Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses how the research was conducted and how the data were gathered. There were five aspects presented as the outlines in this chapter namely research design, research setting, research participant, data collection method, and data analyzing technique. Research design was used to explore about kind of research design used in this study. Setting and participant present where the data were gathered and also what types of participant were chosen as the subject of this research. In the data collection method, the researcher described how to collect the data, while data analysis presented steps to analyze the data. In addition, some theories were also added to support the research methodology.

Reserch Design

The aims of this research are to find out the students' reasong using English songs to learn vocabulary and the strategies in listening to English songs to learn vocabulary. The researcher conducted this study by using qualitative design. Also, the researcher chooses the qualitative data because it is to explore about using English song to learn vocabulary. , and there was no variable in this research, so that the researcher addopted qualitative data. Creswell (2012) stated that "qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore"(p.16). Therefore, qualitative method was suitable for this research.

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative in this research. Merriam (1998) stated that "descriptive qualitative research is a

comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms of specific events experienced by individuals or group of individuals" (p.255). The result of this research was just an opinion and experiences of people.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at a private Islamic university in Yogyakarta. The researcher conducted this study at an English language education department. The reason why the researcher chose this place was because based on the research' interview, some of students at a private Islamic university in Yogyakarta use songs to learn vocabulary. In addition, the researcher has an access to conduct this research at a private Islamic university in Yogyakarta, so it eases the researcher to take the data. Moreover, the researcher conducted this study from October to December 2018.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were the second-year students. The researcher selected the second-year students because they already had learning experienced on the department for one year so that they know their strategies in learning. The participants consist of four students from English Language Education Department (ELED) at a private Islamic University in Yogyakarta. According to Sargeant (2012), the number of participants is not generally determined, and it depends on the number needed of the information. The researcher found some participants at the Literary Appreciation class. Then, the researcher conducted informal interview to some students. Hence, the researcher chose 4 students as the participants to get the data. Besides, the criteria of the

participants were students who love English songs and listen to English songs at least once a week to improve vocabulary.

Data Collection Method

In this section, the researcher explained the technique of data collection and some steps to do the interview.

Method. The researcher used interview as the data collection method. Cohen, Manion & Morrison (2011) argued that "interviews enable participants - they are interviewers or interviewees - to discuss their interpretations of the world in which they live and to express how they regard situations from their own point of view" (p. 409). Therefore, the researcher used the interview to get wider data. The researcher also used in-depth interview so that it was possible to obtain detail information. According to Lisa (2008), in depth interview is an interview in which participants are encouraged to talk in depth about the topics that are being examined. Accordingly, the researcher used in-depth interview to get the clear information.

Instruments. In the interview, the researcher used interview guideline as the instrument. The researcher made an interview guideline to collect the data. The interview guideline consisted of some questions based on research question. The researcher used open-ended items to know the answer of the participants. Manion, Cohen, and Marrison (2011) cited in Kerlinger (1970) stated that "as those that supply a frame of reference for respondents answer, but put a minimum of restraint on the answer and their expression" (p.416). The researcher used an unstructured response to response modes the interview in order that the

participants feel free to answer the questions. According to Manion, Cohen, and Marrison (2011), unstructured response allowed the participants to answer in whatever they said. The researcher also used a pen, note and hand phone recorder in the interview process.

Procedure. There were several steps in conducting the interview process. Firstly, the researcher got suitable participants. Secondly, the researcher contacted the participants by using hand phone. Thirdly, the researcher made an appointment with the participants to determine the place for interview. Lastly, the researcher conducted interviews. Furthermore, the researcher conducted the interview approximately 3-7 minutes for each participant. When interviewing, the researcher used Indonesian language because their first language was Indonesian language, and it was to help the participants communicate, and avoid a misunderstanding.

Data Analysis

After the researcher collected the data, the researcher analyzed the data. The data analysis were transcribing, member checking, and coding. Firtsly, the researcher transcribed the data from the interview into script. To protect participants' identity, the researcher used pseudonym name. There were four participants in this research; first participant as *"Jean",* second participant as *"Sally",* third participant as *"Maya",* and fourth participant as *"Audrey".* Henceforth, the researcher did member checking. The purpose was to ensure that the data was valid and in accordance to what participants said.

Furthermore, the next step is coding. According to Cohen and Morrison (2011),"coding is the ascription of a category label to a piece of data that it is either decided in advance or in response to the data that have been collected" (pp.559-573). Coding helped the researcher to take the information from the general to specific. There were four steps of coding used namely, open coding, analytic coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The first step was open coding. The researcher made a new label and to break down the data into smaller category. The second was analytic coding. The researcher interpreted the data and to break down the data into smaller category. Then, the third step was axial coding. According to Cohen & Morrison (2011), "axial coding is a category label ascribed to a group of open codes whose referents are similar in meaning"(pp. 561). The last step was selective coding. The researcher selected the statements with similar meaning into core categories which are similar.

Trustworthiness

Qualitative research used trustworthiness. Trustworthiness has function to ensure the data was valid or not. According to Linclon and Guba, trustworthiness aimed to support the argument that finding inquiry is worth to paying attention to (as cited in Elo, Kääriäinen, Kanste, Polkki, Utirainen, and Kyngäs, 2014, p. 2). Guba and Lincoln also stated that there are five types in trustworthiness; credibility, dependability, confirmability, transferability, and authenticity. In this research, credibility was used to maintain trustworthiness. According to Polit and Beck, creadibility was the truth of the research findings (Cope, 2014, p. 89). In this case, the researcher conducted member checking to ensure the data

was valid. There were several steps of member checking. The researcher gave the

transcript to the participants to ensure their statement. Then, the researcher

conducted confirmation of some answer that are less clear from the participants.

After that, the researcher add the participants answer from previous interviews.

The researcher met Jean, Sally, Maya, and Audrey as the participants to do

member checking, but the researcher to do member checking through WhatsApp.