

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This type of research uses a type of descriptive qualitative research approach, namely formulating a problem related to research to photograph or explore social situations that will be studied broadly, thoroughly and in depth. According to Denzin and Lincoln, in Dedy Royadi et al. Qualitative research is more proven to achieve a deeper understanding of a particular organization or event than to describe the surface portion of a large sample of a population¹.

In another sense, a qualitative approach focuses on understanding the phenomena experienced by research subjects in the form of perceptions, behaviors, motivations, interests, actions by describing them in the form of words and language. This qualitative approach aims to obtain complete information about “Employing English Song To Improve Vocabulary Mastery Of The Seventh Grade Students Mts. NU M.U”.

B. Research Setting

The research conducted at Mts. NU M.U. In the 2022/2023 school year. It is located at Jl. Masjid At-Taqwa No.795, Bak Tengah, Loram Kulon, Kec. Jati, Kab. Kudus.

This school is chosen based on the consideration that the English teacher at this school uses songs or audio media in teaching English vocabulary. In addition, because researcher was observe how teachers teach English vocabulary with the song method to students and what are the obstacles while teaching English vocabulary using this method.

In this study, the researcher obtain the data from the seventh grade English teacher, the principal, and randomly selected students of seventh grade.

¹ Denzin, N.K. & Lincoln, Y.S, ”Handbook of Qualitative Research”, *Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication*, 2009

Dedi Royadi, Nancy Susiana, and Fina Andhara Khumaida, “Effectiveness Management of Qualitative Research in Writing Scientific Papers,” *Aptisi Transactions on Management (ATM)* 3, no. 1 (2019): 84–90, <https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v3i1.848>. no 84

C. Research Subjects

Research subjects are people who really understand what is being researched. According to Moleong in Etty Ratnawati et al., research subjects are sources of information in research needed for data collection². To determine or choose good research subjects, researchers must choose people who have been following the activities being studied for a long time and are fully involved in the activities being researched and have sufficient time to be interviewed.

Research subjects are people who are a source for researchers. In this study, the researcher will obtain the data from seventh grade English teacher at Mts. NU M.U. The researcher chose the research subject because the teacher directly teaches vocabulary using the English Song method.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Qualitative researchers usually collect a variety of data forms, such as interviews, findings, and notes, rather than focusing on a single data source. Two techniques were used to collect the data needed in this study, namely observation and interviews. Interviews were made using to collect and compare responses. All questions were asked on the basis of theoretical research in the literature review, namely how to apply the use of songs in teaching vocabulary and what are the constraints and benefits.

In this researcher, the researcher's using three techniques, observation, interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

The first step in collecting research data that will be carried out by researchers is observation techniques. In qualitative research the observation technique is a technique in the form of direct observation of a condition, situation, object, process, and behavior. So that researchers can make observations and involve themselves directly in collecting data or information sought to answer questions that are a problem in research.

² Moloeng, L, "Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif", *Remaja Karya*, Jakarta, 2007.

Etty Ratnawati and Aditya Putra Utama, "Kesulitan Mahasiswa Dalam Pembelajaran Daring Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Edueksos: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial & Ekonomi* 10, no. 1 (2021): 96–113, <https://doi.org/10.24235/edueksos.v10i1.8085>. no 100

Observation is considered by many as a method for studying behavior as it occurs in the natural environment³.

In this study, the researcher was make several observations.

Those are :

- a. How the teacher teaches vocabulary material using the English song method.
- b. The learning process uses the English song method.
- c. The application of this method in the classroom.
- d. The benefits and constraints of applying this English song method.

2. Interview

The second step in this research was to collect data using interview techniques. According to Margono in Irfan Fauzi et al, interviews are information gathering tools by asking several questions verbally to be answered verbally as well⁴.

In this case the researcher was conduct interviews with:

- a. The English teacher
- b. The Headmaster
- c. The Students

Researchers was conduct interview techniques so that researchers can ask questions both orally and in writing, as well as get more detailed answers to the questions posed by researchers to participants.

3. Documentation

The third step in this research is data collection with documentation techniques. According to Creswell in La Sunra et al., documents in qualitative research represent public and private records obtained by qualitative researchers about a site or participants in a study, and can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, diaries , notes, and letters⁵.

³ La Sunra, Haryanto, and Sahril Nur, "Teachers' Reflective Practice and Challenges in an Indonesian EFL Secondary School Classroom," *International Journal of Language Education* 4, no. 2 (2020): 289–300, <https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v4i2.13893>. no 291

⁴ Irfan Fauzi and Didi Suryadi, "Learning Obstacle the Addition and Subtraction of Fraction in Grade 5 Elementary Schools" 12, no. 1 (2020): 50–67.

