CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explain the research method in terms of finding some information required. In this chapter, the researcher explains some topics, they were: research design, population and sample, research instrument, validity and reliability, data collection, including data analysis. Each section is presented below.

A. Research Design

Research design is a plan or program make by researcher as the activity target is done (Sugiyono, 2012). In this study, the researcher used correlational design. As stated by (Creswell, 2012) correlation design is a quantitative study in which researchers use statistical correlation analysis techniques to measure the correlation between two or more variables. This shows that the treatment should not be given by the researcher. Researcher limited to understanding the correlation between two variables. In this review, the researcher want to found out whether the two variables are correlated or not. The dependent variable for frequency of watching Western movies and the independent variable for listening skill of class XI MAN 3 Kediri.

B. Population and Research Sample

The population in this study involved a group of participants who were ccustomed to answering research problems. According to (Fraenkel, 2012) Population is an interesting group for researchers, a group that researchers want to be generalized about the results of their research. Therefore, researchers draw

conclusions by stating that the population emerged as the number of people in the group to be studied in this study. The population of the target of this study was Class XI MAN 3 Kediri Academic Year 2021/2022, there are 12 classes and the total number of students was 409

Table 3.1

The Population of Research

Class	Male	Female	Students
MIPA 1	9	26	35
MIPA 2	8	25	33
MIPA 3	9	23	32
MIPA 4	10	22	32
MIPA 5	7	27	34
IPS 1	13	19	32
IPS 2	14	19	33
IPS 3	14	20	34
IPS 4	15	19	34
Bahasa dan Budaya	8	24	32
Keagamaan 1	9	24	33
Keagamaan 2	8	27	35
Total			399

The procedure for selecting individual samples is very important because it is impossible for researchers to present research results without taking samples. (Fraenkel, 2012) states that the sample is a group that provides some information or data needed in research. Based on the explanation above, this study took samples from the existing population. In the sampling process, the researcher uses cluster random sampling method in the process of selecting samples. According to (Fraenkel, 2012) they gave an example, "The random selection of groups or clusters of subjects rather than individuals is known as

cluster random sampling". In addition, (Ary et al 2010) explained that the use of random cluster sampling is because the selected unit is not an individual but a group of individuals who gather naturally. The reason that underlies the selection of cluster sampling is because the researchers found that there were 12 classes (population) which meant it is a large cluster, for that reason the researcher used random sampling in selected the sample. In the sample selection process, the researcher randomly took 1 class of each the existing population, they were MIPA 3, IPS 2, Bahasa dan Budaya, Keagamaan 2.

A. Research variable

According to (Latief, 2010) variables are defined as characteristics that tend to be different to form individuals with individuals, although two or more may have the same variable trait or measure. There are two types of variables, they are independent variables and dependent variables, following is the explanation:

1. Independent variable

Independent variable is a variable that impact or reasons for change or emergence of the dependent variable (Arikunto, 2006). Agreeing the definition above, the independent variable in this study is the frequency of student in watching western movie.

2. Dependent variable

Dependent variable usually called as output variable, measure or consecuen. It is a variable which is impacted by independent variable (Sugiyono, 2017). From the definition over, the dependent variable of this research is the listening skill.

B. The Location and the Time of Research

The study was conducted in MAN 3 Kediri Kediri which is located at Jl. Jombang-Kasreman, Sumber Nglembung, Kasreman, Kec. Kandangan, Kediri, East Java province. The researcher especially conducted a research on 1 class of each the existing population, they were MIPA 3, IPS 2, Bahasa dan Budaya, Keagamaan 2. The research has conducted in May 2022.

C. Data Collection

In collecting data, researcher done it step by step. First, population selection. Second, before the questionnaire was used, the researcher tried it out and then the validation of the questionnaire and the reliability questionnaire. When the questionnaire has been finished analyzed, researchers took students as a sample randomly. The last researcher gave a questionnaire and listening test to the sample.

The questionnaire was used to gather the data of frequency of respondents in watching western movie. The scale used in the questionnaire was a Likert scale and about data collection of test, the researcher used the test technique to get student's listening comprehension, it given after the questioners.

The steps taken to do the test were: First, the test was distributed to the sample, second, gave instructions that the test is done directly at that moment,

third, specifying the time for the students to do the test, then, taken the answer of the test, and the last scoring the student's answer

D. Research Instruments

In this study, researcher used two research instruments to get data, they were questionnaires and test. The first was questionnaire with scale options to measure the students' frequency of watching western movie as an independent variable (x). The second was listening test that used to measure the students' listening skill as a dependent variable (y). The following is an explanation of the instruments in this study.

