

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section explains the research methods carried out by the researcher. It contains research design, research subjects, data, data collection techniques, data analysis, and drawing conclusions.

3.1 Research Design

Research methods are steps or procedures carried out by researchers in collecting some data or evidence related to the problem under study. In this study, qualitative methods were employed to comprehensively describe phenomena or events based on the interpretation of students' experiences in speaking for informal class with using YouTube as a learning tool for speaking. Based on (Creswell, 2009) the definition of a qualitative method is a method that involves the process of collecting, analysing, interpreting, and writing the results of a study.

In this research, the researcher uses a type of case study qualitative research design where the researcher tries to find out phenomena related to the students' perception about the use of YouTube as a tool to learn speaking skills, the problems faced by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube, and the most activities are often carried out by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube in speaking class. Therefore, researcher need to collect information or evidence from the subject in depth to find out students' phenomena related to these problems.

3.2 Research Subject

Research subjects are people who act as informants and have sources of information related to research data. In addition, research subjects help researchers to collect data by answering questions from interviews. To get good research results, researchers need to consider the respondents or subjects they will choose because this can have an impact on the research methodology. Thus, in this study the researcher considered the selection of respondents who would be studied to obtain appropriate data to answer the research problem in this study.

The subjects of this study are selected based on the following considerations. First, they are selected from the active students in the seventh semester at the English Language Education Department, University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Second, they had used YouTube as a learning medium for Speaking. Last, they had taken a speaking for informal interaction course.

3.3 Data

The type of data in this study is qualitative data and contains the form of several opinions or perception from students in speaking for informal class about the use of YouTube in learning speaking. These perceptions are not taken from all students, but have been selected based on criteria that are appropriate to the subject studied. Thus, researcher can observe and record data relevantly.

The type of data writing in this study is not in the form of numbers, but only in the form of words or sentences which refer to the students` perception on the use of YouTube in learning speaking skills at Speaking for Informal Interaction Class, the problems faced by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube, and the most activities are often carried out by students

when learning speaking skills via YouTube in speaking class. Therefore, this research data includes non-numeric data types.

3.4 Data Collection

Data collection is a systematic process of research carried out by collecting, organizing, capturing information or observations about individuals, and events or phenomena accurately which are obtained from various data sources such as surveys, questionnaire, interviews, observations, and experiments.

In this study, researchers used primary data, namely interviews as a data collection method. Taherdoost, 2021 states "the data comes from first-hand information or is not modified by others, and has not been published". Therefore, researcher only collect data through research subjects or informants related to this research.

3.4.1 Interview

Interview is a data collection process carried out by researchers and involves social interaction, by asking questions to informants (Taherdoost, 2021). In an interview, there are several types of interviews conducted by researchers. The interviews included structured interviews, semi-structured interviews and unstructured interviews (Taherdoost, 2021).

In this study, researchers used a type of semi-structured interview. This interview is formal in nature and conducted according to guidelines. The interviewer can continue the conversation based on the questions provided earlier, when they need additional information from the source (Taherdoost, 2021). The advantage of this interview can help researchers to obtain clear, comparable, and reliable qualitative data in the form of opinions or experiences

from respondents about students' perceptions on the use of YouTube in learning speaking skills, to find out the problems faced by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube and the most activities are often carried out by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube in speaking class at the first meeting, can continue when interviewer do not have the opportunity to interview informants more than once, and can get more additional specific information or data (Taherdoost, 2021).

3.5 Data analysis

In the process of data analysis, researchers carry out a series of activities such as checking, cleaning, changing, and interpreting data from interview, documentation, and questionnaire that aims to draw conclusions to answer research questions. Furthermore, from the results of the data analysis process, the researcher will use it as a reference to develop his study. According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) In the process of analysing research data, there are three concurrent activities that must be carried out by researchers, namely data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification.

3.5.1 Data Condensation

Data condensation is the process of analysing data in research by reducing or summarizing research data without eliminating important information contained in the data. The purpose of this activity is to help researchers make it easier to analyse or visualize data that has been changed from this data condensation activity. In addition, the data becomes easier to manage and access by researchers. Thus, the accuracy of information and data integrity can be maintained.

Based on Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) the process of data analysis that occurs in data condensation activities, refers to the process of selecting, focusing, and simplifying research data carried out by researchers. In addition, the conversion of data from field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical data is also included in the process of condensing the data (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014).

3.5.2 Data Display

The activity of visual representation of the data collected by the researcher during the research process is called data display. These activities involve organizing, presenting, and interpreting data using various techniques, such as tables, charts, graphs, diagrams, maps, and photographs. Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) said “In the course of our work, we have become convinced that good displays are a major avenue to robust qualitative analysis.

Therefore, researchers need to adjust the display of data in the interpretation or presentation of data, so that they can communicate their findings to others clearly and effectively. In this study, the researcher uses data display in the form of tables to describe the results of condensation data from interview transcript, so it can make it easier to explain the data.

3.5.3 Data Interpretation

Based on (Calzon, 2023) the definition of data interpretation is the use of various analytical methods in reviewing data to arrive at relevant conclusions. The interpretation of qualitative data is closely related to the descriptive context or text (Calzon, 2023). As such,

numeric value or pattern descriptions are not used in this data type. The method of interpretation in this study is thematic analysis.

According to (Calzon, 2023) in this method focuses on the process of analyzing qualitative data through interview transcripts, surveys, and others. In this study, researchers wanted to analyze the opinions of students in speaking for informal interaction class about the use of YouTube in learning language speaking skills, the problems faced by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube, and the most activities are often carried out by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube in speaking class. Furthermore, researchers obtained conclusions about the students' experiences while using YouTube in the learning language speaking skills, the problem faced by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube, and the most activities are often carried out by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube in speaking class.

3.5.4 Conclusion Drawing

In the process of interpreting and understanding the data that has been collected during the research process refers to the activity of drawing conclusions. There are several processes contained in this activity, namely identifying key themes, patterns, and relationships that emerge from the data. Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) states that in competent researchers, drawing conclusions is light, maintaining openness and scepticism.

Therefore, researchers need to know the validity of the research data to draw good conclusions from the results of data condensation and data display that has been formed. The conclusions drawn in this study were briefly and thoroughly explained by the researcher, so that the final decision was obtained from the data on student perceptions about using YouTube in learning speaking skills, the problem faced by students when learning speaking skills via

YouTube, and the most activities are often carried out by students when learning speaking skills via YouTube in speaking class.

