

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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## CHAPTER III

### THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive research design. Descriptive research is a survey research by Gay (2000). This research are involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions about the opinion of people about some topic or issue. In this research, there is one variable refers to students' interest in listening English songs.

#### B. The Location and Time of the Research

This research was conducted toward The Eleventh Grade students at State senior high school 1 Sentajo Raya, Kuansing. This research was conducted on May- June 2018.

#### C. The Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was The Eleventh Grade students at Senior High School 1 Sentajo Raya in 2017/2018 academic year; meanwhile the object of this research was the study on the students' interest in listening English at The Eleventh Grade students of State senior high school 1 Sentajo Raya.

#### D. Population and Sample of the Research

##### 1. Population of the Research

The population of this research was the eleventh grade students of state senior high school 1 Sentajo Raya. There were four classes of the

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eleventh grade. Every class consists of 27-30 students. So, the total the number of the students was 115 students.

**Table III. 1**  
**The Population of the research**

No	Classes	Students
1	XI Science 1	30
2	XI Science 2	28
3	XI Social 1	27
4	XI Social 2	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>

## 2. Sample of the Research

According to Arikunto (2006, p. 143), sample is representation of population being researched. Considering the number of population, the researcher took 30 students as the sample in this research. It is relevant to Arikunto's opinion (2006, p. 112) he says that if the population is more than 100 persons. The sample should be taken in 10%- 15 % or 20% - 25%. In this research, the researcher considered that population is big because the population is more than 100 persons. Therefore, to determine the sample, the researcher used simple random sampling for this research. In simple random sampling, according to Creswell (2012, p. 143), "any individual has probability as to be participants". So in this research, the researcher took 25 % of the students in every class. Then, for every class, the researcher will take 7 until 8 students to become a sample. So the total sample that the researcher took was 30 students as the sample randomly. The researcher will use lottery as technique to take the sample. These steps are as follows:

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1. The researcher cut paper into 30 pieces and write number 1 to 7 to the 7 pieces of paper and other paper are blank.
2. The researcher rolled the paper and put them into a box.
3. The researcher shaken the box.
4. The researcher asked the students to choose a paper for each student.
5. The students who get the number as the sample of this research.

After the samples are collected, then the samples gather in one class to answer the instrument that is given by the researcher together.

**Table III. 2**  
**The Sample of the Research**

No	Class	Total of Students	Sample 25 %
1	XI Science 1	30	8
2	XI Science 2	28	7
3	XI Social 1	27	7
4	XI Social 2	30	8
		115	30

### E. The Technique of Collecting Data

In order to get some data in this research, the instrument that used are:

#### 1. Questionnaire

In order to get data, the researcher used a set of questionnaire as a technique of collecting the data. This technique used to find out how is the students' interest in listening English songs. According to Cohen et al (2007, p. 317), questionnaire is widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing structure, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the researcher , and

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often being comparatively straightforward to analyze. Though questionnaire, the collected data can be processed quickly.

In questionnaire, the researcher gave 30 items of the questionnaire for collecting the data of students' interest in listening English songs. The type of the questionnaire that the researcher used is Likert- type Scale. Likert scale is used to measure attitude, opinion, people's or groups' perception about social phenomenon. Creswell states that there are scoring data that the researcher assigns a numeric score (value) to each category for each questions on the instrument. In the instrument there were five options for each question that would be answered by the respondent, they were:

**Table III. 3**  
**Likert Scale Rating**

Option	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Uncertain	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

(Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007, p. 253)

Table III. 3 shows the example of questionnaire with (SA) mean strongly agree, (A) mean agree, (U) mean undecided, (DA) mean disagree, (SD) mean strongly disagree.

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**Table III. 4**  
**The Instrument of Variable**  
**Students' Interest in Listening English Songs**

No	Indicator of Interest in Listening to English Songs	Question Number	Total
1.	The students find satisfaction when listening to English songs (Pleasure)	5,7,8,16, 18,20,23	7
2.	The students have motivation in listening to English songs (Willingness)	2,3,9, 12, 17,21	6
3.	The students are aware that listening to English songs is learning activity (Consciousness)	4, 14, 15, 19,22,25	6
4.	The students have attention in listening to English songs (Attention)	1,6, 10, 11, 13,24	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>

Table III. 4, these are the questionnaire that used in the research.

There are 25 items, and these items based on indicators of students' interest in listening to English songs.

**Table III. 5**  
**Example of Items in Questionnaire**

No.	Questions	SA	A	U	DA	SD
1	I often listen to English to English songs					
2	I do anything while listening English songs					
3	I listen to English songs on mobile phone, radio, and television					
4	Listening English songs facilitates me to learn English easy.					

