CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Research

English is a global language used by most countries worldwide as the primary language. In addition, English is one of the essential international languages to be mastered or studied. Smith said, "One language shows you one corridor of life; two languages show you the way to all corridors." Smith's statement means that when people have a language other than our mother tongue, we are likely to have a great opportunity. These opportunities can be in the form of relationships and other things. Although English is a foreign language in Indonesia, it occupies an important position in people's daily lives. It can be proven in the world of education in Indonesia. English is one of the subjects taught to students from elementary to college.

Knowing English is very important and considering English as a foreign language, it can start by mastering skills in English. Even in communicating, people must understand the four skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Listening and reading are receptive skills because people do not need to produce language. Both of these skills make a person able to accept and understand language. These skills are called passive skills. While speaking and writing are not receptive, they are productive language skills because people produce language. These skills are called active skills. Listening is a language skill to direct attention and receive information. Speaking skills are needed to express

ideas that exist in us and can be digested directly by the data recipient. Reading is a skill in understanding and can also help us develop all parts of language, such as vocabulary, spelling, wording or sentence structure, and writing. Then, writing is an activity to document information and put it in written form. These four abilities are related to each other in a language or communication that is always needed.

Listening is an intellectual and emotional process. With the listening approach, people collect and integrate the input, physical, emotional, and intelligent, from others and try to capture the message and its meaning. Aminah (2018) states that listening is not just receiving a stimulus through the sense of hearing. According to Novianty (2021), listening is a way of accurately capturing information and knowing the message in the communication process. People often think that listening is effortless, but some things make you unable to listen effectively. Generally, several things become a problem in listening. First, it is easy to get distracted by various factors, such as paying more attention to the cellphone than the person talking. The second is talking too much. The third is too emotional when listening. Fourth is an unsupportive environment like noise which is a real distraction that can make it hard for you to attend. The last one is not paying attention when listening to other people. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that listening is an activity carried out in a deliberate or planned form intending to obtain information from what has been heard.

At the beginning of life, humans learn to listen, speak, read and write. Listening as one of the language activities is an essential skill in communication activities. Indrajaya et al (2015) state that communication is crucial to building

good relationships. Communication is also growing; it is known as old and new media. Media communication using new media in the form of the internet and social media has begun to shift the position of the old media in delivering information. In teaching listening, there are many media that can be used namely Audio-Tapes, Radio, Video and Podcasts. Podcasts are the most frequently used media for listening activities.

A podcast is an audio or video material that available on the internet that can be automatically transferred to a computer or media portable player for both free and subscription. Podcasts are audio recordings of discussions that cover a specific topic, such as business or travel, that can be listened to. According to Philips (2017)) in Laila Podcast is any digital audio file created and uploaded on an online platform for sharing with others. Therefore, Podcast refers more to the distribution of audio files in digital format, the file can be accessed directly via desktop and mobile. Besides that, podcasts are also one of the effective and efficient listening learning media.

Perception is a response to something that is seen or heard, or it can also be meaningful as a process of observing an object using the five senses. According to Jayanti (2019), perception is one of the important psychological aspects of humans in response to the presence of various aspects and symptoms around it. According to Mappiare, in his book entitled *Buku Konseling dan Terapi*, stated that perception is a thing that refers to a single awareness that arises from the sensing process when a stimulus appears. According to Saragih et al (2021:364),

an activity based on one's beliefs and views is called an attitude, which is an attitude related to one's mental state and point of view on a subject.

Listening learning method using English Podcast audiois quite effective in listening skills. Laila (2020:8) said that this Podcast is called effective because Podcasts can be used as a variety of learning and learning media, the playback device is simple and easy to find and can be listened to anywhere. Researcher have experience using Podcast and interested in using Podcast. It is because the Podcast provide material in a relaxed style. On the other hand, based on the results of the preliminary research conducted by the research, fourth semester students at Nommensen HKBP University majoring English Department, some students say using Podcast is a great way in listening skills, as well as being useful and interesting. Podcast can be used and accessed anywhere and can be enjoyed at will. In addition, when listening to podcasts, we only focus on listening without the need to watch the video, so we will focus more on listening. When students feel this is something good, it will be called positive perception. While some students said using English Podcast audiowas not a good thing, it was useless and uninteresting. Some students experience online problems when accessing Podcasts, there are even some students who are more interested in listening while watching videos at the same time because it can reduce their boredom while listening than just listening to the monotony of English Podcast audio . Students also thought that it would be more interesting to hear information if they saw directly who was speaking.When students feel this is not so good, it will be called negative perception. Furthermore, there are previous researcher was conducted by

