

3.2 Place of the Research

Researcher took place in the English language education study program at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University (UMKO) North Lampung. Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University located at Jalan Hasan Kepala Ratu number 1052 Sindang Sari, Kotabumi, North Lampung. There are several reasons the researcher chose UMKO as the place of the research: 1) Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University is the only one University in North Lampung, 2) Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University is the only one University in North Lampung that has English Education Study Program and there is Listening course. The researcher conducted this research in listening class, especially in Intermediate Listening subject.

3.3 Data Resource

Source of the data in research is the subject from the data can be obtained. In this research, the data source was obtained from the students in Intermediate Listening class. The participants are the second semester students of the English Education Study Program who took Intermediate Listening class at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University academic year 2022/2023. The researcher chose high ability students to be analyzed. The researcher determined high ability students are students with score ranging from 85.00 to 100.00. The researcher chose them as the participants to analysis about their strategies in Intermediate Listening.

There are one class in the second semester with the total numbers of students in this class are 26 students; 21 females and 5 males.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool used by the researcher to measure the research variable. According to Arikunto (2010:203) research instrument is a tool to collect data in order to make the work easier and get a good result. Sugiyono (2011:102) stated that research instrument is a tool used to measure the observed the natural and social phenomena. Research instrument is essentially used to get information or data about the object taken from subject of the research. Many kinds of instrument which can be used in a research, such as test, questionnaire, interview guideline, checklist, and document. However, in this research to know students' strategies in Intermediate Listening, the instrument which used are researcher itself, lecturer's document on students' Basic Listening, interview guideline, and questionnaire.

a. Interview Guideline

The researcher used interview guideline as the instrument to conduct the data in this research. The use of this instrument to give additional information in order the researcher could synchronize the data from interview with other instruments. The researcher did the interview to students in order to get the data about students' strategies in Intermediate Listening class at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University.

**TABLE 3.1: SPECIFICATION OF LISTENING STRATEGIES
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

Informant	Variable	Aspect	Indicator	Item
Students	Perception toward learning listening (opening)	Frequently in learning listening		1
	Listening Comprehension Strategies	Cognitive	write notes, focus to the main idea or details idea, translate	2
		Metacognitive	make planning and evaluating	3
		Socio-Affective	keep calm, ask lecturer or exchange with friends	4
	Closing	Suggestion about the strategies in listening		5

c. Questionnaire

The researcher used open-ended questionnaire as the instrument to conduct the data in this research. Sugiyono (2011:142) stated that questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. The researcher has given the questionnaires to students who have high ability in order to get the data about students' strategies in Intermediate Listening class at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University.

TABLE 3.2: SPECIFICATION OF LISTENING STRATEGIES QUESTIONNAIRE QUESTIONS

Variable	Strategies	Indicator	Question Number
Listening Comprehension Strategies	Cognitive	Write a notes	1,2,3
		Repeats the words	
		Translate some words	
	Metacognitive	Making a planning before listening	4,5
		Making evaluating after listening	
	Socio-Affective	Discussion with friends or asking the lecturer	6,7
Keep calm and encourage themselves			

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

There are some ways that can be used by researcher to collect the data in qualitative research. According to Marihot & Sari (2022:121) in general there are four kinds of data collection techniques, such as observation, interview, documentation, and combination or triangulation. The data collecting technique that applied in this research are documentation, interview, and questionnaire.

1. Documentation

Documentation is one of the ways in collecting the data. Abdussamad (2021:147) stated that documentation is a record of past events that can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of a person. To do interviews the researcher also used lecturer's

documents on students' Basic Listening as evidence to strengthen the 27 results of interview and observation. From the lecturer's document, the researcher chose high ability students to be analyzed. The researcher determined high ability students are students with score ranging from 85.00 to 100.00. The lecturer's document on students' Basic Listening is used by researcher for the triangulation.

2. Interview

Interview is one of the common ways used to collect the data in qualitative research. Sugiyono (2011:232) stated that interview provide the researcher a mean to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interpret a phenomenon or situation that cannot be gained through observation only. Through interview researcher can obtain data in depth and naturally.

The type of interview used by the researcher is an open-ended interview where the researcher asks several questions to students who have high ability in Basic Listening subject that have been provided before. The purpose of this interview is to find out the strategies in more open way, where respondents are asked about their opinions and ideas. Researcher use open-ended questions. This provides more opportunities to dig deeper into the information from respondents.

To support the interview data, the researcher used audio recorder. Recorder is one of audiovisual instrument in qualitative research. According to Creswell (2012:224) audiovisual material is image or

sounds that help researcher to understand the phenomena under the research. The researcher used audio recorder to help analyzes interview data into interview script. The researcher recorded audio video by using smartphone model iPhone XR, iPhone version 15.6.1 with the capacity Random Access Memory (RAM) 3 GB and total internal memory 256 GB then the interview's answer been written in the blank paper.

3. Questionnaire

The questionnaire that used in this research is open ended questionnaire. The questionnaire of analyzing the students strategies in listening comprehension, there are three kinds categories of listening comprehension strategies, which are cognitive, metacognitive, and socio-affective strategy.

3.6 Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability of the Data

Plan of testing validity and reliability of the data is important to validate the result of the research in any type of research for influencing the findings and the analysis. If the data are not valid, so the analysis is not reliable. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to validation the data.

According to Sugiyono (2011:273) triangulation is qualitative cross validation that assesses the sufficient data based on the multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. The function of this method is to enrich the data collected and to help the researcher in making conclusion to be more accurate. However, the research will use triangulation of technique. Marihot &

Sari (2022:157) stated that through triangulation can build on the strengths of each type of data collection while minimizing the weakness in any single approach. In this research, the researcher used two methods which are lecturer's documents and interview the subject of the research.

3.7 Data Analysis

Sugiyono (2011:244) stated that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that can be collected to increase the understanding and to enable present that have been discovered to others. This research uses the qualitative data. Miles et al., (2014:12-13) stated that the qualitative data consist of three concurrent flows of the activity as follows.

1. *Condensation*, in condensation the researcher who has collected data from previous data which is data collection techniques, the researcher begins to focus on the research topic that is the strategies used by high ability students in listening comprehension at the second semester, then after that researcher simplifies the data that has been obtained. Those who have been selected through selection from lecturer documents then researcher focused on research topic and simplify from more important data, namely the strategies used by high ability students in listening comprehension in the second semester of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University.

2. *Display*, in this display stage, the researcher's file will display the data from each strategy used by high ability students which has been discussed in the previous chapter.
3. *Drawing and Verifying Conclusions*, after the data collected is selected, it is then focused on the research topic, namely the strategies used by high ability students in listening comprehension at the second semester, after that the data is simplified which one is more important showing the strategies used by high ability students in listening comprehension at the second semester of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University. After going through several data analysis processes, the researcher concluded the research results from the verification produced at the triangulation validation stage by comparing the two data. It will be skipped comparing interview and questionnaire data.