⁵ Creswell, J.W., "Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research. Fourth Edition", *Pearson Education, Inc*, Boston 2012

La Sunra, Haryanto, and Nur, "Teachers' Reflective Practice and Challenges in an Indonesian EFL Secondary School Classroom." No 292

The documentation technique is a way that can be done easily because researchers would obtain and collect data through documents obtained from research sites and information through interviews to make it clearer, and proven in the form of documents. Documentation can be a reliable source of insight in qualitative analysis. In this study the researchers took documents related to student data if needed, the school's vision and mission, organizational structure, lesson schedules and learning materials.

E. Research Data Validity

Morse et al, in the treasures of Palupi Akbar et al., Illustrates that examination of data validity ensures that the formulation of research problems, literature reviews, data sources, data collection techniques, and analysis are examined systematically. Examination of data validity is carried out to confirm whether the research conducted is truly scientific and test the reliability of the data obtained⁶. Data validity is an important concept in research data validity. The data that has been collected will be checked again by the researcher, therefore the researcher uses a triangulation technique which is used for the purposes of checking data in comparisons between data.

According to Sutopo, in Arina Rohmatika et al., triangulation is a technique of checking the reliability of data by using something that does not include data to examine or compare data. Triangulation is divided into four techniques:⁷

1. Data triangulation
2. Investigator triangulation
3. Methodological triangulation
4. Theoretical triangulation.

⁶Morse, J. M., Barrett, M., Mayan, M., Olson, K., & Spiers, J., "Verification Strategies for Establishing Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research" *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 1(2), 13–22, 2002

Khasanah Palupi Akbar, Januarius Mujiyanto, and Djoko Sutopo, "Assessing Grammatical Cohesive Devices in the Findings and Discussion of Research Articles by Graduate Students" 12, no. 3 (2022): 427–36. No 430

⁷ Sutopo, H.B., "Penelitian kualitatif dasar teori dan terapannya dalam penelitian" *Sebelas Maret University*, surakarta 2006

Rangga Maysa Putra Arina Rohmatika, Puput Arianto, "STUDI PENGGUNAAN APLIKASI PADLET PADA KELAS MENULIS," *NIVEDANA : JURNAL KOMUNIKASI & BAHASA* 1, no. 2 (2020): 148–62, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53565/nivedana.v1i2.222>.

In this study, researchers used a triangulation methodology. The data that has been collected will be checked again by the researcher, therefore the researcher uses a triangulation technique which is used for the purposes of checking data in comparisons between data. The researcher will compare the results of the interviews with the results of observations, compare the results with information from the public about the object under study and compare the results of the interviews with the execution documents.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data Analysis Techniques In this study using data analysis techniques disclosed by Miles and Huberman. There are four stages in qualitative research data analysis, including :⁸

1. Data collection phase

The data collection stage is the process of entering the research environment and collecting research data. The first stage is the process of collecting data. The data collection process researchers will go directly to the field to get data. To be able to get data that really represents the situation. Researchers interviewed and observed seven -grade English teachers at MTs. NU M.U.

2. Data reduction phase

The data reduction phase is the selection process, the concentration of attention to the simplification, service, and transformation of rough data that arises from written records in the field. Data that will be obtained by researchers during the research process in the field has a large amount of data. Therefore, researchers need to record carefully and detailed. Data reduction is an activity that summarizes, choosing the main things, looking for themes and patterns, and focusing on important things. The reduced data will provide a detailed and clear picture to make it easier for researchers to continue to collect further data. So, at this stage, the researchers will focus on the use of English songs to add the vocabulary of seven grade students at MTs. NU M.U. As well as what are the benefits and obstacles in applying this method.

⁸ Matthew B. Miles, A .Michael Huberman and Jhony Saldana, "Qualitative Data Analysis : A methods Sourcebook", *Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE*, 381pp, 2014

3. Data presentation phase

Data presentation phase is a presentation of information to give the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The next step after the data is reduced is the data presentation. In this type of qualitative research, data presentation is in the form of a brief description, the relationship between categories, graphs, etc. However, usually the presentation of data in qualitative research is to present data using narrative text.

4. Phase of drawing conclusions or verification

The stage of drawing conclusions or verification is the drawing conclusion from the data that has been analyzed. The conclusion stage or verification is the conclusion of the image of the data that has been analyzed. The conclusion will be drawn in a description that aims, repeated and the results of continuous analysis in accordance with the size or depending on the collection of field notes. Then the data presented in the form of narrative text is concluded by looking back at data reduction and data presentation so that no power is distorted.