**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter contains (1) research design, (2) research subject, (3) data collection, (4) technique and instrument, (5) questionnaire (6) Interview, (7) procedure and (8) data analysis. The following is a description of each point.

## 3.1 Research Design

This research focuses on qualitative research. Donovan, D. M. (1989) Defines qualitative research as a research method that produces descriptive data about the written or spoken words of people and the behavior observed. The use of this type of research is in line with the research objectives to find out the perceptions of English education students at the Malang Muhammadiyah University class of 2020.

The Qualitative method included observation, survey and indexing of an object under study (Gilad, 2019). The Researcher uses this method of research so that the required results are more accurate so that there is no bias in the research results. The results of research with qualitative research are intended to get real results from students' perceptions on YouTube video media. The description of the results is also more objective to see the effect of using YouTube videos as a medium for learning listening in English.

## 3.2 Research Subject

In order to support this research, students of the English language education study program at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang class of 2020 were selected to be the population. The researcher has chosen 20 English education students

at Muhammadiyah University of Malang as the research subject. The criteria for students are students who are still active and have experienced learning English listening using YouTube videos as media.

This subject selection is based on the experience of English language education study program students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang class of 2020 who use YouTube videos in learning English listening both in class and independently. (Malterud et al., 2016) For qualitative interview studies, no similar standards for assessment of sample size exist. Moreover, the lower the number of participants, the more powerful and more profound the information the researcher will get (Malterud et al., 2016). The selection of research subjects was also based on the objective of facilitating the collection of more specific data according to the study program.

## 3.3 Data Collection

The researcher refers to the research objectives which require data in this study. This data is intended to make the research results more accurate, real, and credible, so that the results of this research can be justified.

### 3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

This study uses a questionnaire as a research instrument. The use of the questionnaire is intended to make the English language education study program students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang class of 2020 easier to access and participate in answering the data in this study. This instrument is proposed to facilitate data collection and draw conclusions. The questionnaire is the only instrument used to complete the data in this study.

### 3.3.1.1 Questionnaire

According to (Ary, 2010), the questionnaire is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to questions or mark items that indicate their responses. This questionnaire is addressed to the English language education study program students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang class of 2020 as research subjects who have used YouTube videos in learning English listening.

In this study, the researcher used an open-ended questionnaire. Open-ended questions are free-form survey questions that allow and encourage respondents to answer in open-text format to answer based on their complete knowledge, feeling, and understanding (Bhat, 2023). The researcher used this method to get more specific answers for the purposes of exploring the perspectives of students who use YouTube Videos as a learning medium, especially listening.

The questionnaire will be distributed to 20 English Language Education Department students who had taken listening classes using YouTube video media. In the questionnaire distributed, the researcher gave the research subjects the freedom to answer using Indonesian. It is intended that research subjects can elaborate on the answers given without vocabulary limitations. This is expected to make the conclusions of the research clearer.

### 3.3.1.2 Interview

An interview is a question and answer between two people related to a particular problem which can later be constructed into a discussion (Sugiyono, 2016). The use of the interview method in this study is intended to support the depth of opinion of research participants regarding the use of YouTube videos in learning English listening. Interview instruments are also used to anticipate things that have not been found in the use of the questionnaire.

The researcher utilizes semi-structured interviews to carry out the interview. Semi-structured interviews do not have strict compliance, their implementation depends on how respondents respond to questions posed by researchers (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). While there are initial questions to guide the process, the subject's responses allow the researcher to ask more in-depth questions. Interviews are employed to verify the questionnaire data and gather additional insights from respondents, as well as to address the study's research questions.

The interview was conducted online via Whatsapp media to make the interview schedule between researchers and research subjects more effective. Moreover, the lower the number of participants, the more powerful and more profound the information the researcher will get (Malterud et al., 2016). The interviews were conducted with 3 research subjects who were willing to be interviewed as research subjects. The research subjects also gave answers that were quite representative of the other research subjects. Furthermore, the researcher wants to get a more in-depth

perception about the use of YouTube videos as a platform for learning listening skills through three representatives of the research subjects.

### 3.3.2 Procedure

Following are some of the procedures in this study:

1. Determining the research subject specifically (20 English education students at Muhammadiyah University of Malang as the research subject).
2. Arranging relevant questions in the questionnaire and interview file.
3. Creating a questionnaire and interview questions file using the Google Forms platform.
4. Distributing questionnaires and interview questions link to participants online using Whatsapp media with criteria that match the research subjects.
5. Collecting data on the results of the participants' answers to the questionnaire and interview.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

Referring to Irwanto (2002) statement which divides the types of perception into positive and negative, the researcher will conclude by looking at the percentage of questionnaires that agree or disagree with the benefits of using YouTube videos in learning English listening.

The researcher use three-step approach to analyze the data, following the framework outlined by Miles and Huberman (1994):

## 3.4.1 Data Simplification

In this phase, the researcher collected an abundance of data through research methods. The data simplification is taken from the results of distributing questionnaires and transcripts of interview answers from research subjects. The data from the questionnaire and interviews are then utilized to address the research questions.

## 3.4.2 Data Presentation

Following the data simplification process, the researcher proceeded to present the findings  in the form of a representative statement from the research subject. Qualitative data will be presented in the form of participant statements, This representation of data facilitated the drawing of research conclusions.

## 3.4.3 Conclusion and verifying

After completing these two stages, the researcher formulated the study's conclusions. The participants' answers referring to positive or negative statements will affect the conclusions drawn by the researcher. The conclusions will be drawn based on  Seligman (2002) and Dweck (2006) to get students' perception about using youtube videos as learning listening media .