1. Questionnaire

The researcher used the questionnaire to measure the students' frequency of watching western movie, It is use to obtain actual data including information about students. According to (Arikunto, 2010) the questionnaire comprises of various composed inquiries that were used to obtain some data from respondents. What's more, (Arikunto, 2010) the questionnaire were characterized into two kinds, to be specific they are open questionnaires and closed questionnaires. Open questionnaires generally do not require alternative answers, but respondents can show their responses by answering the questionnaire based on their thoughts. In contrast, closed questionnaires consist of alternative questions and answers. In this study, closed questionnaire was used utilized to get

information. The utilization of this survey could help researcher in examining the information and the sample was easily respond to the question given.

The researcher adapted the questionnaire from Verplanken (2010) with some modifications to adjust the condition of the respondents in the study, the questionnaire to gather the data of respondent's movie watching activity. The student were asked to read each available statement and put a tick (√) related to their frequency of watching movie. The questioners consist of two phases. First, purposed to collect the respondent's background. The second phases is frequency of students watching western movie, there are 20 question (1-25). The students can answer "Always (sering), Often (hampir sering), Sometimes (kadang-kadang), Seldom (jarang), Almost Never (hampir tidak pernah)" for each questions. To avoid confusion from respondents, the questionnaire used Bahasa Indonesia.

Furthermore, LikertScale applied to show the measurement of students' frequency in watching western movie. This scale shows the response from most often to almost never. The most preferred response is marked with the highest score (5). While the adverse response is symbolized by the lowest score (1). The questionnaire are consists of 20 questions, the respondent only gives a tick (√) on each question item.

Table 3.2

The Blueprint of questionnaire

Aspect	Indicator	Item	Total

Frequency	The respondent's watch movie frequently	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	20
	Total		20

2. Listening Test

To get an understanding of listening skill from research sample the researcher used a listening test to obtain the data. According to (Riduwan, 2009), this test is a series of questions used to measure skills, knowledge, abilities, intelligence of individuals or groups. According to (Riduwan, 2009), the test is a series of questions used to measure the skills, knowledge, abilities, intelligence of individuals or groups. The samples were listened the audio to fill the blank on the song lyrics and answer the question to know students' understanding about the song, The reason the researcher used English songs in this test is because the song is one of the materials taught in class 11 semester 2, which is when the researchers conducted this research. To avoid the invalidity of the test because it used a song so that the sample could have memorized the song, the researchers determined an old English song that was not well known so that the sample did not memorize the song. The songs that the researcher used as tests were songs about nature which were taught in class XI semester 2. This test consists of 5 songs with 5 blanks in each song, so there was 25 items test question for fill in the blank in English song, every question is scored 5 so that the entire questions distribute 4% out of 100%

Table 3.3

The Blueprint of listening Test

In this test, the samples was listened to an English song, they were: Sunshine on My Shoulders (By John Denver), Conviction of the Heart (By Kenny Loggins), Skies of L.A. (By Celine Dion), I Need to Wake Up (By Melissa Etheridge). Make a Wave (By Demi Lovato with Joe Jonas). This test consists of 25 items test question for fill in the blank in English song. This test utilized to measure the ability of student's listening skill.

Object of Test	Level	Subject	Test Format	Indicator	Title of song	Item
Listening Skill	11th grade	Song	Listening test	Respondents are able to hear the noun well in the song	1. Sunshine on My Shoulders (By John Denver)	5
					2. Conviction of the Heart (By Kenny Loggins)	5
				Respondents are able to hear the verbs well in the song	3. Skies of L.A. (By Celine Dion)	5
					4. I Need to Wake Up (By Melissa Etheridge)	5
				Respondents are able to hear the adjective well in the song	5. "Make a Wave" (By Demi Lovato with Joe Jonas)	5
Total						25

E. Validity and Reliability

To obtain the data needed in the study, the researcher tried out questionnaires and tests as research instruments as a way to determine the validity and reliability of the research instrument to be used. Then the researcher conducted a reliability and validity analysis using the SPPS 26 program.

1. Validity

        According to (Ary, 2010) instrument is considering being a good one if it meets requirements. An instrument should be measures accurately what it is intended to measure (Hughes, 2003). As indicated by Hughes, content validity refers to its content constitutes a delegate test of the language skill with which it is intended to be concerned.

