

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research used a descriptive research design. Creswell (2012) defined a descriptive research design as a design that involves administering a questionnaire to a small group of participants (referred to as the sample) in order to find patterns in the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or other characteristics of a large group of people (called the population). The descriptive was used to collect, analyze and report the data on students' perception on the use of English movies to improve their listening skills.

In this research, the data collection process used a mixed method approach. This study involved eighth-grade students who were studying at SMPN 16 Pontianak. The researcher distributed questionnaire to the students and conducted an interview. The data from the questionnaire provided an explanation to students' perception on the use of English movies in language learning. While the data from the interview provided an explanation to students' perception on the use of English movies to improve their listening skills especially. The whole procedure used in this research would be explained further below.

B. Population, Sample, and Sampling

The researcher chooses SMPN 16 Pontianak as a site for research which is located in Jl. Re. Martadinata No.43, Sungai JawiLuar, Kec. Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat 78244.

1. Population

Population is everything that use as an object of research. The population is not only a number of the object of research, but also includes the characteristics of the object to be observed. According to Creswell (2018) population is a group of individuals, objects, or items taken to measure the sample. The population in this research is Eight

Grade students of SMPN 16 Pontianak in the academic year of 2021/2022.

2. Sample

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In this research, the researcher only used one class as a sample. The samples are eight (B) class in the academic year of 2021/2022.

3. Sampling

In collecting this sample, the research will use a Non-Probability Sampling Technique, namely Purposive Sampling. According to (Sugiyono, 2017), purposive sampling is a technique with specific considerations. The reason the researcher uses this purposive sampling technique is because it is suitable to be used for qualitative research.

C. Technique and of Data Collection

To collect the data in this research, the researcher will use indirect communication and direct communication techniques.

1. Indirect Communication

Indirect Communication is known as Giving/using multiple questions to the study topic using questionnaires Creswell (2018). With this technique the researcher plans to use closed-ended questionnaire. The main data in this indirect communication perception on the use of English movies in their language learning. To obtain the data, the researcher plans to share the questionnaire by using a Google-form for the students.

2. Direct Communication

In this study, the researcher has collected the data on the students' perception on how the use of English movies helps them improve their listening skills. The technique that was used is direct communication. Creswell (2018) explains that direct communication is a method of data collection that involves interviewing a chosen sample of a

research population or requesting pertinent documents. The main data in this direct communication perception on the use of English movies to improve their listening skill. This technique was done by interviewing the students.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Data collection is the process of collecting and measuring information about targeted research variables in a particular system and then enabling people to answer relevant questions and evaluate the results. Cohen, (2017:357), states data collection instruments are tools that are selected and used by the researcher in collecting data so that these activities can be systematic and made easier by them. In this study, the researcher used a questionnaire and interview guide as a data collection tool.

1. Close-Ended Questionnaire

This questionnaire is specifically to collect data on students' perceptions of the use of English movies in learning English. In this questionnaire there are 4 indicators with 20 in total. These indicators would be measured by using Likert Scale. The following table shows the detail of the items along with indicators used in this section.

Table 3.1. Measuring Students Perception on English Movies

No	Indicator	Statements		5-point with degree of agreement	Total Item
		Positive	Negative		
1.	Paying attention of The media in learning English	1,2, 3, 4,7, 11, 14, 17,	15		9
2.	Understanding	5, 6, 12	-		3
3.	Remembering	19, 16	-		2
4.	Giving a Response	9, 10, 13, 20	8, 18		6
Total Items in the Section					20

1. Interview

The researcher used an interview to describe students' perception on how the use of English movies helps them improve their listening skills. This interview was carried out orally or face to face between the interviewer and the respondent. The aim of the interview activity is to gather information that the interviewer needs in order to learn enough about the topics being investigated (Ary et al., 2014). The following table shows the indicator of the questions used in the interview.

Table 3.2. Table of Specification of Interview

Indicator	Focus Question	No Item
Understanding on English Movies as Media	General Understanding Toward Watching English Movies	1
	Interest on English Movies	2
Students Critisms of English Movies	General Opinion Toward English Movies	3, 4, 5
Impact of English Movies Listening Skill	Positive Impact of English Movies	6,7
	Positive Impact of English Movies for	8, 9, 10
	Listening Skill	

E. Validity

In this study to test the validity of the data, the researcher used the test credibility. How to test the credibility of the data or trust in the data of qualitative research results, among others, is carried out by; extension of observation, increased persistence in research, triangulation, discussion with colleagues, analysis of negative cases, using reference materials and member checks (Cohen, 2017:357). As a data credibility test tool, the researcher used triangulation as a test tool. The triangulation used by the

researcher was data source triangulation. According to Ary et al., (2014) data source triangulation uses various data sources, such as documents, archives, interviews, observations, or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have a different point of view. Data sources used by the researcher were a questionnaire and an interview guide.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the data analysis technique will use the descriptive statistic and thematic analysis. In order to give relevant information, descriptive statistics involve techniques for gathering and presenting a set of data. Thematic analysis is one way to analyze data to identify patterns or find themes through data collected by researcher (Ary et al., 2014). In this research, data analysis is conduct after the data was successfully collected and organized properly. The researcher conducted a thematic analysis of the data obtained. Thematic analysis involves six stages: reading collected data, coding, searching for themes among codes, reviewing themes, analyzing themes, and summarizing findings (Cohen, 2017:357).

1. Analysis Procedure for Data from Closed-Ended Questionnaire

The researcher will use descriptive statistics analysis and the procedure of data analysis. The procedure of questionnaire analysis will consist as follow:

a. Score Determination

The researcher will score the responses of sample based on the gradation from positive to negative statements. In the quantitative analysis, the response can be scored from 5 to 1 (Ary, 2012). Thus, the researcher will score 5 for answering “strongly agree” and 1 for selecting “strongly disagree” option in each item of the questionnaire. The specific score of likert scale in this research are described below:

Table 3.3 Likert-Scale Rating

Option	Score for Positive Statement	Score for Negative Statement
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Undecided	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5

2. Analysis Procedure for Data from Interview

In this study, researcher used several steps to process data:

- a. The researcher collected interview data from Students’
- b. After collecting the data, the researcher performs a transcript of the interview by paying attention to the idea or information provided by the informant regarding the research topic.
- c. Transcripts of interview data are conducted by selecting the information provided following the theme of the interview.
- d. Once the transcript is complete, the researcher interprets the data using tables containing themes, transcripts, and encodings. In the table, the researcher enters the results of transcripts one by one according to the theme to be orderly, clear, and smooth data processing. Next, the researcher concluded the results of the transcript of the first interview data. After that, the researcher linked the transcripts of the data obtained with existing theories, and the code provided to facilitate the introduction of the theme.
- e. Once everything is complete, the thematic analysis results of the interview transcript are included in the appendix and presented in chapter.