Rahmatia (2018)   who discussed about using Podcast in Listening with the title "Students Perception Towards the Use of Podcast in Listening Class." The finding shows that: (1) students enjoy using podcasts in listening classes, because podcasts are easy to use. Students agree that podcasts can help them learn to listen and they have willingness to use podcasts as an alternative way to learn to listen, and podcasts too motivates them because it engages their interests. Podcast content and clear original pronunciation that comes from podcasts can have their skills especially listening and speaking skills. In addition, most students also agree that podcasts are easy to use get it because there are many podcasting sites available on the internet. (2) There is a view that students encounter in using podcasts is that the duration of the podcast is too long to they. Because of this, students may feel bored and lose focus while listening podcasts.

Perception is also influenced by several factors. These factors, according to Robins in Hartono (2015), are factors from personal characteristics or perceivers, situational factors, and factors in targets. As Qiong (2017) mentioned perception is a process experienced to achieve awareness or understanding of sensory information.The difference in students' perception, especially for 4th-semester students of the English Department, Nommensen HKBP University Medan, is an exciting thing to be observed in this case. Each student certainly has a different perception of the same object caused of diverse backgrounds. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine differences in perception among students and also wants to know what factors influence these perceptions. This research is necessary as a teacher needs to understand and know students' responses to the media used

by the teacher is listening. Based on the statement above, the researcher intends and is interested in conducting research entitled " Students' Perception of Using English Podcast audio in Listening Skill at 4th Semester in Majoring English Education at Nommensen HKBP University."

1.2. The Problems of the Research

Based on the background above, the researcher identified the problem of this research is formulated as follow :

1. What is the perception of English Department students of using English Podcast audio in listening skill at the 4th semester in majoring English Education at Nommensen HKBP University?

2. What factors influence the perception of listening ability using English Podcast audio in listening skill at the 4th semester in majoring English Education at Nommensen HKBP University?

1.3. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the background and the problem above, the objective of this research:

1. To find out the perception of English Department students of using English Podcast audio in listening skill at the 4th semester in majoring English Education at Nommensen HKBP University.

2. To find out the factors that influence perception in listening ability by using English Podcast audio at the 4th semester in majoring English Education at Nommensen HKBP University.

1.4. The Scope of the Research

In this research, the researcher aims to explore the perceptions of English Department students using English Podcast audio in listening skills. Specifically, the researcher will examine the perceptions of 4th-semester students of the English Department at Nommensen HKBP University academic year 2021/2022 by using English Podcast audio in listening skills. To find out students' perception, the researcher used theory of Irwanto in Hadi (2018), said that there are two types of Perception namely positive and negative perception. This research also aims to explore the factors that influence the perception of English Department students using English Podcast audio in terms of listening skills. To find out the factors that influence the perception, the researcher used theory of Robins in Hartono (2015), said that some of the main factors that influence the formation of a person's social perception.

1.5. The Significances of the Research

This research is expected to provide contribution and benefit for many parties. These contributions include the following:

1. Theoretically, this research is related and useful for:

   a. A new perception of English Department students using English Podcast audio in listening skills.

b. New perception in knowing English Podcast audio and broadening listening skills.

