CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explores the study method in finding some information required. In this chapter, research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis are explained.

3.1. Research design

The research design of this study was categorized into mix-methods, which is a step in the research method that incorporates qualitative and quantitative research approaches. According to Sugiyono (2013), the mix method is a research technique that mixes quantitative and qualitative techniques to be used in conjunction with one another in a research activity to produce more accurate, constitutional, and reliable data.

In addition, Morse & Niehaus (2019) claims that mixed method research is described as having one core component and one supplementary component that complements the main component of the investigation. In order to answer the research issue by either gathering or evaluating data, mixed method research combines a primary or core approach with one or more strategies taken from a second or other method. By using this design, the researcher often gathers two types of data at around the same time and combines the data in the analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of using YouTube in an EFL speaking classroom.

3.2. Research subject

This research focused on students at MTsN 1 Baubau, especially in the Eighth grade. The process of collecting data in this study was carried out on students of class VIII.2 and VIII.3 in MTsN 1 Baubau with 30 total respondents for quantitative data, each class had 15 students and 6 students for qualitative data that taken as research participants for the que. In this study, the researcher uses random sampling to acquire the sample. As reported by (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 82), it was claimed to be simple because the sample participants are chosen at random, take

into account no existing demographic stratification. A lottery may be employed to perform random sampling. In the event that a lottery is used to conduct the drawing, each person in the population is provided with a number in advance that corresponds to the population's quantity. Hence, the sampling process is random then each person in the population has an equal chance of being chosen to be a part of the sample.

3.3. Data collection

In the data collection division, data collection techniques, instruments used, and data collection procedures will be discussed.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

Following the research methodology, namely mixed method, the researcher employs two types of data collection techniques: quantitative techniques (questionnaires), qualitative techniques (interview).

The data collected in this study is classified into primary data. Sugiyono (2012), claims that primary sources are those that directly offer data to data collectors, whereas secondary sources are those that do so inadvertently through, say, other people or through paperwork. In addition, when considering the various strategies or procedures of data collecting, there are questionnaires and interviews that can be used, the third observation and a mixture of the first two.

In this research used closed-ended questionnaires designed for collecting the data about YouTube's benefits and drawbacks as a teaching tool for speaking skills in EFL classrooms. The researcher modified the questionnaire based on the benefits and drawbacks in the relevant literature. The Students were provided with questions about their classroom activities, opinions, perceptions, responses, feedback, tools, technical issues, and EFL education of YouTube for speaking ability. The students in the 8 grades at MTsN 1 Baubau received questionnaires in Indonesian with 16 multiple-choice options. The questionnaire was proposed by using a Likert Scale.

Then, each statement from the questionnaire would be labelled with each own score. There are five predetermined answers with a scale of 1 to 5 that was suggested by Likert Scale.

a.   The options and scores for positive and negative items.

Options	Scores
Strongly Disagree	5
Disagree	4
Neutral	3
Agree	2
Strongly Agree	1

Table. option and score

Furthermore, another instrument that is used in this research is unstructured interview. This type is acceptable with the topic of the study which asks the students' opinion towards the benefits and drawbacks of the use YouTube in speaking class. From the interview, the data was recorded by using a smartphone. The interview recording was scripted so that data could be evaluated. The next step was to construe the data on the research questions of the study. By using this type of questions, the use of YouTube in speaking class of the benefits and the drawbacks can be calculated and optimizes people's freedom of response.

3.3.2 Procedure

The research data includes the strengths and weaknesses of using YouTube as a learning medium in speaking English in EFL classrooms or learners. As part of the research procedures, the researchers will do the following:

1. Planning questions for the questionnaire and interview material.
2. Handing out questionnaires to student participants.
3. Conducting interviews with students chosen for the study.
4. Analysing and interpreting data gathered through questionnaires and interviews.

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3.4. Data analysis

Data analysis, according to Sugiyono (2018: 482) is the process of methodically locating and compiling information obtained from interviews as well as observations by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, choosing which data are important and which will be studied, and coming to clear-cut conclusions that are understandable to themselves and others. The complete description of each instrument's analytical method is shown below.

3.4.1. Questionnaire analysis

The close-ended questionnaire qualitatively was analysed by using Likert Scale. Likert scale is a measurement scale enhanced by Likert (1932). So, Likert scales combine four or more items to form a score characterizing an individual trait, such as knowledge, attitude, and behaviour (Budiaji, 2013). A composite score, usually the sum or average, of all items can be used in the data analysis process. According to Bertram (2007), each statement on the Likert scale contained five categories of elements. Those are Strongly Disagree (SD), disagree (D), neutral (N), agree (A), strongly agree (SA). Then, the researcher performed statistical analysis on the collected data using SPSS. So, the researchers interpreted the data using statistical descriptive methods, and tables were utilized to report the results for the results questionnaire. This to reassure the tendency of participants in selecting the statements that were to agree or disagree.

3.4.2. Unstructured Interview

According to Sugiyono (2012), unstructured interviews are unrestrained conversations in which the researcher is well-prepared and organized to gather data without being constrained by interview standards. Only a list of questions to ask is utilized as the interview guide. A descriptive analysis was performed on the unstructured interview-based qualitative data. Since the purpose of the interview is to explore the data more profoundly, the researcher employed an unstructured interview method in this study. The interview data was recorded via a WhatsApp meeting to facilitate communication between researchers and respondents. The

interview recordings were transcribed to analyse the data. After transcribing the interview, make preliminary inferences from the findings by identifying recurring themes, concepts, or reactions.