

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design that produces the result in this research is a qualitative approach. Gerring (2017, p. 18) revealed that qualitative work is described using natural language, using fewer participles, and referring to cases selected opportunistically or purposefully. Qualitative work often focuses on a particular individual, context, and event, and uses an idiographic style of analysis.

In addition, to get a detailed explanation of students' listening habits, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative study. Lambert (2012, p. 255) defined that qualitative descriptive studies tend to use naturalistic inquiry, which explains the commitment to recognize and explore something in its natural state as long as it is still in the context of the research arena. The purpose of a qualitative descriptive research is to obtain a comprehensive summary, in the context of everyday life, focusing on events experienced by a particular individual or group. This approach is a very appropriate approach for researchers who want to know, identify, and also describe listening habits, who was involved, what was involved, and where it happened.

The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method because in this study the researcher presented a complete picture of students' listening habits to in learning English. Because students have many ways to improved their language skills. This research is descriptive qualitative because researches and also describes an event related to student habits.

### **B. Research Setting**

The researcher conducted this research at participant home. Because, the researcher want to know students' listening habits at their home. In addition, with the advancement of technology, as it is now, it will be easier for students to improve their language skills. Because of that, students have many ways for improve their listening skill.

To fulfill this research, the researcher interview three students in the third semester in the listening class at the English department, and students asked several questions about students' listening habits. Then, students asked some questions related to their challenges in implementing English listening habits.

### **C. Participants**

The participants in this research are three students with the highest listening scores III in the third-semester students in the English department. The researcher interviewed three students with the highest listening III scores in the third semester in the English department. After searching for information about

the participants to be studied, the researchers found that the students with the highest scores were 2 male and 1 female. In conclusion, three students with the highest listening III scores in the third-semester students of English Department in the *UIN* Antasari Banjarmasin will be participants in this research.

## **D. Data**

### **1. Data of the Research**

In this research, researchers need all data related to students' listening habits in learning English. In addition, researchers also need data related to the challenges students faced in implementing English listening habits. The researcher will use an interview and observation.

### **2. Source of the Data**

The source of data collection in this research are the students with the highest listening III scores in the English department at the *UIN* Antasari Banjarmasin campus. This campus is located at Ahmad Yani Street Km. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. In addition, the researcher also needs several journals and books related to students' habits to support this research.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

To obtain data in this research, the researcher used two instruments. Those instruments are interview and observation.

## 1. Observation

Creswell et al (2018, p. 262) stated that qualitative observation is when the researcher takes notes related to the behavior and activities on the participant in the research area. Observations are carried out by observing the conditions that occur in the field directly, without the involvement of researchers in these activities.

The researcher made five observation on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2023, 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023, 4 February 2023, 8 February 2023, and 17<sup>th</sup> February 2023. The researcher conducted this observation was in participants home. Observation made in the form of the researcher following and looked at the participant's listening habits activities. When conducting this observation the researcher followed the daily activities of the participants in carrying out the listening habits, without making a new touch in their activities.

The researcher made several observations and over a long period of time, to see whether or not there was any listening habit activities change in students. After making observations, there was no change in habit in students.

After found out and collected the data, the researcher analyzed the aspects of students' listening habit. After that, the researcher found various kinds of students' listening habits and how students implemented these habits

## 2. Interview

According to Creswell (2018, p. 263), Interviews include a few unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are intended to elicit views and opinions from participants. Interviews are one way of collecting data, where the researcher gave several questions to the participants, then the participants provided answers based on their points of view. The purpose of this interview is to obtain detailed information from participants.

After making observations, the researcher then conducted interviews with the three participants. The researcher made three offline interview on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2023, 17<sup>th</sup> February 2023, and 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2023 and two online interview used WhatsApp application on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2023, 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023.

The researchers conducted interviews to find out more about students' listening habit that they do besides what has been observed. So, by conducting this interview, it helps researchers answer the first question of this study. In addition, this interview was conducted to assist researchers to get the data to answer the first question but also, at the same time, answer the second question of this study regarding the challenges students face in implementing listening habit activities.

In addition, this interview also conducted to further clarify the answers given by students regarding the first research question. Because

with interviews, participants provided more detailed answers. When conducted interviews, the researcher used written text to record participant answers.