2. Practically, the result of this study are expected to be useful for:

   a. The lectures and the impact of this research are expected to provide information about the perception of English Department students of using English Podcast audio in listening skills. The lectures can also use other media related to listening skills.

   b. The students, the result of this research, are expected to motivate in listening skills by using English Podcast audio. The student who has a bad perception of the use of English Podcast audio hopes this research will provide a good or new perception of the use of English Podcast audio in listening skills.

   c. The further researcher, results of this research are expected to be a good reference for further research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Listening

2.1.1. Definition of Listening

Listening is one of the things that people often do in everyday life. Listening is the attitude of paying attention and listening to people who are explaining something. Usually, people listen to songs, audio, and videos and find something that people can attend from these sources. Listening is one of the skills that must be learned from the four skills learned in English. Listening is an activity carried out in learning English. Listening also means paying close attention to what other people say. To get inspiration, humans often face several problems in their lives. Even listening activities can solve these problems and get inspiration from what has been heard. According to Cameron in Puspita (2016), listening is a deceptive use of language, and the goal is to understand speech, and its focus is on meaning rather than language. Slamet in Loren (2017) said that listening is a process that includes listening activities, identifying, interpreting language sounds, and then assessing the interpretation meaning and responding to messages implied in language tools. This means it must be able to solve the essence of what people hear therefore listening is an active skill.

In this era, people need entertainment. Entertainment can be obtained from various activities, one of which is listening. People can get this by listening to radio, television, movies, and others to get entertainment. Therefore, listening activity is not an easy job and requires good practice. The more you practice listening, the better you understand a conversation with another person. Baty in Indrajaya (2015) says, "Most managers work daily to listen and speak to supervisors, employees, customers, and business associations. This show when people have heard well, there will be no doubt that people will get errors when conveying information. According to Rost in Rara (2018), listening helps us understand the world and is necessary to create successful communication.

Based on the opinion of these experts, it can be concluded that listening is an activity of listening to something from a source. Then after the listening activity, it can be conclusions in our own words about the source or things people get from that source. In concluding the results of listening, it must also make a creative conclusion that makes it easier for people to understand what people get when people listen to the source.

2.1.2. Purpose of Listening

Listening is done to obtain information, capture content or messages, and understand communication. There are eight purposes that the researcher uses to listen. According to Hijriyah (2016:4-5), the purpose of listening are follows:

1. To learn is to gain knowledge from the speaker's utterance.
2. To enjoy the beauty of the audial, namely listening with an emphasis on enjoying something from material that is spoken or heard or performed.

3. To evaluate, that is listening with the intention is to be able to judge what is being heard.

4. To appreciate the reading material. A person listens to, enjoys, and appreciates anything wanted (eg, story reading, poetry, music and songs, dialogues, and others).

5. To communicate one's ideas. A person was listening with the intent to share ideas and feelings with others smoothly and precisely.

6. To distinguish sounds correctly. A person listening to be able to distinguish sounds of sound correctly, which sounds distinguish meaning and which sounds do not distinguish meaning.

7. To solve problems creatively and analyze. By listening to a speaker, someone might get a lot of valuable input to solve the problem.

8. To convince someone of a question or opinion that is still in doubt.

Listening also soft speaking and writing skills. The better the listening power of someone, the better the absorption of information or the knowledge he is listening to.

2.1.3. Benefits of Listening

People who listen a lot usually communicate more smoothly, and the words used will be more varied compared to people who rarely listen. Not only has a purpose, but listening has benefits, namely broadening horizons, increasing life appreciation, training, and objective nature. Listening can also influence people to want to listen more to the opinions of others. In this study, the researcher hopes

that the listener can find out what information or things have been heard in terms of listening.

2.1.4. Difficulties in Listening

Poor listening skills can be detrimental to whatever job you are currently doing. Lack of communication skills can harm productivity and damage our reputation. Not only that, poor communication and not being able to listen well can cause conflict and lead to misunderstandings with each other. Students often find difficulties in learning listening skills. Several problems are frequently encountered in listening:

1. Difficulty in distinguishing sounds. According to Shelton (2008:45), the problem that students have is determining individual sounds and word boundaries in the stream of speech. Students often have difficulty listening to the same English sounds but have different meanings. For example, words like:

    a. −Then ‖ −Than

    b. −Eye ‖ −I

    c. −Buy ‖ −By

2. Difficulty in making inferences from what has been heard. According to David (1999:209), learners have more problems making inferences than determining the information directly from the listening text.

3. Difficulty in concentrating (Hamouda, 2013:209). This difficulty occurs due to several factors. One of these factors is that students are not interested in

listening material. Another factor is when there is ignorance of sounds, words, and sentences. When students do not know or are not interested in the material, they assume it is complex.