        Before the instrument used, there was a try-out. It intends to find the validity and reliability of instrument. In the current research, the listening test consist of 25 items (before pilot test) and the questionnaire of movie watching frequency consist of 20 items. The respondents were asked to answer the questionnaire based on their reality of the frequency in western movie watching.

        Validity refers to the degree to which examinees accept the instrument is estimating what it should to measure (Ary, 2010). Listening tests were used to measure students' listening skills and questionnaires were used to measure the frequency of western movie watching. In this study, researchers measure the validity of the two research instruments by conducting tried out to participants who have the same level as the research sample. Then the estimated results that were tried using SPSS 26.

        The way to determine the validity of the research instrument, the researcher compared the R-o with the R table at a significant level of 5%. The R-o of each item must be higher than the R-table to be considered a valid item. If it is observed that r-o in the analysis is smaller than R-table, it can be concluded that these items are not significantly correlated with the total score

(invalid) and must be removed or corrected. In this case the researcher decided to remove invalid items.

2. Reliability

The instrument can be good instrument if is not only valid but also reliable to measure what expected to be estimated. (Sugiyono, 2013) also said that a reliable instrument is one that produces the same results after measuring the same item multiple times. It means that reliable is the degree of consistency from measurement tool in evaluating the researcher's needs even it is used repeatedly but still results a same conclusion. Reliability is level of consistency which it estimates whatever it is estimating. It could be said that reliability refers to the consistency of the score. It is fundamental trait of any good test. In this research, the researcher measured the reliability of questionnaire using Cronbach's Alpha in SPSS 26.

Table 3.4

The Level of Acceptable Reliability

NO	Reliable	Validity
1	>0.90	Very high
2	0.80-0.90	High
3	0.70-0.79	Reliable
4	0.60-0.69	Marginally/Minimally
5	<0.60	Unacceptably low

(Cohen, Manion & Marison, 2007)

H. Data Analysis Techniques

The next move after got data by applied research instruments, the next step was data analysis. When analyzed the data, the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Formula (Pearson r) was utilized to calculate the correlation

coefficient. This formula was applied due to the fact that this formula describes the correlation between two variables and calculates continuous data.

The data of student's frequency in watching western movie was taken by using the questioners. There were 20 questioners, every number was gave scores as the following table:

Table 3.4

Likert Scale

Category	Score
Always	5
Often	4
Sometimes	3
Seldom	2
Never	1

(Ary et al. 2010)

The data of student's listening skill was taken by listening test, This test consists of 25 items test question (before pilot test) for fill in the blank in English song, every question is scored 4 so that the entire questions distribute 4% out of 100%

Table 3.5

The classification of measuring test score

No	Level	Explanation
1	86 – 100	Excellent
2	71 – 85	Good
3	56 – 70	Average
4	36 – 55	Poor
5	0 – 35	Very poor

(David Harris, 1996)

The researcher used Pearson product moment correlation to find out the correlation between student's frequency in watching western movie and their listening skill.

Table 3.6

Interpretation of Number Correlation ("r" score)

"r" score	Interpretation
0,00-0,20	The correlation of both variables are very low
0,20-0,40	The correlation of both variables are low
0,40-0,70	The correlation of both variables are medium
0,70-0,90	The correlation of both variables are high

0,90-1,00	The correlation of both variables are very high

(Anas Sudiyono,2005)

According to Hartono, there are three ways to obtain the correlation between two variables are4:

1. The r-table is utilized to see whether there is a significant correlation between the frequency of watching western movie and the listening skill. The obtained value is consulted with the value of r-table product moment correlation df = N

   Statistical hypothesis:

   Ha = Ro > r table

   H0 = Ro < r table

   Criteria of hypothesis:

   a. Ha is accepted if Ro ≥ r table or it can be said that there is a correlation between the frequency of watching western movie and the listening skill at MAN 3 Kediri.

   b. H0 is accepted if Ro < r table or there is no correlation between the frequency of watching western movie and the listening skill at MAN 3 Kediri

2. To compare sig (2-tailed) or probability score with 0.05 as follow:

   a. Probability score > 0.05, it means that H0 is accepted.

   b. Probability score < 0.05, it means that Ha is accepted.

3. Use the explanation of sign (**/*) under table, if there is the sign means that there is a significant correlation.

The step above should be done by the researcher. The research technique comprised of research design, research population and sample, research instrument, Instrument try out, instrument validity and reliability, data collection, and the last data analysis.