

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents methodology of the research. It present the research design, data and data source, subject of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. This research is titled “The Use of YouTube on EFL Speaking classes in the new normal era” The aim of the research is to investigate how the application of YouTube on speaking classes and to find out student’s perception about speaking learning using YouTube in this new normal era.

Considering the purpose of the research and the nature of the problem. The researcher use descriptive qualitative research. Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe qualitative approach as “a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situation to give the meaning”.

Based on Sugiyono (2008:12), there are some characteristics of qualitative research, those are; the study is done in natural setting, the finding data are in the form of words or pictures, the study is emphasized in process rather than product, data analysis is done in inductive way, and the study emphasizes in meaning. In addition to that, the researcher is facilitate in analyzing and interpreting the data by using descriptive method. Mardalis (2003) said that the descriptive method is a method which has to record, describe, analyze, and

interpret the condition the exist.

The researcher use qualitative method because this research aims to describe how the application of YouTube on speaking classes and to find out student's perspectives about speaking learning using YouTube in this new normal era meets their needs during speaking learning. This study is a case study because it describe and explores the detailed information of the study.

## **B. Research Setting**

The researcher of this study will held online (at home). Conducted within the students of English department students in Antasari state Islamic university with academic years 2018/2019. UIN Antasari Banjarmasin is located on Jl.Jend. A Yani Km 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher chose this EFL Speaking classes because the lecture is using YouTube for their EFL speaking classes in this new normal era.

This department has good record of academic in that university. For that reason, it becomes one of favorite department in their faculty. Many students want to study in the department. There are many students from the city, who most of the students have known English so well. That it can be more easier to the researcher communicating with the student, and also base on the data, they come from another city so because of that the researcher think it's more challenging to investigate how the use of YouTube on EFL speaking classes and to find out student's perspectives about learning speaking using YouTube in this new normal era.

### **C. Participants /subject**

Research subject was a person who is the objects of research being investigate. The participant of this research are the students in English department of Antasari state Islamic University who using YouTube on speaking classes in this new normal era.

Which is the student of English Department at Antasari state Islamic university in academic years 2018/2019 consisted of 20 participants were given questioners. Furthermore, they are were chosen using systematic random sampling by selecting of the total number TBI students totaling 135 students, divided into class A 34 students, class B 34 students, class C 34 students, class D 33 students. Samples were taken by random sampling for each class approximately 15 % of the total number of students so that the participants in this study were as many as 20 students, with the details of participants, namely class A with 5 students, class B with 5 student, class C with 5 students, class D with 5 students.

### **D. Data**

The data in this study were the use of YouTube on EFL speaking Classes in this new normal era. Furthermore, the data were collected from questionnaires and interviews.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

The researcher chooses two instrument in collecting all the data, they are questioner and interview:

### **1. Questionnaire**

There are three part of the question in the questionnaire, the first part is an introductory question, the second part is 5 questions to get data about The Use of YouTube on EFL speaking classes in this new normal era, the last part is 5 questions about student's perception on the use of YouTube in EFL speaking classes.

The questionnaire was given via a Google form link sent via WhatsApp to get 20 participants from 5 different classes who had joined on the research WhatsApp Group. The results are accept into the researcher account and supported by interviews.

### **2. Interview**

The interview technique was use to get more information from the participant. Creswell (2008) classified interviews into four types, namely (1) one-on-one interview, (2) focus group interview, (3) telephone interview, (4) electronic E- mail interview. The researcher prepared 21 questions, interviewed the participant through telephone ( voice call ) and recorded the answers.

The research used semi – structured interviews for 10 participants. Semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a pre-determined set of open questions ( questions that prompt discussion) with

the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or responses further (Cresswell John W, 2009). There were 10 participants to be interviewed from 5 different classes. .

## **F. Data analysis**

After collecting the data by questionnaire and interview, the researcher analyzed the data based on technique of data analysis for questionnaire according to Sugiyono (2010):

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P = Individual Score

F = Frequency

N = Number of item

The data analysis for the present study was finish by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1992:23) covering data reduction, data display, and verifying conclusions. Data analysis is conducted as follow:

### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to the purpose of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in writing up field notes or transcriptions based on Miles and Huberman (1994 in Joker and Pennink 2010). In data reduction step, the researcher select the important data from amounts of raw data collected in participant observation to determine what data mean. The researcher gives questioner to the all participant to get depth information and great variety responses. After that, the researcher conducts

interview in order to get more deeply information and to be able to make sure what each participant answered from the questionnaire. And after getting the data, it will be reduced for the wanted data. Next, it will be display for an analysis of the research.

## 2. Data Display

In Milan and Huberman (1994, in Joker and Pennink, 2010) data display is the second component of data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1994 : 4) state that data display is a set of information which has been organized and classified based on data reduction which has been organized and classified based on data reduction which leads to conclusion. Data display is to provide organized and managed information in data collection that allows conclusion drawing.

The researcher displays the data obtained from the all participant based on questioner and interview. This aims to make an easier reading in which the data had been collected and reduced. So, the data will be analyzed data.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Miles and Huberman describe the third type of data analysis activity as drawing and verifying conclusion. And according to Goetz and LeCompte (1984, in AECT, 2001) including writing up the study on the analysis and interpretation of data, and integrating and interpreting the study. Conclusion drawing is about stepping back to think about what the analyzed data mean and to evaluate their implications for the research questions.

Therefore, the researcher will sum up the data and show the findings

about The Application of YouTube on speaking classes in the new normal era. Then, the researcher revisits the data that have been collect to make sure or verify the conclusion appearing. After that the researcher will test the meaning from the conclusion as stated by Miles and Huberman (1994, in Joker and Pennink, 2010) that the meanings emerging from the data have to tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, and their 'comfirmability' which is their validity. Last, the researcher will make the final conclusion to answer the researcher questioning using descriptive qualitative method.