2.2. Teaching Listening

According to Brown (2008), various inputs about listening from the outside world that enter through the human ear will be captured by sensory memory. This information will be given attention and sent to memory in the short term or to working memory. Listening is one of the most important skills in English. Listening can also be interpreted as a skill to understand spoken language which is also the basis for learning a second language.

According to Nunan (2003:26), who argues that listening is a process of decoding the sound that is heard from phonemes into the text completely. The process of listening will help students to respond to what is asked or said. Listening is the key to all effective communication. If when you hear people are not focused then the message conveyed will be easy to misunderstand. Misunderstanding the delivery of the message will result in communication being cut off because the message is not conveyed properly.

Brown mentions that there are several basic listening skills that teachers should know:

a. Listening must get the main attention in the early stages, which means that to master English students must be familiar with the listening process.

b. Listening by maximizing the use of material that is relevant and related to the real life of students.

c. Listening by maximizing the use of authentic language, because when the teacher uses difficult words, students will find it difficult to understand.

d. Maximize listening with a wide variety of material in terms of speech, age, accent, topic and genre. The purpose of the varied material is one way to get students interested in the material given each meeting.

e. The material used to train listening comprehension should not be presented visually first, it is better for students to be exposed to audio only.

As a teacher, you must pay attention to the principles in teaching listening. The teacher must also always emphasize that what is the real purpose of listening. When students already know well the purpose of listening, students will listen more effectively. It can be concluded that teaching listening means conveying some understanding material about the language system. Listening activities must be continuously practiced so that people will be more accustomed to listening and can more easily master it.

2.3. Media in Teaching Listening

2.3.1. Podcast

Podcast is audio recordings of discussions and discussing a particular topic, such as business or travel, that can be listened to. Podcasts are also widely used by the public to listen ro news, knowledge, and share knowledge that can be repeated. Rossel-Aguilar (2015:88) claims that Podcasts are similar to a public library that sends materials or needed resources directly to the user's device. Users can download it freely without registration and is free of charge. People can

too choose the type of dicussion topic provided when people want to know something.

Interest in the use of audio media in learning that is packaged in a form or format that is more attractive, effective and efficient is in great demand by students. According Stanley (2005) Podcasting which is a new technology, has great potential to increase listening and speaking skills of language learners. Podcasts can be displayed on websites as well as portals and RSS (Really Simple Syndication) Readers that support audio files. RSS version 2.0 can recognize and read audio files, such as MP3. The main reason for making podcasts in audio form is because audio files are considered smaller, thus saving storage capacity and relatively small storage compared to other learning media. In addition, English Podcast audiothat have been downloaded and stored on mobile phones/smartphones can be played anywhere, anytime, and can even be enjoyed while doing other activities. The use of English Podcast audioalso applies to the function of learning media, especially in listening skills.

This podcast is designed to be downloaded and listened to as a learning resource for students. For learners who are multitasking, listening to audio learning media podcasts is also an option for fun learning. Podcast opportunities are a huge source of learning. Apart from being effective and efficient, podcasts that are used in learning will become a 21st century educational trend. However, it takes interest and desire from users to start using this learning technology. In addition, the ability of educators and education staff to be able to constantly adapt

to technological developments will make the use of learning resources through podcasting grow.

2.3.2. Types of Podcast

The basis used to determine the type of podcast is from the method the host applies when recording. According to Leonard (2017), the types of podcast types exist:

a. Solo Podcast, As the name implies, a solo podcast is a type of recording performed by a single host in a monologue. This means that the entire contents of the recorded podcast are read in one direction without any interlocutor. Generally, the topic of a solo podcast is a discussion about the opinion of the host about something that is currently viral, reading a story sent by a listener, or providing information about something.

b. Interview Podcast, podcast interview is a type that contains dialogue between several people with the context of the interview. The invited guest or resource person does not have to consist of only 1 person, but can also be a group. Podcast interview guests are people who will be different in each episode, according to the theme being presented.

c. Multi-Host Podcast, Multi-host podcast is a type of podcast that is delivered by multiple hosts at once. Multiple host or multi-host podcast is a type of recording in the form of a discussion from several speakers' perspectives on a topic. Even if there are many people at once, voice recordings will still sound comfortable and not confusing.

