CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter III will describe the method of this research which presents the research design, research subject/object, data collection, and data analysis. A research design is types of research that is chosen by the researcher. Research subject/object refers to participants or scientific works that is being investigated. Data collection consists of technique, instrument, and procedure which are implemented in the research in order to gather the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted by the researcher to figure out how do the students perceive on vlog in speaking skill at English Language Education Department of UMM. The researcher used mixed methods research design in which a combination between quantitative and qualitative data. According to Christensen and Johnson (2012), qualitative research is used to comprehend participants’ experiences and perspectives. The qualitative research commonly obtain the data through direct observation or interviews (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). On the other hand, Quantitative research deals with numeric in analyzing the data. It typically obtained by measurement tools such as scales, tests, observation checklists, and questionnaires (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). Cresswell (2014) explained that qualitative data are obtained by composing open-ended questions without response option while quantitative data deals with closed-ended questions such as questionnaires or psychology instruments.
Therefore, this research was performed by using questionnaires and interviews. Necessarily, the questionnaire was constructed by closed-ended question in which divided into two sections while interview was open-ended question.

3.2 Research Subject / Object

Population of this research was Students of English Language Education Department. The researcher used convenience sampling that took 80 students from D and E class at English Language Education Department University of Muhammadiyah Malang in the academic year 2017/2018 as participants. Convinience sampling is nonrandom sampling that choose the participants who are available (Dörnyei, 2007). In this case, the researcher only focused on the students who taught by using vlog as media in teaching and learning speaking activities. Therefore, D and E class were chosen because the lecturer had been implemented the vlog as media and those classes were accessible. At the plus point, those two classes were taught by the same lecturer.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is a point where the researcher conducts the technique, constructs the instruments, and implements the procedures in order to collect the required data. Several data that have been collected will be analyzed further at another point. The detail of technique, instrument, and procedure of this research will be explained specifically:
3.3.1 Research Technique and Instrument

The research technique and instrument were performed by the researcher in order to gather the data. The researcher distributed questionnaire and conducted an interview which will be described down below:

3.3.1.1 Questionnaire

This research used questionnaire to obtain information from participants who experiencing vlog as media in teaching and learning speaking. Based on Best and Kahn (2006) Questionnaires is a form that distributed by the researcher and responded by the participants in writing. The questionnaire were composed by closed-ended question. Theoretically, there are two types of question in constructing the instruments. Those are the open-ended question in which allow the participants to provide their own response and closed-ended question in which the researcher provide response options for the participants (Creswell, 2012). The questionnaire consists of 21 closed-ended questions in section A by using degree of agreement such as “SA” for Strongly Agree, “A” for Agree, “D” for Dissagree, and “SD” for Strongly Disagree and 3 open-ended questions in section B. In addition, the researcher adapted the questionnnaire from two barchelor thesis of Sanata Dharma University.

3.3.1.2 Interview

In spite of questionnaire, the researcher used interview to confirm numerous answers and gain more information from participants. Interview is a dialogue between two people or more in which one person as an interviewer who
asked several questions to elicit information, opinion, belief from another person or persons called as an interviewee (Maccoby & Maccoby as cited in Brinkmann, 2013, p.1). The researcher used semi structured interview because the participants might provide several answers to a particular question based on their experiences. The researcher added the interview because there will be a possibility of some unplanned questions appeared in the middle of interviewing. The unplanned questions could provide an additional answer from participants. Therefore, the researcher had been composed an interview guide consists of 7 questions.

3.3.2 Procedure

There were procedures followed by the researcher while gathering the data. The procedures will be explained as follows:

a. Constructing the questionnaire and an interview guide that has been validated by two advisors.

b. Distributing the questionnaire forms to the subjects which are D and E class, Students of English Language Education Department academic year 2017/2018.

c. Conducting an interview as well as recording the conversation between interviewer and participants.

d. Transcribing interview records into written text

e. Counting the data of questionnaire.
3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the required data, the researcher analyzed two kinds of data which were questionnaire and interview. Before counting the data further, the researcher made scores based on degree of agreement in the questionnaire. Those are 4 for Strongly Agree, 3 for Agree, 2 for Disagree and 1 for Strongly Disagree. First, the researcher made a data tabulation. Second, the researcher counted the highest score and the lowest score of the questionnaire by using the formula:

Highest score : 4 x number of question

Lowest score : 1 x number of question

Third, the researcher counted interval score by using the following formula:

Interval = highest score – lowest score

Moreover, the researcher counted the data to find out major response for the questionnaire and changed the scores into percentage numbers form. The percentage numbers showed in a table as a result and described by the researcher. The researcher counted the percentage of the answer by using the following formula:

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\frac{x}{n} \times 100\%
\]

\(x\) = the number of the students who choose the degree of agreement

\(n\) = the total number of all the students
After analyzing questionnaire data, the researcher transcribed and translated interview data into English then analyzed the interview data by using coding. Finally, the researcher made a conclusion according to the data that had been obtained.