

Chapter III

Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher explains how the research is conducted. And the researcher analyzes the data to answer the problems. The first thing, the researcher explains about the research design. The researcher explains the research design for the research and why he chooses the research design. Secondly is research setting and research participants. In this part the chapter explains where the data was conducted, made limitation for the data and made criteria for the participants. After that, data collection instrument is described. The researcher explains what the instrument was used in this research. Fourth is data collection method. In this section the researcher explains how to collect the data step by step. Fifth is data analysis. The researcher explains how the data is analyzed. The last is trustworthiness, the researcher makes sure that the data is true and credible.

Research Design

Based on the title of this study, this research use qualitative approach about learning listening skill through English songs. According to Cochran (2002:2), qualitative is characterized by its aims, it can relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and the methods generate words rather than a number, as data analysis. With qualitative research,

the researcher can know the research object deeper than with number. If the data change into a number, the researcher lost the character from human behavior itself. Mason (2002:134) state, from qualitative research we can explore a wide array of dimensions of the social world. From qualitative research, the researcher can understand the participants more personal and see the participant develop they definition about their feeling.

In this research design the researcher use descriptive analysis. Based on Sussana (2017) ,”Descriptive analysis is a fundamental component of this process because of the role it plays in helping us to observe the world or a phenomenon and, subsequently, in identifying research questions and generating hypotheses based on what has been observed”. The result from qualitative research is descriptive data which mean the data is from participant says or feeling.

This method can give lots of data which the researcher need, likes what the participants feel and the experience of the participants. About students’ perceptions about learning the listening skill through English songs, the researcher must get the data from participants feeling and their experience. And other advantages are the participants can give the data more honest than with a number. That make qualitative research are suitable in this study.

Research setting

Place and Time

The research was conducted in an Islamic University in Yogyakarta, specifically in English Language Education Department (ELED) batch 2013. The researcher chose this location for some reasons. The first, it was to make the researcher easier obtain the data because the researcher is studying at ELED. Secondly, to make the participant more comfortable to give their answer. Third, the researcher let the participants to make a schedule for the interview. The data was collected from March to May 2018.

Research Participants

The participants for this study were three students of ELED batch 2013. The student's criteria for being the participants was the students must be a students of ELED Batch 2013. The researcher chose the students from ELED because to make the researcher easier collecting the data from the students.

The second reasons is like to listen English songs. Because, it can make the data more relevant. The last reason is ever learn listening skill through English songs. Because this research wanted to know what the benefit in learning listening skill through English songs.

The researcher use that criteria to make this study more quickly done and the researcher can give a limitation when colleting the data. The researcher used class whatsapp's group for shared the criteria in the study so, the students who want to join can contact the researcher first.

Data Collection Instrument

For helping the researcher collected the data, the research instrument used interview. Based on Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011), there were three purposes of interview in a study. The first purpose was used as the principal means of gathering on the research objectives. The second purpose is to be used to test hypotheses or to suggest a new hypothesis. The last purpose was that it can support the other methods which use in a study". The aim of interview was to know the students perceptions about learning listening skill through English songs.

In interview, the researcher gave some questions to the participants related to the research questions. There are about what the benefit from learning listening skill through English songs, what the problem in learning listening skill through English songs and the last is what the strategy in learning listening skill through English songs. With interview, the participants can get closer than before and can give more personal experience in gives an answer which means good for the data.

Therefore, the researcher was able to get more specific data from the students.

The researcher make interview guideline from three research question in this study. For helping the researcher give a question to participants. The researcher put it in the appendix. When the researcher and the participant doing interview, the researcher used smartphone to record the conversation. The researcher also brought a note and pen, if needed to note.

Data Collection Procedure

In data collection method, several steps were applied. After making an interview guideline, the researcher chose the participants based on criteria for this study. To do the interview, the researcher made an appointment with the participants where and when the researcher meets the participant. When the interview was ready to start, the researcher asked the respondent's willingness to be recorded.