2.3.3. The Advantage of Podcast

Podcasts are different from other ways of delivering audio, which podcast is online materials with the opportunity to download content automatically. Some of the advantages of podcasts include:

a. Podcasts can be used as a learning resource for students. The role of podcasts as learning media and learning aids is important because they can be a reference for learning resources.

b. Efficient, which includes the practicality of storage and carrying. Due to the small file size, podcasts can be downloaded via a computer or mobile phone connected to the internet and stored on a computer or cellphone/smartphone. So that at any time you will listen, you can immediately play it. This allows learning to be done anywhere and anytime.

c. Ease of listening. People can choose whether to just listen to it or download it for later storage and listening at any time without having to go through the internet.

d. Ease of distributing through certain portals so as to save time and costs for conventional distribution.

e. Bandwidth friendly (band width). Bandwidth friendly is because the file size to be uploaded and downloaded is compressed in digital format with a small size, so only a small bandwidth is required for data transfer.

2.4. Perception

2.4.1. Definition of Perception

Perception is an impression that a person gets from his five senses. Then later, these impressions will be analyzed, organized, interpreted, and evaluated. The individual will get the meaning. Someone needs experience to get a perception. People can learn this perception through interaction with the surrounding environment. Even since childhood, this perception already exists in each of us. This is found in the process of interaction with other humans that we do.

According to Qiong (2017), perception is a process experienced to achieve awareness or understanding of sensory information. As a result, perception requires the sensitivity of the senses. Walton in Akbar (2015) argues that perception is the process of organizing and interpreting the stimulus received by the organism or individual so that it becomes something meaningful and is an integrated activity within the individual. Response as a result of perception can be taken by individuals in various forms. But the process does not just stop, but the stimulus and response continue. The following process is called the perception process.

So, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that the perception of an active process of immediate awareness of an object which is an individual's internal and external factors includes the existence of things, events, and other people through assigning values to the object. Some outside information may go unnoticed, omitted, or misinterpreted. The imperfect human sensing mechanism is one of the sources of misperceptions.

2.4.2. The Types of Perception

According to Hadi (2018), the types of perception are: through the senses of hearing, perception through the sense of smell, perception through the sense of taste, and perception through skin or taste. According to Irwanto in Hadi (2018), there are two types of perceptions: the result of interactions between people and objects. They are:

1.   Positive Perception

Positive perception is a perception that describes all information and knowledge (know or unknown) positively. In addition, positive perception is a positive interpretation that involves humans judging something around them. In this case, if a person has a positive perception, it will accept and support the perceived object by not thinking poorly of what is being assessed.

2.   Negative Perception

A negative perception is a perception that describes information (Known or unknown) negatively or not following the perceived object. In other words, negative perception is a negative perception that involves humans judging

something around them. In this case, if someone has a negative perception, it will reject and oppose every perceived effort of something he wants to believe.

Positive or negative perceptions will always influence someone to take action. In addition, positive or negative perception depends on how a person describes the knowledge of an object that is perceived or how attracted they are to an object.

2.4.3. Process of Perception

The process of perception is the receipt of a stimulus in the form of an audio or visual object. The method of one's perception starts from the influence of reality work organization in the form of stimulants such as organizational reward systems, workflows, and others. Then it will be processed into individual perceptions through the observation stage of the stimuli received by the senses. According to Jayanti (2019), the perception process includes four steps, namely:

1. Input process, namely the process of starting a request for stimulation.
2. In receiving stimuli, human abilities are limited, meaning that humans pay attention to core stimuli only.
3. The closing process, namely the state of a person in receiving stimulation always limited, to problems always fill what is still free with his own experience. This happens when he feels that he has understood the situation.
4. Context perception occurs in a unit in a context of unitary content or context can be physical form factor, emotional context, and environment social.

According to Toha in Jayanti (2019), the process of forming perceptions is based   on:

1. Stimulus

The occurrence of perception begins when a person is faced with a stimulus/stimulation that comes from the environment.

2. Registration

In the registration process, a symptom that appears is a physical mechanism in the form of sensing and the condition of a person influenced by the senses he has. One can listen to or view the information sent to him, then lists all the information sent to him.

