify, and describe the program of education. There are some types of case studies according to Stephen D. Lapan such as:

1. A single case study is a case study research that is conducted at a single site. For example: one listening classroom.
2. Multiple case study is case study research that is conducted in different sites. For instance: the research was conducted in several listening classrooms but in different schools. The aim to compare one another because it might produce different findings.³

The implementation of English Song on Spotify in improving students' vocabulary mastery conduct in the classroom consists of the teacher, the researcher and the students as the participants. They can see information from a researcher about their experience in the classroom while using Spotify to help their problem especially in improving vocabulary mastery and motivate students in English learning.

¹ Data Collector and Field Guide Module, "Qualitative Research Methods Overview," *Qualitative Research Methods A Data Collectors Field Guide*, 2011, 5, <https://doi.org/10.2307/3172595>.

² John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*, Sage Publication, 2013.

³ Stephen D Lapan, "Qualitative Research: An Introduction to Methods and Design," 1st ed, (San Fransisco: Jossey Bass, 2012), 247.

There are some ways to collect the data in qualitative research: interviews, documents, physical artifacts, direct observation, and participant observation.⁴ In this case, the researcher uses a case study research type and collects the data by using observation, interview, and documentation.

After doing research, the result of research that obtained through interviews and experience in the field. The researcher interviewed the headmaster, English teacher and 9th grade students. Afterward, the result conveyed by the researcher is descriptive based on phenomena in the field and data already.

B. Research Setting

A research setting is a field where the researcher collect data on participants' experiences. It tends to observe the behaviour or activities of participants in the field.⁵ Besides, the topic of the research is appropriate for junior high school material.

The choice of the research setting is important to determine the participants that were observed and researched. The research was conducted in MTs Nurul Islam Kriyan, located on Jalan Raden Kusuma Abdul Jalil No.1 Kalinyamatan Jepara. then, the target of this research is 9th-grade first-semester learning. The considerations of this study are:

1. The strategic location from the road. Exactly, it's between 150 meters.
2. The problem of the students in improving vocabulary and the researcher tries to implement digital music namely Spotify to solve it.
3. All the parties of the school dispose to help the research that conducts and share information for data collection.

C. Research Participants

A participant is a person who takes part in the research and suggests their perspective related to the topic.⁶ This study requires some participants to consider their perspectives such as Headmaster, English teachers and the students of 9th grade.

⁴ John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*, Sage Publication, 3rd ed (London: SAGE Publications, 2007), 100.

⁵ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches*, Sage Publication, 4th ed. (SAGE Publications, 2014), 43.

⁶ John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*, Sage Publication, 3rd ed (London: SAGE Publications, 2007), 47.

The participants of the research were divided into 3 - 4 students in each group. They were observed and interviewed by the researcher to obtain all information. The participants also chose related to the topic of the study. It requires finding out their experience after implementing Spotify in improving vocabulary. The view of the participants becomes considered to determine the result of the research.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection is required by the researcher to gather information related to the research. The participants give information and share their experiences during the research. This research collects data by using observation, interviews, and documentation. The data collection is important for an analysis by the researcher to get the result. The instrument and data collection technique by the researcher are:

1. Observation

The observation was used to gather information about the participants related to their behavior and place. This instrument required good skills in listening and visual attention.⁷ In this case, the implementation process is to collect data and uses participants observed by the researcher.

Participants were observed during the implementation Spotify application improving their vocabulary mastery. The researcher chooses one song the title "See you again" by Wiz Khalifa. This song is so popular and become the soundtrack of "Fast and Furious". It caused the song categorized on pop song that has slower rythm and contains of natural language.

2. Interview

The interview is a technique that is conducted by the researcher face to-face with participants, by telephone, or also in a group discussion.⁸ The interview is not only in a person but also in a group. The small group consists of 3 students and is moderate in size among 7-10 people. The questions were open

⁷ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, ed. Christina Robb, Pearson Education, 4th ed. (Boston, 2011).

⁸ Creswell, *Research Design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method Approaches*.(California: Sage Publication, 2014), 239.

and then closed-ended.⁹ Each question develops and need an explanation from the participants.

According to Kyle and Brinkman say that there are seven stages of interview inquiry report inquiry suitable to the theme, scheming the study, interview, transcribing the interview, verifying the validity, reliability and generalizability of the findings, and finally reporting the study.¹⁰

Moreover, the interview contains conversations of people related to their experiences, points of view, and perceptions. The aim is to capture the assumption of the participants related to the topic and also requires their point of view. The researcher interviews the participants after listening to the song on Spotify and seeing the lyric shown. Each group was interviewed based on students' perspectives about the implementation of Spotify in improving their vocabulary mastery. It becomes important to consider and find out information related to the research.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a technique of data collection such as a note of a phenomenon that already happened. For instance: notes, pictures, and artifacts.¹¹ This technique was used by the researcher to collect data on the school, students, and others related to MTs Nurul Islam Kriyan Kalinyamatan, Jepara for instance: organizational structure, staff and teacher list, lesson schedule, curriculum data, number of students, and etc.

