

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research entitled “Students’ Perception on The Use of Instagram Social Media to Enhance Students Listening Skill” uses a qualitative descriptive research method with survey data research design to obtain reliable data about the use of Instagram social media on senior high school to enhance students listening skills in SMA 1 Gebog Kudus. Qualitative description is a research method which the data can’t be obtained by quantitative research method or statistic procedures.¹ Also, qualitative descriptions have inductive plot which means the process started by event explanatory that becomes generalization as the conclusion from the event.² Descriptive survey research is focused on giving a reflection about something and needs connection with the data collection technique such as interviews, questionnaires, or observation.³

B. Research Setting

The research is take place in SMA 1 Gebog Kudus located at Jl. Raya PR Sukun, Gondosari, Kec. Gebog, Kab. Kudus, 59333. It is a senior high school that is well known and has become a favorite senior high school in Gebog sub-district. The reason the researcher chose to have a research there is because the school has implement an online learning since the government regulation due to COVID-19 pandemic. Besides, SMA 1 Gebog is well known, has good credibility, favorite school, innovative and has a language department. Consider on the settings characteristics in this research which are the implementation of learning from home or online learning, school credibility, and have a language major class,

¹ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, ed. Anwar Mujahidin (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 3.

² Wiwin Yuliani, “Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif Dalam Perspektif Bimbingan Dan Konseling,” *QUANTA* 2, no. 2 (2018): 84.

³ Maidiana, “Penelitian Survey,” *ALACRITY: Journal Of Education* 1, no. 2 (2021): 23.

SMA 1 Gebog is fulfill the research setting characteristics or suitable to inspect.

C. Research Participant / Subject

In this research, the researcher use probability proportional size sampling technique to choose the participant. Probability proportional size (PPS) is a procedure in choosing participants based on the sample auxiliary information that considered on the connection between participants with research variables.⁴ The participants in this research are one English language teachers and several students from one of XI language major class at SMA 1 Gebog because this research has a strong connection with language learning especially English.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The instruments and the data collection that used in this research are interview, observation and documentation. The description of the instruments and data collection techniques is below:

1. Interview

The definition of interview is an interaction aimed to exchange some information, rules, commitment, feelings, motives, and believes. Besides, interviews also is not only an act of someone giving questions or start a conversation and the others just listening. In addition, interviews is a communication process interaction that structured, availability, in natural setting, based on "trust" as the main understanding foundation, and done by at least two people.⁵

The reason researcher choosing interview as the instrument and data collection technique is because the researcher wants to observe the statement between two

⁴ Maidiana, "Penelitian Survey," *ALACRITY: Journal Of Education* 1, no. 2 (2021): 25.

⁵ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, ed. Anwar Mujahidin (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 61-62.

sides those are teachers and students and the result is connected with the study significances. The interviews do with face-to-face or direct interviews in order to collect actual information about the data, conditions, and situation. The sources of the interview is one teacher of English language and several language major students in SMA 1 Gebog and the result is strengthen the research purposes about the perception of the use of Instagram social media to enhance students listening skills in SMA 1 Gebog Kudus.. The researcher also use semi-structured interview which includes as in-depth interview that means the interview is more unrestrained or free in order to collect deeper information about the issue by asking interviewee statements or ideas.⁶

2. Observation

Observation is an activity of inspect, analyze, and memorize or record an individual behavioral systematically for some purposes.⁷ In other definition, observation is an activity to collecting a data or information in descriptive qualitative methods by the researcher observing the fields directly, whether observing some event or phenomenon that has connection with the research purposes.⁸ The observation in this research is aimed to collecting a supportive data to strengthen the data and also the focus is aimed in students' perception on the use Instagram social media to enhance students listening skill in SMA 1 Gebog Kudus. The researcher observes and collect several information such students and teacher interaction in learning, students' progress, and students' behavior when using Instagram in English

⁶ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, ed. Anwar Mujahidin (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 64.

⁷ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, ed. Anwar Mujahidin (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 68.

⁸ Kaharuddin, "Kualitatif: Ciri Dan Karakter Sebagai Metodologi," *Equilibrium: Jurnal Pendidikan* 9, no. 1 (2021): 5.

learning. In observing, the researcher chooses the target, inspect target environment, behavioral, and make a field note as the result.

3. Documentation

Documentation also becomes an important instrument especially as research supportive data, because document is a complementary data when using observation and interview methods. Documentation technique is needed in order to strengthen the research result by present data collection process. Document become data source especially in qualitative research, because it provides several advantages such giving a stable, rich and support in other data searching, evidence, natural, easy to find, strengthen and extend the research body.⁹ In this research, the documents that needed can be RPP (lesson plan), photos of the activities in fields, students learning schedule, document about additional activities in English learning, etc.

