

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research. In this type of research, the researcher collects, categorizes, analyzes and draws conclusions based on analytic data without making generalizations. Creswell states that qualitative research is research aimed at studying and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups perceive as social or human problems. It is used to discover and know why and how social phenomena occur.¹ The final writing of this research report includes the introduction, literature and theory, methods, results, discussion and conclusion.

Descriptive research is a type of study that attempts to characterize or explain events that already exist, but it can also describe artificial and natural phenomena². The purpose of descriptive research is to make systematic, factual, and accurate predictions about the events and characteristics of a particular population or region. This study was used to find out how to increase students' motivation to learn English by using English songs.

B. Research Setting

The study background was MI NU MU, a primary school located in Pereng, Prambatan Lor, Kudus. The study was conducted at MI NU MU from August to September in grade 5.

C. Research Subjects

The research subjects were 6 students from grade 5, consists of 2 male students and 4 female students. The reason the researcher chose grades 5 as research subjects was because students in this class had identified the problem of lack of motivation to learn English, and the researcher tried to see the effectiveness of English songs in increasing motivation to learn English.

The sampling technique in this study uses a simple random sampling technique. Simple random sampling technique is a simple

¹ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed approaches* (3rd edition) (Thousand Oaks, Sage, 2009)

² Lexy. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000), p. 17

random sampling technique that does not consider population classes³. Same as the basic principle of membership sampling proposed by W. Gulo⁴ is specifically "that each member of the population is equally likely to be considered a member of the sample".

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

1. Observation

Observation can be interpreted as systematic observation and recording of the symptoms that appear on the object of research. This observation uses participant observation, where the researcher is directly involved with the daily activities of the people being observed or used as a source of research data⁵.

In this study, observations were used to describe what was applied in learning English, what was displayed in this study using English songs, to gather information or describe the steps taken by the teacher. learn to use English songs to learn English. This process involves using the English song itself. The writer immediately saw and participated in the treatment. Then the writer fills in the observation of the facts of the English learning process in class to find out the students' motivation and the impact that the writer wants to know. What the researcher will observe is the profile of MI NU MU, vision, mission, and goals of MI NU MU, MI NU MU teacher data, MI NU MU infrastructure, student data for class V MI NU MU, and also the process of teaching and learning English using song media.

2. Interview

An interview is a structured dialogue between two people: the interviewee and the interviewer, during which questions are asked and replies are provided⁶. In the interview, various questions have been prepared, but it is possible that other questions will arise when conducting research. It is through these interviews that the researcher collects data, information, and descriptions of the research subjects. The interview method utilized was guided open interviewing, which allowed the questions to be expanded upon or refined in accordance with the situation and setting in the field rather

³ Kasmadi dan Nia Sri Sunariah, *Panduan Modern Penelitian Kuantitatif*, Bandung: Alfabeta., 2014, p. 66.

⁴ W. Gulo, *Strategi Belajar Mengajar*. Grasindo. 2005, p. 84.

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018), p. 310.

⁶ Lexy. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000), p. 135.

than being restricted to the interview rules. Interviews were conducted with students of class 5 MI NU MU, English teachers for class 5 and the Principal of MI NU MU.

The questions to be asked during the interview must be in accordance with the title or problem to be studied. As for the questions that will be asked, namely about learning English for grade 5 MI NU MU students, student motivation in learning English, the application of songs as a medium for learning English, the advantages and disadvantages of using song media in the teaching and learning process, etc.

3. Documentation

Documentation, as the origin of the word document means things that are written. Applying the documentary method, the researcher studies written objects such as books, journals, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, diaries, etc.⁷

Through the documentary method, researchers are used to collecting data in the form of documents related to learning English. Documents to be collected by researchers include syllabus, lesson plans, assessment materials, English learning reference books, academic calendars, school vision and mission, lists of grade 5 students, teacher lists, facilities and infrastructure, documentary photos, song lyrics, and schedules lesson.