Table III. 5 show the example of the item in questionnaire that used in the research.

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## F. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

For the technique of data analysis, the researcher attempts as objective as possible to describe the data of students' interest in listening English songs. In order to get the description of the answer that given by students in questionnaire. Therefore, to analyze the data the following formula is used:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total Respondents

Riduwan (2014, p. 88) indicated the scale for classifying the gained score of the questionnaire as follows:

**Table III. 6**  
**The Classification of Interest Category**

No	Score	Category
1	81-100	Very High Level
2	61-80	High Level
3	41-60	Average Level
4	21-40	Low Level
5	0-20	Very Low Level

Based on the table III.6 above, it is the classification of students' interest in listening English songs score. It can be seen that the value 81- 100 the students' interest in listening English songs categorize into very high level. The value 61-80 students' interest in listening English songs categorize into high level. The value 41- 60 categorize into average level. The value 21-40 categorizes into low level, and the value 0-20 categorize into Very low level.

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To analyze the significant action in statistical analysis, the data used is interval data. In this research the data of students' interest in listening to English songs is an ordinal data. So the ordinal data should be changed became interval data. The formula used is as follows by Sugiyono (2012) :

$$\text{Means of interval} = \frac{\text{the total items in the questionnaire}}{\text{the total of the students' answer}} \times 100\% =$$

To transform the ordinal data become interval data, the researcher used *Microsoft Excel 2007*.

### G. Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

To obtain the data from the respondents, the researcher made try out the questionnaire to determine the validity and reliability of the instruments.

#### 1. Validity

##### a. Validity of Questionnaire

Validity is measurement to show that the questionnaire is valid to the research. An instrument is said to be valid if it is able to measure what should be measured. Creswell (2012, p. 159) states that validity is the individual's scores from an instrument make sense, meaningful, enable you, as the researcher, to draw good conclusions from the sample you are studying to the population. It means that validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment.

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To analyze the validity of the questionnaire, the researcher tried out 30 students. The researcher used SPSS 16.

$$\begin{aligned} Df &= N-2 \\ &= 30 - 2 = 28 \end{aligned}$$

So, the value of  $r_{table}$  is 0.361

There are two criteria to determine validity of items: if  $r_0 > r_{table}$  at the significance level of 5%, it means that the instrument is valid. If the  $r_0 < r_{table}$  at the significance level of 5%, it means that the instrument is not valid.

**Table III. 7**  
**An Analysis of Interest in**  
**Listening English songs Questionnaire Validity**

No.	$r_0$	$r_{table}$	Result	No.	$r_0$	$r_{table}$	Result
1	0.378	0.361	Valid	16	0.712	0.361	Valid
2	0.469	0.361	Valid	17	0.392	0.361	Valid
3	0.602	0.361	Valid	18	0.392	0.361	Valid
4	0.315	0.361	Invalid	19	0.700	0.361	Valid
5	0.708	0.361	Valid	20	0.374	0.361	Valid
6	0.309	0.361	Invalid	21	0.685	0.361	Valid
7	0.488	0.361	Valid	22	0.506	0.361	Valid
8	0.409	0.361	Valid	23	0.426	0.361	Valid
9	0.468	0.361	Valid	24	0.302	0.361	Invalid
10	0.755	0.361	Valid	25	0.648	0.361	Valid
11	0.662	0.361	Valid	26	0.488	0.361	Valid
12	0.498	0.361	Valid	27	0.757	0.361	Valid
13	0.519	0.361	Valid	28	0.228	0.361	Invalid
14	0.718	0.361	Valid	29	0.410	0.361	Valid
15	0.209	0.361	Invalid	30	0.467	0.361	Valid

Based on the table above, it shows that 25 items were valid and 5 items were invalid. It means that there are 25 items that can be used in this research.

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## 2. Reliability

### a. Reliability of the Questionnaire

Brown (2003, p. 20) says that reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. This kind of accuracy is reflected in obtaining the similar result when measurement is repeated on different occasion or with different instrument or by different person. Brown (2003, p. 20), to know the reliability of the questionnaire the researcher will use the following table in determining the level of reliability.

**Table III. 8**  
**The Level of Reliability**

No	Reliability	Level of Reliability
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 and Morrison (2007, p. 506)

To obtain the reliability of the questionnaire given, the researcher used SPSS 16.00 program to find out whether the questionnaire was reliable or not.

**Table III. 9**  
**Cronbach's Alpha Table Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.842	25

From the table above, it could be seen that the reliability analysis yielded a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.842. It means that the reliability of the questionnaire were very high reliable.