In addition, the document uses to obtain information naturally happening in the field and dispose to stable. It can be formed in digital likes photographs and video recordings. Besides, documents also use additional sources to use triangulate.¹²

⁹ Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*, vol. 7 (New York: The Guilford Press, 2011), 140.

¹⁰ Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches*. (California: Sage Publication, 2014), 249.

¹¹ Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Syakir Media Press, 1st ed. (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021), 150.

¹² Joan DeJaeghere et al., "Guidance Note on Qualitative Research in Education: Considerations for Best Practice," *Building Evidence in Education*, 2020, 28–29.

E. Research Data Validity

Research is called valid if it contains proper data collection and is interpreted and then conclude accurately.¹³ Triangulation strategies is combining methods, source and techniques of qualitative to collect the data.¹⁴ The aim of applying triangulation is to find out the validity of the phenomenon and increase the comprehension of the researcher towards the findings.¹⁵

Here are various triangulations as follows:

1. Triangulation sources

Triangulation source aims to test the credibility of the data checked from the various sources. From the data, it was obtained then described and categorized according to similarity and contradiction view.¹⁶ Then the source data have collected analyse and concluded by the researcher. For example: the data was obtained from a different view that is students of 9th grade and the English teacher. So, the data was collected from 2 points of view.

2. Triangulation technique

Triangulation technique aims to test the credibility of the data which checked with same source by using different techniques. The techniques are observation, interview and documentation. For example: data is acquired by observation then checked by using interview and documentation techniques. In each process such as observation, implementation, and interview were documented by the researcher in the note and photograph. In this case, the researcher obtained the data from the participants of this research such as the headmaster, English teacher and 9th grade students.

3. Triangulation time

Time is one of the factors that could influence the credibility of data. The data obtained in the morning is possibly valid than the afternoon. It is caused in the morning the participants are still fresh and recently started their activity. It

¹³ Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*, vol. 7 (New York: The Guilford Press, 2011), 133.

¹⁴ Ben Kei Daniel and Tony Harland, *Qualitative Data Analysis, Higher Education Research Methodology* (SAGE Publications, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315149783-10>.

¹⁵ Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Syakir Media Press, 1st ed. (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021), 156.

¹⁶ Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Syakir Media Press, 1st ed. (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021), 190.

was different if the participants are observed in the afternoon because their condition is mostly tired and weak. After all, already did other activities.

In addition, the situation and condition of the participants influence the data. So, the researcher requires to make sure of the condition of the participants to obtain the validity data.¹⁷ For example: the participants observed and interviewed in the morning to obtain the data as well. It is to make sure the data obtained are valid.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a process to classification and interpretation of data collection to make a statement related to the issue in the field. It aims to describe the phenomenon, identify the issue in difference based, and expand the phenomenon theory.¹⁸ Moreover, Louis Cohen et.al said that qualitative data analysis is related to organizing, accounting for, and explaining the data collection to define the situation. The data analysis was affected by the result and the people who participated in the research.¹⁹

When interviewing the participant, the researcher directly could analyze their answer. So, it can consider their next question and it is called the open-ended question. If the answer is still satisfied yet, the researcher could ask the next question to obtain the credibility data. Then, the stage of data analysis is qualitative as follows:²⁰

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction defines summarize, select the main things, then look for the theme and the pattern. It caused there is a lot of data has obtained. So, it requires to write down accurately and specific. To reduce data, the researcher can use computer or notebook. During reduce the data, the researcher guided by research objectives. So, if find strange things, it needs to give attention.

¹⁷ Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Syakir Media Press, 1st ed. (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021), 191.

¹⁸ Graham Hitchcock and David Hughes, *Qualitative Data Analysis, Research and the Teacher* (SAGE Publications, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203424605-21>.

¹⁹ Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education, Research Methods in Education*, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315456539>.

²⁰ Saleh Sirajuddin, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Pustaka Ramadhan, 2017), 101 – 103.

2. Data Display

The aim is to combine information and get the representation of the circumstance. In qualitative, data display in narrative and also use table, graph, matrix and chart. From data display, it organized and arranged so it understandable.

3. Data Interpretation

Data which obtained through observation, interview, and documentation that write down in the research site and divided into descriptive and reflective. Descriptive note is notes related to what is seen, listened and experienced by the researcher in the field about the phenomenon. Meanwhile, the reflective note is note which contains the researcher's impression, comment and opinion related to the findings of the research.

4. Conclusion Drawing

From the data collection, the researcher begins to represent what things happen and has light conclusion. Besides, to find the pattern, theme, similarity, relationship, and hypothesis. Those conclusions must be verified with the data collection of observation, interview, and documentation. Afterward, the data hold into information units becomes a formula which categorized with holistic principle and interpretation without any additional information.