The researcher used Indonesian language when doing the interview with the participants, the researcher used Indonesian language to make the participant easier to understand the questions and the participants also answer the questions easily. The researcher used smartphone to record the conversation between the researcher with the participants. All of the conversations should be cooperative in giving

detail information about the perception about learning listening skill through English songs.

Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher used in depth-interview. The researcher did the interview based on research questions. There are six steps in making data report in qualitative research. There are interview, member checking to prove what the participants said in interview. Transcribing such as open coding, axial coding, selection coding,.

To check the data is strong enough to answer the research questions, the first things that the researcher do is member checking. According Barbour (2001), “quality control process by which a researcher seeks to improve the accuracy, credibility and validity of what has been recorded during a research interview”. In general during an interview, the researcher will restate or summarize information and then question the participant to determine accuracy.

After do the member checking, the researcher do open coding. Based on Shahedul (2008),”to build concepts from textual data source, we need to open up the text and expose the meaning, idea, and thoughts in it”. Open coding includes labeling concepts, defining and developing categories based on their properties and dimensions.

Next is axial coding, based on Strauss and Corbin (1998) that, axial coding is the term used to denote the way in which connections are made in new ways between categories and sub-categories. Which a phenomenon is analyzed in terms of its context, conditions and consequences.

The last is selective coding. According to Vera (2005) that, this stage involves identifying one or two core categories to which all other sub-categories relate. Selective coding involves integrating categories and subcategories with a central concept and providing sufficient detail and density for the evolving theory.

In data analysis, the researcher collect the data by using a recorded from interview. After the researcher do the interview, the researcher listening to the record of conversation and transcribe all of conversation. The data from interview was transformed into paragraph format. After that, the researcher conducted member checking by finding the analysis back to participants to fulfill trustworthiness and dependability of the research. It indicates suitability between records with the real condition of setting. Next was coding, the researcher believed there were 3 steps in coding. The first is open coding, the researcher ought to code the transcribing with by giving a sign for information that important. The researcher did the categorize the data from the result of

open coding and moved into axial coding. The researcher divided the categories from open coding related to research questions.

After that the researcher did the selection coding. In selection coding, the researcher analyzed to find and reported the findings and discussion. In this part, the researcher analyzed the data that had already been gathered. The last, the researcher analyzed the result of the data based on research questions. The supporting theories were used in analysis process.

Trustworthiness

In the research, valid data is important to make sure that the data is right for the study. No matter quantitative research or qualitative research they have their own ways to make sure the data. In quantitative research, to know whether the data is true or not, we can use validity and reliability. However in qualitative studies, this concept is more obscured because it is put in different terms. In qualitative research the researcher do not use an instrument with established metric about validity and reliability, it is pertinent to address how qualitative researchers establish that the research study's findings are credible, transferable, confirmable, and dependable. Trustworthiness is all about these four things.

Based on Satu (2014), trustworthiness was described for the main qualitative content analysis phases from data collection to reporting of the

results. It is important to scrutinize the trustworthiness of every phase of the analysis process. From all the phases, trustworthiness give a reader a clear indication of the overall content in analysis study.

Based on Henderson(2006) and veal (2011), a through reporting the data is the key to justifying and assuring that trustworthiness exists in the study. Trustworthiness is more obscured because it is put in different terms. According to veal (2011), Bryman (2012) and Loh (2013) “Trustworthiness consists of four different components credibility, transferability, dependability, and reliability”.

For this study, the researcher used credibility. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985) said, credibility is the most important factor in establish the trustworthiness. The following provisions maybe made by researchers to promote confidence that they have accurately recorded the phenomena. Credibility is the how confident the qualitative researcher is in the truth of research study’s findings. By using member checking technique. In member checking, the researcher can found the accurate data and found a several findings. The researcher hope the result of this study can guide to the other researchers or students, to solve their problem in learning skill through English songs.