

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Bambang Setiadi states that “research in foreign language teaching has a very important role to improve the outcome of the process of learning the language”.¹The research was conducted is quantitative research, the writer used the T-test, in the form of a quasi experimental research . Quantitative research is explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based on methods (in particular statistics)². It is a research which applying pre-test, treatment, and post test, the writer administered pre-test and post-test to both group. This is used to compare the result of pre-test and post-test. It means that the writer involved herself in the teaching in learning process. Finally, the result of the data collecting is classified and analyzed to know the influence of Using English video toward listening skill.

Based on the quation above, the writer will focus on the expression of the influence of using English video toward the listening skill. This research involves two variables, the independent variable is using English Video (X) and Dependent variable is the listening Skill (Y).

¹ Setiadi,Bambang, *Metode Penelitian Untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing*, Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta,2006. P.1

² Daniel Mujis, *Doing Quantitative Research in Education*, Sage Publication, London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi, 2004, p.1

B. The Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

1. Population.

Edi Kusnadi defines population or universe is the whole subjects which are complete and clear and will be the object in the research.³ Suharsimi Arikunto stated that population as the whole the subject which are complete and clear and will be the object in the research.⁴ The population of the research is the students of the tenth graders of MA Ma'arif 7 Uman Agung Central Lampung. The total of population in this research is 32 students. It will include preparation of instrument complication, getting the research letter, collecting the data, analyzing the data, and listening the research result.

2. Sample and Sampling Technique.

According to Edi Kusnadi explains that "Sample is "part of population that will be researched".⁵Based on the explanation above, the writer will take one class as the control class and experimental class.

This research will use the technique of simple purposive sampling. The writer chooses X B because this class based on data pre-survey got low score.

³ Kusnadi, Edi, *Metode Penelitian*, (Ramayana Pers & STAIN Metro), p. 79

⁴ Arikunto, suharsimi, prosedur penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek, PT Rineka Cipta, (Jakarta, 2006), p.130

⁵ Kusnadi, Edi, *Op.Cit*, p. 80

C. The Operational Definition of Variable.

Operational definition is the definition which based on characteristic of the things that will be defined, and it can be observed or measured.⁶ Meanwhile, variable can be defined as an attribute of a person or of an object which 'varies' from person to person or from object to object.⁷

1. Independent Variable

Independent variable is variable that cause, influence, or effect outcomes.

It also called treatment, manipulate, or predictor variables. Independent variable of this research is Using English Video.

Indicator variable X :

- a. The students can memorize the dialogue
- b. The students' can repeat and answer based on conversation in English video and on the topic that is in the English video.
- c. Describing any picture and activity that in the English video with short statement

2. Dependent Variable

Dependent variable is the variable that depends on the independent variable.

It is the result of the influence of the independent variable. Depent variable of this research is the listening skill.

⁶ Kusnadi, Edi, *Op.Cit.*, p. 75

⁷Hatch and Farhady, *Research Design and Statistic for Applied Linguistic*, (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publisher, 1982), p. 12-15

Indicator variable Y:

- a. Response to the question
- b. Describing any picture and activity that in the English video with short statement
- c. The students can answer the question about content of the conversation and can retele what the students to see and listen by them.
- d. Answer that question

The operational definition of variables as follows:

1. Listening is “to pay attention somebody/something that you can hear, to take notice of what somebody says to you so that you follow their advice or believe them.”⁸
2. Video is the technology to capture, record, process, transmit and rearranging the moving image.⁹

D. Data Collection Method

In collecting the data, the writer will use the following steps:

1. Test

Suharsimi Arikunto states that test is any series of questions or exercise or other means of measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities of aptitudes or an individual or group.¹⁰

⁸ Homby, A.S, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p.783

⁹ Qulman, <http://protalkcallminds.wordpress.com/Uncategorized> on(November 14, 2008) by ptk81

In this research the writer used an pre test and post test The writer use tests are pre –test and post- test as data collection method to measure of the students' Listening Skill. There were two topics were post test. To collect and measure the data of students' usually use test method.

a. Pre-test

This research uses the Pre-test in this first meeting in order to find out the previous students Listening Ability.

b. Pos – test

Post-test is used in the last program of this research after giving some treatment to experimental class in period of time; Post-test is conducted to know whether or not there is difference between the means of both experimental and control class.

2. Documentation

The writer used this kind of method in order to get the detail information of student using English video and Listening Skill that had been though by their teacher before. The instrument which will be used for documentation method is books, note, data from internet and other. The researcher uses the documentation method to get detail information about history of the school, the sum of the teacher, employers, students and organization structure of MA Ma'arif 7 Uman Agung. And the researcher

¹⁰ Arikunto Suharsimi, *Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara,2007),p.32

used the documentation method to get detail information about students' listening skill.

