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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study used a quantitative method. According to Sugiyono (2013: 8), quantitative research method is based on positivism philosophy, which is used to examine a specific population or sample through data collection using research instruments and statistical analysis to test predetermined hypotheses. In line with this opinion, Kittur (2023: 101) states that quantitative research is a systematic method of examining a topic through the collection of numerical data, which is then analyzed using mathematical and statistical procedures to produce findings that can enrich the existing literature. Therefore, the quantitative method was considered appropriate for use in this study because it allowed data analysis to be carried out objectively, measurably, and in accordance with the research objectives.

The research design used in this study was survey research. According to Maidina (2021: 21), survey research in the field of education is used to collect data on students, such as attitudes, interests, habits, aspirations, and various other characteristics relevant to the research objectives. Furthermore, Rahantan et al. (2025: 756) explains that a survey is a type of research that uses questionnaires as the main instrument in data collection, both in large and small populations. On the other hand, Muchlis (2023: 157) states that survey research aims to obtain facts about phenomena occurring in the research object through the collection of information carried out systematically and in accordance with



actual conditions. Therefore, the survey research design was considered appropriate for use in this study because it allowed researchers to describe clearly and accurately the attitudes of students towards the use of English songs in English language learning.

B. Location and Time

This research was conducted at SMAN 1 Tembilahan, located on Keritang Street Tembilahan. This school was chosen as the research location because the English teachers there had implemented the use of English songs as a learning medium in the classroom, which is relevant to the research focus on students' attitudes towards the use of this medium. Furthermore, this research was conducted from 20 April 2026 until 15 June 2026.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Sugiyono (2013: 80), a population is a generalization area that includes objects or subjects with certain characteristics and qualities, which are determined by researcher to be studied and subsequently are used as a basis for drawing conclusions. The population in this research consisted of four 11th grade classes, namely XI.1, XI.2, XI.3, and XI.4, with a total of 130 students. All of these classes were taught by the same teacher, who applied the use of English songs English learning process.

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**Table III. 1 Population of the Research**

No	Class	Population
1.	XI.1	32
2.	XI.2	31
3.	XI.3	33
4.	XI.4	34
Total		130

2. Sample

A sample is a part of a population that is used as the subject of research. According to Sugiyono (2013: 81), a sample is a part of a population that is selected based on a certain number and characteristics to represent the population in a study. The sampling technique used in this study was probability sampling with the simple random sampling method. Sugiyono (2013: 82) states that probability sampling is a technique that gives every member of the population an equal chance of being selected as a sample. Simple random sampling is a sampling technique that is carried out randomly without considering differences in strata within the population. This technique was chosen based on the consideration that the research population was relatively homogeneous, so that each member of the population has characteristics that were not significantly different. Thus, this technique was considered capable of producing a representative sample and minimizing potential bias in the sampling process. The number of samples taken in this study was 95 students from four classes, namely 26 students from XI.1, 21

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students from XI.2, 26 students from XI.3, and 22 students from XI.4. The sample size was determined based on Sugiyono's sample size table, which indicates that a population of 130 students requires 95 samples at a 5% error level. The 5% error level was chosen because it provides a reasonable balance between sample representativeness and the feasibility of data collection. A 1% error level would require 109 students, which is almost the entire population, while a 10% error level would require only 88 students and allow a higher sampling error. Therefore, 95 students were selected as the sample to adequately represent the population while maintaining a manageable sample size. The distribution of the sample across the four classes is presented in Table III.2.

Table III. 2 Sample of the Research

No	Class	Sample
1.	XI.1	26
2.	XI.2	21
3.	XI.3	26
4.	XI.4	22
Total		95

D. Research Procedure

In conducting this research, the researcher applied the following procedures:



1. The researcher developed a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire based on indicators of student attitudes (cognitive, affective, and conative) towards the use of English songs in English language learning.
2. The questionnaire was developed and administered to the respondents through Google Form or in paper-based form.
3. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to students who were selected as the research sample.
4. The data obtained were collected and analyzed descriptively to provide an overview of students' attitudes.
5. The researcher compiled and presented the research findings in the form of a research report.