## **F. Data Analysis**

After collecting the data from participants used interviews, and observation, then the data was analyzed. The purpose of this data analysis is so that the data can be easy to understand where the data came from so that it becomes readable data. In analyzing the data, the researcher will use case study qualitative research. Lambert (2012, p. 256) defined that, data collection using a qualitative descriptive research approach leads to the discovery of the nature of the special events studied. A qualitative descriptive approach is the right choice if the researcher wants to provide a direct description of a desired phenomenon

In connection with descriptive qualitative study research, the researcher used explanations to display the data and not use numerals because this research is not a quantitative study. To display the data, the researcher will use three components, there are Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing and Verification. The three components of this analysis are in line with the theory of Miles & Huberman (1994).

## **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is a data-extracting activity carried out by the researcher. The purpose of extracting this data is so that the data obtained is the goal of the study. As explained by Whittemore and Knafl (2005, p. 550), in the process of reducing data related to sorting techniques and coding data obtained from primary sources, which are then simplified so that data is focused and processed into simpler forms that can be managed.

The first data extracted is the data obtained from the interview instrument. Because there a lot of data related to student listening habits, there is a lot of data obtained, therefore extracting is very necessary at this stage. In addition, extracting here is also so that the data obtained same as with the purpose of this research. The second data extracted is the data obtained from the observation instrument.

## **2. Data Display**

The next step that the researcher will do after reducing data is to display the data. According to Whittemore and Knafl (2005, p. 551), data display is related to converting data that has been obtained from individual sources, then changed to a simple display obtained from several main sources around certain variables or subgroups. In displaying data, can use the form of a matrix, graphics, or networks that adjust to the approach used in research and regulate stages for comparison in all main sources.

The researchers display data obtained from Interviews and observation. In displaying the data that is obtained from the interview and observation, the researcher used an explanation or written text to describe the results of the interview.

### **3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification**

Conclusion Drawing and Verification is the final stage in displaying data, which at this stage answered the first and second research questions. At this stage, it is also a stage in verifying data and giving a conclusion to the data that has been obtained. This is in accordance with Whittemore and Knafl (2005, p. 551), drawing and verifying conclusions are the final phase of data analysis, involving interpretive efforts from the description of patterns and relationships to a higher-level abstraction, inserting details into general. The data obtained when in the field may be different from the estimated researchers because the focus of this research uses a qualitative approach, the research plan is still temporary and develop when the research is conducted at the time of the research.

After displaying data, the next process that the researcher do is to conclude the data that has been analyzed. In the first step, the researcher concluded the data that has been obtained from the interview and observation, which answered the first and second research questions, but the results of this conclusion. After that, the researcher examined the



conclusions that have been produced before. Then, in the last step, the researcher made a final conclusion to answer the first and second research questions using a descriptive qualitative study method.

### **G. The Techniques of Data Validity**

In this study, researchers require the validity of the data to obtain precise and accurate data from research. In research this using qualitative approach, the results of the data found declared valid if no differences are found between the results of the data presented by the researcher and the actual data that occurs in the field.

Therefore, the researcher decided to use one of several validity techniques. The researcher use the degree of trust or credibility as a data validity technique used in this study. The credibility technique is a concept that basically substitutes the concept of validity in non-qualitative research, which is a technique used to ensure that research data are not lost or doubted as a result of research (Sugiyono, 2016, p.267). Researchers use the following techniques to check the validity of the data:

#### **1. Observation Persistence**

In this study, researchers applied a way in credibility technique, namely the persistence of observation. The researcher believes that if researchers increase persistence in observations, then this is one way to check data and efforts to equate the data presented according to the

conditions that occur. The researchers used methods such as reading books, reading various related references such as journals from previous research results, and other related documents to be used as references and to compare the research data that has been obtained.

## **2. Triangulation**

Triangulation is also a part of the credibility technique that researchers applied by checking data from various sources on a regular basis. In this technique, the triangulation used by researchers is triangulation with sources. The researchers check the validity of the data by examining the findings using several sources, so that the data obtained is then analyzed by comparing it with various existing sources, whether in the form of documents or certain activities. Thus, researchers generate further conclusions for presented in the findings and discussion chapter.