

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research methodology. It consists of the research design, variable, population and subject of the study, instrument of research, procedures of experiment, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data based on the research problem in order to be able to explain more comprehensively. The research design of this study is Quasi-Experimental Research. Experimental research is a procedure for testing a hypothesis by setting up a situation in which the strength of the relationship between variables can be tested²⁷. This study uses quasi-experimental research because the researcher will do some experiment by giving some treatment to the subject study to know that there is any effectiveness of teaching listening using song to improve students' listening ability by comparing two groups of study (experimental and control group). The experimental group will be taught by using the method of English song and control group will be taught without using the method of English song.

Before and after doing treatment the research will give two kinds of test to the students in one group, namely pre test. Pre test in this study is to

²⁷ David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 25

know the student get progress after teaching learning process, the design of treatment is presented below:

Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
Experimental group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
Control group	Pre-test	No treatment	Post-test

B. Variable

Variable are the conditions or characteristics that the experimenter manipulates, controls and observes. A variable is defined as something that varies from one case to another. The dependent variable is variable which one observes and measures to determine the effect of the independent variable. Independent variable (the major variable) is the variable which is selected manipulated and measured by the researcher".²⁸

In this research the independent variable is teaching listening using song as the teaching strategies to improve students listening skills (X) and the dependent variable is the students listening ability (Y).

C. Population and Sample Research

To know about population and sample in the research is very important. Making mistake to determine the population will affect the sample.

²⁸ Suharsimi, Arikunto. *Procedure penelitian*. (Jakarta,: Rineka Cipta, 2002) p.98

In this section, the researchers will explanation about the population and sample of the research.

1. Population

Population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristic in common that is of interest to the researcher²⁹. Population is a set of all elements, which the characteristic will be observed. It is important for the researcher area in conduct research easier. The researcher chooses class X of first grader at SMA Negeri 1 Gurah in the academic year 2012/2013 as the population. There are 216 students in this grade.

2. Sample of Research

Selection of a sample is very important in conducting a research study. Suharsimi said that a sample is small group that is observed and a population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events or subjects. There are 72 students. The researcher takes all of the population to be sample into two groups (experimental and control group) by choosing this group as the sample, because the member of this group has the equivalent scores in listening. And all of them is taught be the same English teacher.

D. Instruments of Research

In this research, there was one instrument as collecting data of this study. The researcher used a test as the instrument of the research.

²⁹ Jhon,W Best.*Education in research fourth edition*. (Prentice-Hall: INC,Englewood Cliff,New Jersey). Page8

1. Test

Test is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses based on which on numerical score can be assigned this score³⁰. According to Djiwandono, test is a set of tool, procedure or an activity presented to an individual in order to elicit attitude that give information about the basic of individual knowledge in certain subject³¹.

In this research the text that will be given is Dictation exercise: To do this task, teacher gives students handout, omitting some sentences of the text, then plays the tape and asks students to listen to the audio tape and write the missing sentences down

The data from this research test can be used to measure the students understanding in listening skill the researcher uses two kinds of test, they are pre-test and post-test.

1. Pre-test

This test is used to know the students understanding in their listening skills before the researcher gives some treatments. This test is given to both of group, experimental and control group. The test items consist of 20 missing words from the audio tape for pre-test.

³⁰ Hornby, A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford New York, 1995 Oxford University Press. 153

³¹ M Soenardi Djiwandono. *Tes Bahasa dalam Pengajaran*. (Bandung: ITB, 1996), 1

2. Post-test

Post-test will be given to all of sample after the experimental groups get some treatments and the control group does not. The material of post-test is almost same likes pre-test. For the experimental group the audio player does not play the dialogue, but the English song. This test aims to know about progressions on both experimental and control group.

E. Procedure of Experiment

In doing this research, the researcher uses some procedures. First, the researcher gives pre-test to both experimental and control group, then the researcher gives some treatments to experimental group while the control group does not give any treatments. After knowing the result from pre-test, the researcher continues to give treatment to experimental group using English song to teach listening. Then, the researcher gives post-test to the experimental and control group to know whether teaching listening using Song that used in experimental group give the significant effect.

In this step, the researcher will explain how the procedure of experiment. There are some ways to make this method so easy to catch by the students and able to understanding the listening lesson. The procedures of teaching are pre-teaching activity, teaching activity and post teaching activity.

1. Pre-teaching activity

In pre-teaching activity, the researcher greets all of the students, checks the attendant list in order to know how many students are absent and tries to get closer with the students by memorizing their name, gives some simple questions, gives motivation to them and explain about listening lesson using song method in order to make students understand what should they have to get from this activities.

2. Teaching activity

In this part, the researcher will describe the procedure of teaching listening by using song and the process of teaching clearly. The researcher gave pre-test to all of the groups, then give treatment by using song method, and the last step is give post-test the entire group.

First, the researcher gives try-out to the entire group at the same time. This activity aims to know the basic listening skill. The test consists of twenty items questions and all of the items are complete the missing words. And the researcher gives pre-test to the entire group at the same time.

Second, the researcher deliver the material of listening using English song to improve students' listening skill for experimental group; on the other hand the control group will be taught using conventional way in teaching listening.

Next, the researcher gives a post-test to all groups. This activity has the aim to know the result of the student's listening skill by using English song and without it.

3. Post-teaching activity

In this part, the researcher will describe the last activity in teaching listening using English song. After giving post-test about listening in which the test almost the same with pre test before, the researcher also gives feedback and evaluation about the learning listening to the students. The researcher also gives motivation to all of the students to study hard in learning English.

TABLE 3.1
THE SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE RESEARCH

Meeting	Topic	Experimental Group (date)	Control Group (date)
First	Pre Test	Jan 17, 2013	Jan 17, 2013
Second	Treatment I	Jan 19, 2013	Jan 18, 2013
Third	Treatment II	Feb 14, 2013	Feb 15, 2013
Fourth	Treatment III	Feb 16, 2013	Feb 19, 2013
Fifth	Post-test	Feb 22, 2013	Feb 22, 2013

F. Data Collection Methods

The researcher collects the data by collecting the documentation from the result of the pre-test and post-test from the experimental group and control group. From these tests, the researcher will count them to get the result of the test.

1. Test

The test is used to measure the students' progress of their understanding in listening lesson. There are two kinds of test in this part. First is pre-test and the second is post-test. The pre-test and post-test will be given to both experimental and control group. And after the treatment for experimental group, the researcher will give the post-test to both of group. The last, the researcher will count the result of the test from both experimental and control group using t-test formula to know which is group get the best score of the test.

2. Documentation

In this research, the researcher using the documentation of teaching learning process such as photo documentation.

G. Data Analysis

The data obtained from the score of the test is quantitative data. The researcher uses T-test to analyze the data. The researcher wants to know the

implementation of teaching listening using English song to the students in class A. The correlated T-test formula presented below³²:

$$t = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{SS_1 + SS_2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2}\right)}}$$

t = t observation

X₁ = the mean of experimental group

X₂ = the mean of control group

SS₁ = the total sum squares scores of experimental group

SS₂ = the total sum squares scores of control group

N₁ = the total number of experimental group

N₂ = the total number of control group

³² Sukardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2007), 90