

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on the research methodology, detailing the systematic approach and techniques employed to gather and analyze data. This chapter provides a comprehensive description of the research design, data collection methods, and analytical procedures, ensuring the validity and reliability of the findings. By outlining the specific steps taken and justifying the chosen methods, this chapter aims to offer transparency and reproducibility, thereby enhancing the credibility of the study and facilitating a deeper understanding of the process involved in addressing the research questions.

3.1 Research Design

The method and process used by the researcher to collect the data necessary to address the research question is known as research design. The data and methods that will be used for data collection and analysis are covered in research design. According to Kothari (2009), "A research design is the framework for data collection and analysis in a way that seeks to associate relevance to the research solution with procedural economy.

Three different types of research designs—qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods—will be used to guide the study and collect data. These designs provide precise processes for the research. The report or data that have been studied in qualitative research are obtained through word analysis as opposed to numerical analyses. In most cases, quantitative research uses calculations—such as tests, questionnaires, interviews, etc.—to obtain data.

The data obtained through quantitative research is typically presented as a numerical result. Furthermore, both qualitative and quantitative research methods are employed in this study. The researcher also conducts the investigation using a mixed methods research methodology. According to Creswell (2009:230) states "An approach to research that combines or connects both qualitative and quantitative forms of research is called mixed method research." In mixed method research, the investigator integrates both qualitative and quantitative research designs to generate and obtain data.

Since the researcher will be studying the data through word analysis and data analysis that would be produced by descriptive data in the form of written words, the research was done using a descriptive research design employing qualitative research methods. The purpose of this study is to find out how students' interest in ELED Speaking Classes when they use YouTube as a learning resource.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study was 20 students of the sixth semester student of B Class in English Language Education Department on UMM in the academic year of 2021/2022 which the total number are 20 students.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

Data collection is a process of assembly the related information of data. Data collection is a main procedure that must be done by researchers acceptable to collect data that is related with the study. For the data collection the researchers

using instruments as a tool. Arikunto (2006:126) defines the device the researcher uses to collect data is known as instrument. Instrument is one of the substantial steps in conducting this research. There are numerous ways to collect the data such as observation, questionnaire, test, interview, and using filed notes. Questionnaire and interview will be used by the researcher to assembly the data in this study.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a instrument to obtain information from respondents. It is an effective way to accumulate data, the researcher should be certain on what is required and how to measure the variables of interest. A questionnaire could be structured, in which all the participants are asked same questions in the same way, this is usually interview based questionnaire format. The researcher also focused on the student's interest who use YouTube as a learning media in speaking class. The researcher will note the important information by using Questionnaire worksheet. In this research, the researcher will give questionnaire form that contain 10 questions to 20 students in Big B class taking Receptive Skill of ESP (Speaking).

3.3.2 Interview

To provide more context and in-depth information from the questionnaire, an interview was held. When conducting an interview, the participant and the researcher engage face-to-face by asking and responding questions. In order to follow up and provide more detailed information from the questionnaire, an interview was undertaken for this study. Through questions and answers, as well as people's opinions and feelings about events expressed in their own words, interviews are used to collect information and ideas from people. In this study, the researcher used semi structured interview.

The subject was given a list of questions by the researcher. Additionally, open-ended questions were employed in the interview questions. During the interviews, the researcher recorded the participants' responses using a phone recorder and some notes. The researcher modified a few statements from the questionnaire when creating the questions.

The interview was conducted with one class of the sixth semester student of B Class in the English Language Education Department on UMM in the academic year of 2021/2022. This occurred because the chosen students were engaged learners in the class; ideally, this will facilitate the researcher's data collection efforts. Questions will be given to each student that will be used to analyze research materials. The aim is to ascertain how students, in generally speaking, view YouTube as a tool for learning.

3.4 Data Analysis

As stated by Bogdan and Biklen (2007), in order to produce findings, data analysis is a complex method of looking through and organizing field notes, interview transcripts, and other materials that the researcher accumulates. Thus, the researcher oversees the data analysis after gathering the data. The following are some phases or steps in data analysis:

3.4.1 Data collection

Collecting data involves collecting information from many sources. Data was collected by the researcher through questionnaires and interviews. The researcher conducts interviews with informants and distributes questionnaires of the sixth semester student of B Class

in English Language Education Department on UMM in the academic year of 2021/2022.

3.4.2 Data Reduction

The process of choosing, narrowing down, streamlining, abstracting, and changing the data found in written field notes in order to produce a final report is known as data reduction. This type of analysis refines, concentrates, eliminates, and arranges data so that conclusions are reached and validated. The data in this study is focused on and chosen by the researcher in relation to the problem statements. After that, the information gleaned from the questionnaire and interview is abstracted and turned into a description.

3.4.3 Data Display

In general, a display is a condensed, well-organized compilation of data that enables inference. Text, charts, graphs, matrices, and other formats can all be used for the display. In this study, the data is reduced and then presented as a table and description by the researcher.

3.5 Trustworthiness

Triangulation techniques would be employed by the researcher. Triangulation is the process of verifying data using a variety of sources, techniques, researchers, and theories in order to increase the reliability of conclusions and interpretations. (Denzim in Lincoln and Guba, 1985: 305). Data for this study were collected using a variety of methods, including questionnaires and interviews. In addition, the researcher also included a few data sources. These are the findings from the interview's audio and questionnaire.