E. Research Data Validity

Research needs to provide actual and trustworthy data to prove that the research data are credible. To validating the data in “Students’ Perception on The Use of Instagram Social Media to Enhance Students Listening Skill” the researcher uses credibility test technique that is triangulation techniques. According to Sidiq and Choiri, triangulation techniques form up by several techniques, they are:

1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is a technique that tests the data credibility by using several sources.¹⁰ Source triangulation techniques require several sources of data, and in this research the data sources takes from a teacher and several students’ statements or opinion.

⁹ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 74.

¹⁰ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 94.

The result of this techniques have important role in this research especially in research findings and significances because students and teachers are main role in teaching and learning activity.

2. Techniques Triangulation

Techniques triangulation is a techniques that comparing the data credibility by using different techniques or instruments to obtain a final agreement and credible result.¹¹ The techniques triangulation is suitable to use on this research because the researcher using several instrument in obtaining the data. Techniques triangulation is an important technique because this technique aimed to obtain final decision about the research result by analyzing and processing the data result from each instrument, if the data have differences then the researcher will try to discuss more with the participant to gain the most credible data or statement. In this research, the instruments that used are interview, observation, and documentation.

3. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation is a technique in choosing condition and situation when collecting data resources because time occasionally can makes affect the data result.¹² In collecting research data, sometimes the researcher need to pay attention on the situation and condition of the participant such as choosing time when doing an interview, because it may cause the credibility of the data resources. The different statements will impact the final data result, so time triangulation is important and suitable to use in this research.

In this research, the researcher use resources, techniques, and time triangulations to validate the data credibility due to compatibility of the three triangulation techniques. First reason, resources triangulation is suitable to

¹¹ Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 95.

¹² Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 95-96.

use in this research because the data resources comes from two side, they are an English language teacher and several language major students. Secondly, techniques triangulation chooses in this research because several instrument that use they are interview, questionnaire, observation, and documentation. Thirdly, time triangulation is use to support the data credibility, due to the research setting that makes the researcher or participant have limited time in giving or digging the data.

F. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis in this research use Miles and Huberman analysis design that explained in Umar Sidiq and Miftahul Choiri books titled “Metode Penelitian Kualitatif di Bidang Pendidikan”. Miles and Huberman analysis design are followed by several steps, they are:¹³

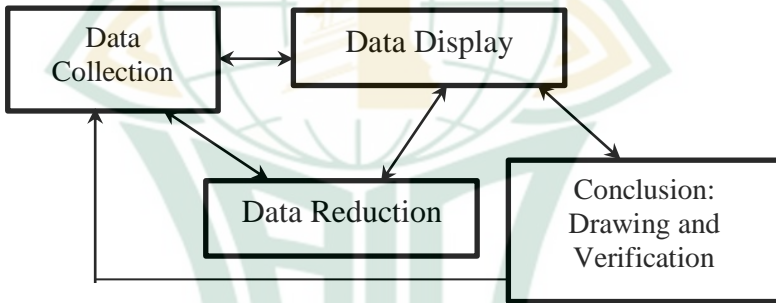


Figure 3.1 Miles and Huberman Data Analysis

In Miles and Huberman, several data collection techniques that used present several raw information which still needs being process until the data becomes credible and suitable enough to be research result. The data analyzing process need several techniques before reach the result and the techniques as explained below:

¹³ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, (London: SAGE Publication, 1994), 12, dikutip dalam Umar Sidiq and Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019): 78-85.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is eliminating unnecessary data and focusing on the related data by selecting the important, pattern, themes and relate. In this research, the participant is one class student so this technique used to filter and avoid unnecessary or over-complex explanations. The researcher only focuses on important things so the explanation or conclusion obtained is simple and understandable.

2. Data Display

Data display is trying to present the information as a brief description, diagram, categorize correlation, and so on. In qualitative research, the data served using brief description, diagram, connection between the categories, and so on. The data display must be structural and accompanied with specific explanation so the data is understandable.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

The final process of the data is drawing a conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed. The result can be clear descriptive or a picture of an object that before is still unclear. Furthermore, an early conclusion is still flexible and as the evidences still found or grows, the conclusion can changes, but in other side if the early conclusion which the evidences or data is consistent and valid, so it is credible. The findings can be an object overview or a description that clarify the object that still blur or unclear before and it can be causal connection, interactive hypothesis, or theory.