

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research makes use of qualitative research since the primary purpose of qualitative research is to appreciate a research question from a humanistic or idealistic standpoint. Moreover, qualitative research is applied to understand peoples' attitudes, interactions, behaviors, and beliefs. It generates non-numerical data, and researcher from several disciplines focuses on improving on incorporating qualitative research into intervention studies.⁴⁰ Qualitative descriptive research is used in this study. According to Galang, qualitative research aims to understand phenomena that the study subject encounter, such as through observation, interview, advantages and disadvantages, and other methods.⁴¹

This research will take place at an Islamic junior school in Kudus. In addition, the use of English songs is one way that researcher tries to investigate the approaches, innovations, and learning styles of listening skills. The researcher believes that this method could be the most effective for studying, how English songs are used in listening skills for students' improvement.

Based on the statements above, the researcher investigates information about the use of English songs to teach listening skills to eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus and the advantages and disadvantages of the use of songs to improve listening skills in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus.

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative design that is categorized into descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the researcher collects the data through observation, interview, and documentation.

B. Research Setting

1. Setting of Place

This study is conducted in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus in which the teacher of English subjects uses English songs to improve listening skill

⁴⁰ Vibha Pathak, Bijayini Jena, Sanjay Kalra, "*Perspective in Clinical Research*", Vol. 4. Issue. 2. 2013.

⁴¹ Galang Surya Gumilang, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Bidang Bimbingan dan Konseling" *Jurnal Fokus Konseling*. Vol. 2, No. 2, 2016.

2. Setting of Time

The researcher conducted the research for about six months. This research schedule is written in the form of a matrix. It included in the appendix. Three steps conducted by the researcher as follows:

a. Planning

In this step, the researcher conducted the activities such as proposing a title, preliminary observation, writing a proposal examination, revision, and permission letter submission. This step is conducted from February 2023 until March 2023.

b. Implementation

In this step, the researcher conducted the activities such as collecting data (focus discussion group, interview, observation, collecting documents, and analyzing data). This step is conducted from April 2023 until the end of the research.

c. Compiling The Report

In this step, the researcher conducted the activities such as compiling the report and revision, this step is conducted from April 2023 until the end of the research

C. Research respondents / Subject

The participants of this research are the teacher of English subject and the eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus in the 2022/2023 academic year on the subject of English songs in English learning.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

1. Observation

According to Yesicha Audina, observation is a direct observation of an object presented in that environment, whether in progress or still in stages, covering various intentional activities to object studies using sense. In this study, the researcher observe learning activities using English songs, media used by the teacher, the condition of the English learning, and so on.

2. Interview

An interview is a purposeful conversation. The interview was conducted by two people:

- a. The interviewer is who gives the question. In this research, the researcher gives some questions to the teacher and also the students about the use of songs to improve listening

skills in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus.

- b. The interview is who answered the question to the interviewer with the goal to give data about the use of songs to improve listening skill in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus.
3. Documentation

The data collection technique in the documentation is divided as collecting, choosing, analyzing, preserving data in a particular field of knowledge, and supplying or gathering data, and.⁴² In this case, the researcher used archives, such as the media used in the English subject, pictures of the use of English songs, and many more.

E. Research Data Validity

The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the researcher, participants, and the reader's point of view.

1. Triangulation

According to Nuning, data triangulation is a technical data collection that combines various data and existing sources.

Moreover, triangulation is a technique for verifying a variety of data sources using different techniques and periods. Then, there are source triangulation data collecting methods and time triangulation.

a) Source triangulation

Triangulation of sources to assess an information's validity is accomplished by verifying that the data came from a variety of sources, including surveys record, and other papers.

b) Method triangulation

Using triangulation to examine data collection validity is accomplished by confirming that the data came from the same source and the same method. For instance, data was gathered through observations and verified through interviews.

c) Time triangulation

The validity of a set data set can be impacted by time. Data gathered through an interview technique early in the

⁴² Yesicha Audina, Nibenia Zega, Asima Simarmata, Kiki Velina Situmeang, Sri Nina Tarigan, "An Analysis of Teacher's Strategies in Teaching Reading Comprehension", *Jurnal Pendidikan*, Vol. 11, No. 1, 2020.

day, when the sources are still active, will typically result in more reliable data. Moreover, to obtain reliable knowledge, the validity of the data must be validated through observation, interviews, and documentation at various times or situations.⁴³

2. Peer debriefing

Peer debriefing is a type of data validity technique that involves discussing the research with others to acquire other viewpoints.

F. Data Analysis Technique

According to Sustiyono Wandu, data analysis qualitative is the effort performed with a method of dealing with data, organizing data, separating them into manageable, persistent, searchable units, and finding patterns, finding what is significant and learned, and deciding what can be given to others. The researcher went through the following phases of data analysis:

1. Data collection

In this instance, the researcher collected research data by interviewing participants, making observations, and objectively documenting fieldwork about the use of English songs to improve listening skills in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus.

2. Data reduction

The process of focusing on simplification, abstraction, and the “rough” data transformations that take place in recorded field notes is known as data reduction. Data reduction continues throughout the qualitative study until the report is prepared. In this research, after collecting data related to the use of songs to improve listening skills in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus, then the data is reduced to be classified into each research problem. The data are from the result of observation, documentation, and interview with the teacher of English subject, and students of eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus in the 2022/2023 academic year.

3. Data presenting

The presentation of data is the data analysis’s second-most crucial plot. A collection of structured information called presentation data offers a conceivable conclusion and conclusion action. The data presented in this study is designed to make it

⁴³ Nuning Indah Pratiwi, “*Penggunaan media video call dalam teknologi komunikasi*”, Jurnal Ilmiah Dinamika Sosial, Vol 1, No 2, 2017.

simple for the researcher to explain the research on the use of English songs as a medium to improve listening skills

4. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion drawing or confirming verification data refers to an effort to identify, test, double-check, or comprehend any meanings, regularities, patterns, explanations, plots, causality, or prepositions. In contrast, the conclusion can be a description or illustration of an object that was before obscured by darkness or low lighting but becomes evident after examination, or it can take the shape of a casual or interaction link, hypothesis, or theory. This conclusion will answer the problem research so that will get a general conclusion about the use of English songs to improve listening skills in eighth-grade students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus.⁴⁴

G. Research Ethical Considerations

The participants will be questioned about the use of songs to improve listening skills in eighth-students at an Islamic junior school in Kudus. Moreover, the readers will have the chance to participate in this research and understand how English songs are used at an Islamic junior school in Kudus to help students improve their listening skills. The researcher's data may be applied to a different chance in the context of education.

⁴⁴ Sustiyo Wandu, Tri Nurharsono, Agus Raharjo, "*Pembinaan Prestasi Ekstrakurikuler Olahraga di SMA Karangturi Kota Semarang*", *Journal of Physical Education, Sport, Health and Recreations*, 2 (8) 2013.