E. Research Instrument

Researcher used a questionnaire as research instruments to determine students' attitudes toward the use of English songs in English language learning. According to Sarah and Rohmad (2021: 16), questionnaires are a data collection technique that is carried out indirectly, where researchers do not conduct direct interviews with respondents. This instrument was chosen because it was considered the most suitable for quantitative research and was practical and efficient in its use. In this research, the questionnaire was designed using a Likert scale. According to Sudaryono, Margono, and Rahayu (2013) in Rohmad and Sarah (2021: 23), "The Likert scale is used to measure

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the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people towards an event or social phenomenon.”

Table III. 3 Indicator of the Questionnaire

Indicators	Sub-indicators	Total Item	Item Number
Cognitive	Perceived Usefulness	3	1, 2, 3
	Understanding	3	4, 5, 6
Affective	Self-confidence	2	7, 8
	Anxiety	2	9, 10
	Enjoyment	2	11, 12
Conative	Intrinsic Motivation	3	13, 14, 15
	Willingness	3	16, 17, 18
Total Item		18	1-18

F. Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this research was a questionnaire consisting of 18 statements representing indicators of students' attitudes toward the use of English songs in English language learning, arranged on a Likert scale. The questionnaires were distributed to students who were selected as the research sample. To facilitate respondents' understanding, the questionnaire was translated into Indonesian. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively to describe students' attitudes towards the use of English songs in English language learning.

G. Data Analysis Technique

1. Instrument Test

a. Validity Test





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In this study, data were collected through the distribution of questionnaires containing a series of structured statements that respondents were required to answer. Therefore, validity testing was conducted to ensure the suitability and accuracy of the instruments used. Rohmad and Sarah (2021: 76) state that validity is a quality standard for an instrument in measuring the construct that should be measured accurately. The type of validity used in this study was construct validity. Construct validity is a validity test conducted by assessing the suitability of the instrument items with the constructs or indicators that have been specified in the grid (Purwanto, 2010 in Rohmad and Sarah, 2021: 89). The validity testing of the instrument in this study was conducted using the Product Moment (Pearson) correlation technique, which correlated the score of each statement item with the total score using the IBM SPSS 26 Statistics program. The validity of the instrument was measured by comparing the calculated r -value with the r -table value at a significance level of 0.05.

b. Reliability Test

Reliability testing is conducted to determine the extent to which the questionnaire produces consistent and dependable results when administered repeatedly. In this study, reliability is measured using the Cronbach's Alpha method. According to Taherdoost (2018) in (Angraini et al., 2022: 6493), a variable is considered reliable if the



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Cronbach's Alpha value exceeds 0.60, indicating that the instrument demonstrates an adequate level of internal consistency in measurement.

c. Quantitative Analysis

This research used a quantitative method with a descriptive design to analyze the data. Data were collected through the distribution of questionnaires consisting of 18 statements. The instrument used was a Likert scale, which has been widely used and proven effective in producing reliable and quality data. The Likert scale in this study consisted of five response categories, namely: 1) Strongly Agree, 2) Agree, 3) Neutral, 4) Disagree, and 5) Strongly Disagree.

Table III. 4 Likert-Scale Interpretation Table

Scale	Interpretation
5	Strongly Agree
4	Agree
3	Neutral
2	Disagree
1	Strongly Disagree

Rohmad and Sarah (2021: 24)

The formula below was used to analyze the data:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total score}}{\text{Ideal score (highest)}} \times 100\%$$

The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively to describe students' attitudes towards the use of English songs in English language learning.

Table III. 5 Classification of Students' Attitude towards the Use of English Song in Learning English

Interval Score	Category
81-100%	Strongly Positive Attitude
61-80%	Positive Attitude
41-60%	Neutral Attitude
21-40%	Negative Attitude
0-20%	Strongly Negative Attitude

Rosnawati (2021: 36)



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