CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the technique used by researcher by adopting a systematic way to get a the data and to analyze them in order to answer the research questions. This chapter consists of five segments: research design, location of research, subjects of the research, variables, instruments, data and data source, Method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Each segment will be explained more below.

3.1 Research Design

This research is an experimental research. To answer research questions, the researcher will use experimental research design with one group only using pre and post-test design. The symbolic representation of this design is (Campbell & Stanley, 1963: 99):

	Post-Test	Treatment	Post test
R	O_1	X	O_2

Those research will be done in English Education Department of Universitas Muria Kudus.

3.2 Subject

The population of this research is the first semester students of English Education Department in Universitas Muria Kudus. The total class of the first semester student of academic year 2020/2021 is four classes with the total students 90 students. By using random sampling, the researcher used class C as the experimental class. The subjects of the research are students in class C with the total number of students 25. During the treatment, the number of students who joint the pre-test is 25, but only 22 students join the post-test. Therefore the data calculate in this research are 22.

3.3 Variables of the Research

There are two variables in this research. They are dependent variable and independent variable. They are defined as follows:

a. Independent variable

The independent variable in this research is the use of News Item Listening Module

b. Dependent variable.

The dependent variables in this research are students' listening achievement.

3.4 Instrument of the Research

The instrument that will be used in this research is a listening test. The tests that will be administered in this research will be design based on the listening material. Reliability refers to a consistency of instruments if the instruments are administered on different occasions. According to Brown (2004), a reliable instrument will yield similar results if it is given to the same students or matched students on two different occasions. The analysis of reliability was conducted using SPSS after the try out was done.

3.5 Data Gathering

To gain the data the researchers did theses following steps:

1. Pre-test

    In pre-test session, students did 25 items of questions with news as the listening resources. There are three section, the first section is filling the missing words, the second session is deciding the true and false statement, and the last pert is multiple choice questions.

2. Treatment

    a. Meeting 1

    The students were listening news item with the topic about healthy life. The aim listening activity of comprehending news item is to comprehend the specific information and understanding event. In this section students are challeged to understand specific information about healthy life.

    b. Meeting 2

    The students were listening news item with the topic about natural disaster. The aim listening activity of comprehending news item is to comprehend the specific information and understanding event. In this section students are challeged to understand specific information about disasters.

    c. Meeting 3

    The students were listening news item with the topic about national disaster. The aim listening activity of comprehending news item is

to comprehend the specific information and understanding event. In this section students are challeged to understand specific information about national disasters.

d. Meeting 4

The students were listening news item with the topic about country life style. The aim listening activity of comprehending news item is to comprehend the specific information and understanding event. In this section students are challeged to understand specific information about a country life.

e. Meeting 5

The students were listening news item with the topic about education. The aim listening activity of comprehending news item is to comprehend the specific information and understanding event. In this section students are challeged to understand specific information about reading habit.

3. Post-test

In pre-test session, students did 25 items of questions with news as the listening resources. There are three section, the first section is filling the missing words, the second session is deciding the true and false statement, and the last pert is multiple choice questions.

3.6   Type of Data

In experimental research the data are quantitative data. The data in this research are students listening proficiency which was measured by doing the pre-test and post-test. In the pre-test session the number of the data gathered were 25, but at the post-test session the researchers only found 22. Therefore to adjust the findings, the data that analyzed were only 22, focus on the same students who took pre-test and post-test as the data sources.

3.7   Hypothesis

This research was conducted to test the research hypothesis. Based on the research questions, this research is intended find out whether there is a significant difference between the students' listening proficiency before and after being thought using top-down and bottom-up listening strategies in understanding news items. The hypothesis of this research is:

H_o : there is no significant difference between the students' listening proficiency before and after being thought using top-down and bottom-up listening strategies in understanding news items.

H_a : there is a significant difference between the students' listening proficiency before and after being thought using top-down and bottom-up listening strategies in understanding news items.

3.8   Analysis

The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The steps of analyzing data are described as follow: The criterion which was used to determine the result of statistical analysis for these statements of the problem is that if the significance value (p value) is higher than α (level of significance) = 0.05, Ho is accepted. One the other hand, if the significance value (p value) is lower than α (level of significance) = 0.05, Ho is rejected. Paired Sample T-test was used to answer research question number 3 (one). Those questions required the researcher to do comparison analysis between pre-test and post-test score of the same groups.