3. Interpretation

Interpretation is an essential cognitive aspect of perception, namely the process of giving meaning to the stimulus it receives. The process the interpretation depends on the way of deepening, motivation, and someone's personality.

However, each person will give a different interpretation despite getting the same stimulus.

2.4.4. Factors of Perception

Robins in Hartono (2015) said that some of the main factors that influence the formation of a person's social perception, namely:

1. Factors from personal characteristics or perceivers such as; attitudes, motives, interests, experiences, and expectations.

2. Situational factors such as time, circumstances/place of work, and social occasions.

3. Factor in targets such as; Novelty, motion, sound, size, background, closeness, and similarity.

   Meanwhile, according to Sarwono in Hartono (2015), the factor of perception, namely:

1. Attention usually does not catch all the stimuli around us but focuses on only one or two objects. Differences focus attention on one another. Other people will make a different perception.

2. A person's mental readiness for stimuli that will arise.

3. Needs are momentary needs or staying on the individual will affect the person's perception. Different needs will cause the perception of each individual.

4. The value system, namely the value system that applies in society also affects perception.

5. Personality type, that is, where the personality trait possessed by the individual will produce a different perception. In that regard, the process of forming perception is influenced by one's self-perception between one person and another or between one group and other groups.

2.5. Previous Relevant Research

   To do this research, the researcher reads and studies several studies from other researchers, and several related studies have been taken to compare this research with other related studies. The first of the research was conducted by Rahmatia (2018) with the title of research " Students' Perceptions Towards the Use of Podcast in Listening Class." The type of research is case research with

qualitative research methods. The data from this study were collected from questionnaires and interviews. The subjects of this study were students in grades 3 and 5th semester of English Education Study Program, which focuses on Interpretive Listening and the Extensive Listening class. Questionnaires were distributed to 115 students at listening class and interview data were obtained from representatives of 10 students which is the sample of this study. The results of this study found that: (1) students Enjoy using podcasts in listening classes, because podcasts are easy to use. Students agree that podcasts can help them learn to listen and they have willingness to use podcasts as an alternative way to learn to listen, and podcasts too motivates them because it engages their interests. Podcast content and clear original pronunciation that comes from podcasts can hone their skills especially listening and speaking skills. In addition, most students also agree that podcasts are easy to use get because there are already many podcasting sites available on the internet. (2) the problem what students encounter in using podcasts is that the duration of the podcast is too long to they. Because of this, students may feel bored and lose focus while listening podcasts. Meanwhile, the researchers in this study not only know the perception but the researcher also intends to find out what factors influence the perception in this study.

The second research was conducted by Ramadhani (2022) with the title " Students' Perception in Using Podcast As a Medium to Improve Listening Skill**."** The sample of this research is English Education 2017 student, Faculty of Languages and Letters, State University Makassar. Purposive sampling will be used in this study. Data was collected using Questionnaires and Interviews. The

results of data analysis showed that students and teachers agree about their easier understanding of the subject when the teacher is used podcasts in teaching listening. They also agree that using podcasts can help them in remember the subject. This is evidenced by the results of questionnaires and interviews. The results of the questionnaire showed that 64% of students stated that the use of podcasts was listening helps them understand vocabulary in listening to understand content, and the results of the interview show that podcasting can be a facilitation tool in effective EFL teaching help students mostly in listening. So, it can be concluded that students' perceptions of the use of podcasts in teaching listening are positive. By using podcasts, they feel more interesting in learn listening subjects and they don't get bored during the lesson, so they get more enjoy and understand the content of what they have heard. While in this study, the researcher wants to explore the factors that influence perceptions and how they are perceived.

A third of the research was conducted by Harahap (2020) with the title of research " Podcast Impacts on Students' Listening Skill: A Case Study Based on Students' Perceptions. " Currently this study aims to explore the effect of podcasts on Listening Skills for college students. This study involved fourteen students in the second semester of Tadris English High School The Islamic Religion of the State of Mandailing Natal as a participant. Questionnaires and interviews are instrument used in this study to collect data. In conclusion, students are quite involved themselves to sharpen their English i.e. listening with technology experience. Most of the participants agreed that they liked podcasts

because it helped them in learning English. Broadcast provides great topics and activities that make teachers and students enrich their knowledge knowledge and develop their English skills for educational purposes. While in this research, a researcher focused on finding out how students perceive and the factors that influence perception.

