

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the concept of the research. It includes research design, research subject/object, data collection, and also data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the procedure for collecting data to be used in research planned by a researcher. According to Marczyk et al. (2019), the main aim of the research design is to eliminate the source of bias in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data so that more confidence can be placed in the research results. The research design is the procedure chosen by the researcher to collect data in a study. Based on Phakiti (2015), there are such kinds of research designs, such as; qualitative, quantitative, experimental, mixed methods, action research, case studies, research, and development, etc. Among those research designs, qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods are the dominating designs usually used by researchers.

In conducting this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative design as the approach. Cresswell (2013) states that qualitative design is a description and interpretation of shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language from a culturally shared group formed of words or pictures rather than numerical and statistics. In addition, in this study, the researcher did not need statistics to analyze the data research. He intended to collect and analyze the problems or difficulties EFL learners encounter in an online learning of FLSP Listening course as perceived by PGSD Department students at UMM.

3.2 Research Subjects

In this study, the researcher used non-participant observation because the researcher is not involved in the teaching and learning process and takes samples of fourth and sixth semester students' speaking problems in PGSD students. Then, the researcher starts collecting data. This research involved the students of the PGSD Department at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang in online learning.

They were selected as respondents because they had studied and experienced FLSP online learning of listening in the first and second semesters, and they were able to express their views on the research questions. In addition, they had to have problems with their listening skills while having online learning. Therefore, the researcher wanted to describe the problems they faced in this listening class.

This study applied purposive sampling and continued with snowball sampling. According to Rahi (2017), purposive sampling is a research method in which the researcher uses his own judgment to select a group of people who have certain goals and know about the problem. Creswell (2013) defines snowball sampling as a form of purposeful sampling that is processed after the research begins and occurs when the researcher asks participants to recommend other people to be sampled. In this situation, informal coverage can be provided by the researcher to the participants in the interview and may ask additional questions if the researcher feels this is necessary.

3.3 Data Collection

Sharma (2022) stated data that collection strategies are used to assess and interpret obtained data in educational research. A study's final results might be greatly influenced by the methods used to collect data. To collect the data about the problems faced by Primary School Teacher Education Department students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang in online learning of FLSP listening, the researcher used some techniques and instruments. They are explained below.

3.3.1 Techniques and Instruments

Technique is the way to collect the data from the subject, whereas the instrument is a tool to facilitate the data collection. Some techniques can be used in collecting data: observation, interview, questionnaire, and test. In this study, the researcher used observation and interview as the techniques to gather the research data. In order to facilitate the observation during the online class, the researcher used the instrument in the form of an observation checklist. In addition, in order to make the interview more efficient, an interview guide was also used.

According to Ariani & Tawali (2021), interviews are used to obtain data from people about their opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words. So, it provides insight into participants' perspectives, the meaning of events for the people involved, information about the site, and possible information about unexpected issues. On the other hand, according to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011; Mauliya et al., 2020), interviews refer to flexible data collection tools with customizable answers. It can be verbal, non-verbal, spoken, or audible. In this study, the researcher applied a structured interview in which the respondents had to answer the questions from a list of questions in the order in which the responses were most suited for the question at hand.

Meanwhile, the interviews used in this study support the direct follow-up and the explanation of the participants. The researcher used the interview guide as an instrument which consisted of the questions related to students' opinions about the problems they faced in their online learning of listening. The interview used by the researcher consisted of several questions for the respondents, and the researcher recorded the voices of students obtained from the interview.

3.3.2 Data Collection Procedure

There were some steps carried out by the researchers in organizing the data as follows:

1. Developing an interview guide by referring to the statement of the problems;
2. Conducting the interview with the participants;
3. Recording the interview with the participants;
4. Making documentation of recording data from the interview.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of transforming data into information. In this study, to gain the answers of the problems, the researcher listened to the recording of subjects' conversation. After collecting the data from interviews, the researcher used some steps to analyze the data. The following steps are conducted.

1. Classifying the data from the result of the interview based on the research questions;
2. Describing the data from the results of the interview;
3. Displaying the summarized data in a descriptive form;
4. Drawing conclusions based on the result of the analyzed data from previous steps.