E. Research Data Validity

Data validity checking techniques are very important in determining the quality of research results, the technique that researchers use in checking and validating data is triangulation. The triangulation technique is used by researchers to test the validity and reliability of research data. According to Heale and Forbes, triangulation in research means using more than one method to study a research topic.⁸ According to Ashour, methodological triangulation is a strategy that allows researchers to validate data more easily by mixing different research methodologies (data sources, evaluators, methods, or ideas) when researching the same subject.⁹ Norman K. Denkin stated that there are types of triangulations consisting of methodological

⁷ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2002, Cet.XII), p.149.

⁸ Roberta Heale and Dorothy Forbes, "Understanding Triangulation in Research", *Evidence-Based Nursing*, 16, 4 (2013), p. 98

⁹ Mohammed Lutfi Ashour, "Triangulation as a Powerful Methodological Research Technique in Technology-Based Services", *Business & Management Studies: An International Journal*, 6.1 (2018), p. 193-208

triangulation, data source triangulation, theoretical triangulation, and investigator triangulation.¹⁰ And in this study researchers will use data sources and method triangulation.

1. Triangulating data sources involves examining the validity of a particular information using a variety of techniques and data sources. The data sources used by the researchers came from research participants, namely 6 grade 5 students at MI NU MU, an English teacher at MI NU MU, and also the headmaster of MI NU MU.
2. Methodological triangulation compares and checks the validity of data by evaluating the same data/sources in different ways. To obtain reliable information and a complete picture of certain information, researchers use free interviews, non-participant observation, and documentation. In addition, the researcher re-examined the data collected from the participants after using various data collection methods by analyzing the general description of the information to identify errors and support the sources used.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis techniques are the systematic process of collecting data to help researchers draw conclusions. Data analysis according to Bogdan at Sugiyono is the systematic process of studying and synthesizing data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other documents so that they can be easily understood and the results relevant. can be communicated to others.¹¹ The analysis of qualitative data is inductive, that is, based on the analysis of the data obtained. This qualitative data analysis aims to answer the problem of forming students' English motivation and to solve the problem of the influence of English songs on students' English motivation.

According to Miles and Hubermas, qualitative data is obtained from reduction data, display data, and conclusion/verification.¹² Regarding these three sequences in more detail are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as a selection process that focuses on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from written records in the field. Data reduction continued

¹⁰ Norman K. Denzin, "The Research Act: A Theoretical Introduction to Sociological Methods". Transaction publishers, 2017.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Education Research Method Quantitative, Qualitative, And R&D Approach*. Bandung: Alfabet, 2013. p. 334

¹² Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, Second Edition, (Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 1994), p. 10.

throughout the project focused on qualitative research. The prediction of data reduction is evident when the researcher decides (often not fully aware of it) the conceptual framework of the study area, research problem, and data collection method to choose. During data collection, further reduction steps occur (summary, encryption, topic mapping, cluster creation, partition creation, memo generation). This data reduction/transformation continues after the fieldwork, until a full final report is prepared.

Data reduction is part of the analysis. Data minimization is a form of analysis that refines, categorizes, orients, removes unnecessary data, and organizes data so that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. With data reduction, researchers do not need to interpret it as quantitative. Qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in a variety of ways, namely: by strict selection, by summarizing or briefly describing it, by classifying it in a larger schema, and so on. Sometimes it is also possible to convert the data to numbers or notes, but this is not always reasonable.

2. Data Display

Miles & Huberman limits the presentation to a structured set of information that provides the opportunity to draw conclusions and take action. They believe that better representation is the primary means of valid qualitative analysis, which includes: matrices, graphs, networks, and diagrams. Everything is designed to combine organized information into a cohesive and easily accessible form. That way, the analyst can see what's going on and decide whether to draw the right conclusion or continue the analysis in a way that the suggested presentation might be helpful.

3. Drawing Conclusion

Drawing conclusions involves stepping back to consider the implications of the analyzed data and to assess the implications for the research question. In this phase, the writer derives meaning from the data displayed.

In addition, the data should be checked for robustness and validation. The author checks the validity of the data using a cross-checking strategy. According to Miles and Huberman, cross-checking is a tactic to verify or confirm results using various sources and methods of evidence.¹³ The author examines as many different

¹³ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, Second Edition, (Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 1994), p. 267.

sources as possible, such as interview responses and observational data, to obtain valid results from this study.