Based on the explanation above, the three researchers tested students' perceptions and related to listening skills and used English Podcast audioas a tool to determine each student's perception. Then in this research, the researcher wants to examine and find out the students' perceptions of using English Podcast audio in terms of listening skills. The difference between the three previous types of research and this research is that the researcher also wants to know or examine what factors influence perception.

2.6. Conceptual Framework

This research study intends to find English Department students' perception of Using Podcast in listening skills. Each individual must have a different perception of a particular object when discussing perception. This research will describe how students perceive the use of Podcast.
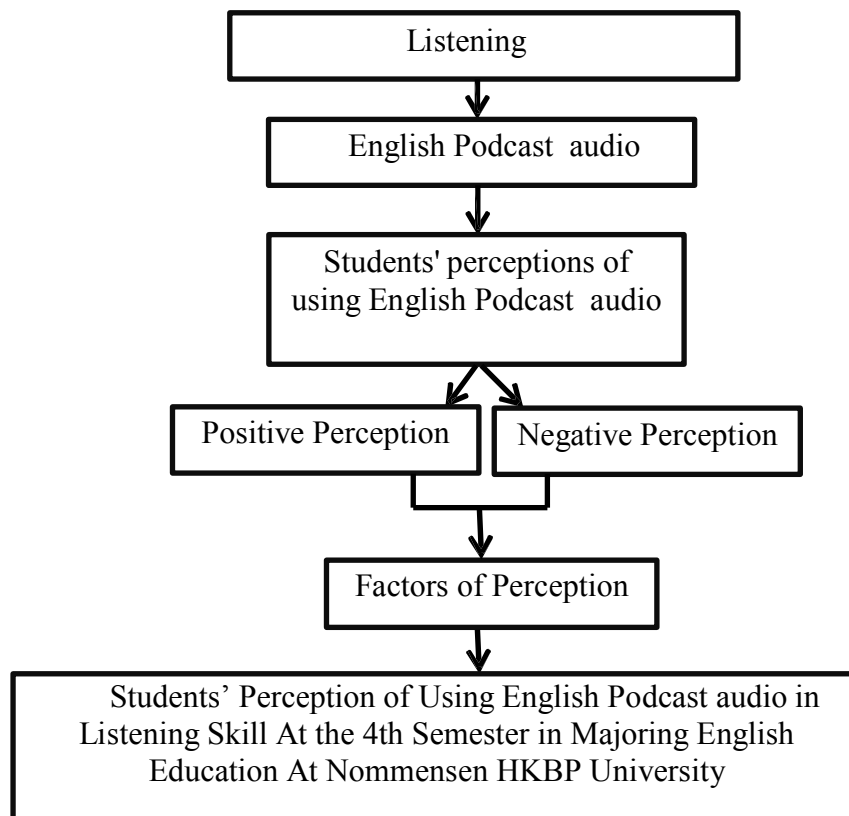
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Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The research design used for this research was descriptive qualitative research. According to John (2014), Qualitative research is descriptive about what researcher are interested in or like in the process, meaning, and understanding that can be obtained through words or pictures. Furthermore, Luthfiyah (2017) states that qualitative research is a research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observable people or actors.

According to Sodik (2015), qualitative research is more artistic (less patterned). It was called an interpretive method because the data in research was related to the interpretation of the data found in the resulting field. Data in the form of written and spoken words from people. According to Sugiyono (2009), there is also an opinion that descriptive research is research conducted to describe a variable, either one or more (independent) variables, without making comparisons or variables associated with one other variable. A qualitative research method can be defined as a research method used to examine a population or sample specifically, data collection using research instruments, data analysis using questionnaires and documentation.

From the experts' explanations above, it can conclude that qualitative research is a procedure that prioritizes descriptive words and not numbers, where the author acts as the research instrument. This qualitative research is used to understand the actions of the subject and object under study through qualitative research techniques such as interviews or in-depth questionnaires and documentations, because to get results from in-depth research on the perceptions of English education students in the use of English Podcast audio in listening skills, it would be better if it was done by interviewing and providing questionnaires and documentation. Data is information about something that has often happened and is in the form of.