E. Research Instruments

Suharsimi Arikunto defines instrument as the tool of research which is used in each methods.¹¹ It means that instrument is a tool or facilities that are used by the writer collect the data completely and systematically. Furthermore, the research instrument involves:

1. Instrument Blueprint

Research instrument that will be used in this research are:

- a. The instrument which will be used for test the technique is the listening test.
- b. The instrument that have used for documentation method are books, note, data from internet, and still many others.
- c. The instruments that have used to test are papers that consist of multiple choices, the best response to the question and essay.

¹¹ Arikunto Suharsimi, *ibid*, p.26

Table 1
The Variable and the Indicator

No	Variable	Indicator	Item	Form of Test
1.	Variable X: Using English Video	a. The students can memorize the dialogue b. The students' can repeat and answer based on conversation in english video and on the topic that is in the english video. c. Describing any picture and activity that in the english video with short statement	10	Essay
2.	Variable Y: Listening Skill	a. Response to the question b. Describing any picture and activity that in the english video with short statement c. The students can answer the question about content of the conversation and can re-tell what the students to see and listen by them. d. Answer that question	10	Essay
	Total		20	

2. Instrument Calibration

Instrument calibration is the scale of measurement which will be used to decide the instrument standard which will be used. Furthermore, instrument calibration is screening or examination of items of instrument that made by the researcher¹² Therefore, it can be inferred that the instrument calibration is scale of measurement which will be used to

¹² Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah, (STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro, 2006), p.33

screening or examination of items instrument that made by the researcher. Suharsimi Arikunto defines instrument as “the tool of the research which is used in each method.”¹³

Therefore, the writer will use customary standard to decide scale of the instrument, such as test instrument. Furthermore, to get the research data that trusted; all the instruments must have high quality. Hence, it is able to measure what will be measured. In this research will use validity based on the content validity and construct validity. According to Edi Kusnadi, content validity test is conducted to know how far the instrument expresses the content that desired and in the research expected the instruments that made have deputized all the aspects considered to be concept framework aspect.⁷ Thus, the writer will use content validity based on the curriculum, syllabus and materials in the tenth graders of MA Ma’arif 7 Uman Agung.

Construct validity is a slightly more complex issue relating to the internal structure of an instrument and the concept it is measuring.⁸ It means that the logical validity is used for the instruments evaluation that shows the instrument condition which has fulfilled the valid requisite based on the logical result.

Besides that, to know the validity analysis, it will be done of measuring the instrument reliability. According to Edi Kusnadi, reliability is

¹³ *Ibid*, P.149

⁷ Edi Kusnadi, *Op.Cit*, p.123

⁸ Daniel Muijs p.68

the index which shows how far the instrument can be trusted or can be pledged.⁹

Based on the quotation above, it can be inferred that in this research the writer will use content validity and construct validity (logical validity). In other words, the instruments evaluation that shows the instrument condition which has fulfilled the valid requisite based on the logical result. Therefore, the reliability has shown that it is able to measure the instruments consistently and stable indication for the specified period of time.

Furthermore, to get the research data that trusted; all the instruments must have high quality.

1. Validity

Validity is that it is the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. According to Scarvia B. Anderson in Suharsimi Arikunto states that a test a valid if it measures what it purpose to measure.¹⁴

There are two types of validities testing:

a. External validity

External validiy is an instrument that the data collection conducts with variables information purpose. The researcher get data collection by pre test and post test.

b. Internal validity

⁹ Edi Kusnadi, *Op.Cit*, p.128

¹⁴ Arikunto Suharsimi, *ibid*, p.60

Internal validity is an instrument that the data collection relevant with part of instrument clearly, and it support the mission part of instrument clearly in the data collection of variables.

2. Reliability

According to Edi Kusnadi, reliability is the index which shows how far the instrument can be trusted or can be pledged.¹⁵

Reliability means depend performance or trustworthiness. The term means essential the same thing with respect to measurement. Basically reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measure.¹⁶ To find out the reliability, it will be accounted by the product moment formulation.

F. The Data Analysis Technique

In the analyzed data. The writer used simple statistical formula to comparing the result of the Pre-test and the Post-test. Analyzed the data will be analyzed by used T-test formula to know the significant and treatment effect the formula of T-test analysis, It mean that the writer consults to the advisor or lecturers about the item test that would be revise on advisor and lecturers suggestion. The formula of T-test analysis was used :

$$t = \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x^2 d}{N(N-1)}\right)}}$$

¹⁵ Edi Kusnadi, Op.Cit, p.128

¹⁶ Donald Ary, p. 135

Note :

Md : Avarage from the differences score of Pre-test and Post-test.

X^d : The deviation from each subject.

$\sum X^2d$: Total of quadrate deviation.

N : The subject of sample.¹⁷

¹⁷ Suhasimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pedekatan Praktek*, PT Rieneka Cipta, Jakarta, 2006, p.306-307