3.2 The Subject of the Research

The researcher taken the subject of this research the 4th-semester students of Department of English Education at Nommensen HKBP University Medan. The number of 4th-semester students was approximately 50, divided into 2 groups, namely groups A and B. In the research, the researcher only examined 20 students consisting of groups A and B. The technique of taking the subject in this research used random sampling. Random sampling was a technique or method of taking samples from members of the population carried out randomly without looking at the strata in a population. In this technique, all members of the population who participate in sampling have the same opportunity to become members of the sample.

3.3. Data and Source of Data

A collection of facts, figures, graphs, tables, pictures, symbols, words, and letters that express thoughts, objects, and condition even situations. So, it can conclude that data are all known or perceived facts and figures relating to place and time.

According to Arikunto in Belajar (2020), the data source is the location where the data/subject is used or from where the data is obtained. Suppose the researcher used questionnaires or interviews in the data collection technique. In that case, the source of the data is called the informant or respondent, namely the person who answers or answers the researcher's questions, both written and oral questions. So, the research data in this research are answers from questionnaires and subject interviews, and the data sources are 4th-semester students.

3.4. The Instrument of Collecting Data

An instrument was a tool that the research used to collect research data. This view agrees with Sodik (2015), who states that research instruments are essential in the research step, but the data collected is even more important, primarily if the author uses a method that is prone to the inclusion of the author's subjective seal. Therefore, even though the data collectors appear only as data collectors, they still had to meet specific requirements, namely those with sufficient expertise. The researcher wanted to uses instruments in the form of questionnaires and interview guidelines, both of which will be conducted online using   Google   Forms.

3.5. The Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are one way for researchers to collect data empirically and objectively. Data collection techniques are the essential step in research because the primary purpose of a study was to obtain data. For data collection in this research, the researcher uses questionnaires and interviews. There are steps to collected the data by using questionnaires and interviews.

3.5.1. Questionnaire

According to Brace (2004), Questionnaires are written in many different ways and used in many different situations with various data-gathering media. In research, the term "Questionnaire" refers to questions available for the interviewer to administer in a face-to-face or telephone interview or fill out questions on a questionnaire sheet. The researcher would distribute questionnaires to twenty students of the English Department at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Nommensen HKBP University. They are sixth-semester students. Which of the results of this questionnaire researcher will known each student's perception. Data collection techniques in the questionnaire are as follows:

1. The researcher made a questionnaire sheet via a google form. The questions in the questionnaire are about the students' perceptions of using English Podcast audio in listening skills.

2. The researcher shared the question link via Whatsapp with the participants.

3. The researcher asked the participants to fill in the questions on the question sheet and collected the answers.

3.5.2. Interview

An interview was a technique of extracting data through conversations with a specific purpose. Interviews in descriptive qualitative research are generally carried out by providing open-ended questions that aim to obtain in-depth information and are carried out using unstructured formal things to get the subject's view of observing many things that bring benefits to obtaining detailed information (Sutopo, 2006:59).

The researcher conducted interviews with 20 students 4th semester in English Department at Nommensen HKBP University Medan. This interview aims to obtained direct information from students about the factors that influenced each student's perception. The stages of data collection through interviews are as follows:

1. The researcher prepared questions regarding what factors influence students' perceptions of using English Podcast audio in listening skills.

2. The researcher conducted interviews with the participants. The researcher asked some questions to the students to find out what factors influence their perception.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique for analyzing data was the process of gathering, modeling, and transforming data with useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making. The data was analyzed as follows:

1. After getting the data that the participants have filled out the questionnaire, the next step was for the researcher reads the data that the participants have filled   in.

2. The researcher wanted to differentiate the questionnaire according to the participant's choice. The questions are divided into 5 scales using Scala Likert (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree).

3. The researcher distinguishes the participant's responses. The researcher wanted to analyze the responses. The researcher used descriptive statistical analysis to analyze the data by looking for the average data (mean).

4. The researcher analyzes the students' interviews. Interviews are conducted with students to obtained information about what the factors influenced students' perception by using English Podcast audio in listening skills.