

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative methods. It means Qualitative research is systematic scientific research that builds descriptions and mostly narratives to understand the understanding of the social and cultural phenomena under study. Sugiyono said that qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects. Where the researcher is an instrument of qualitative data collection, data analysis and research results are more important than generalizations. This qualitative research can be used to understand social conditions.

Therefore, the researcher chose to use qualitative research methods to determine how to collect, process and analyze the research data. This qualitative research can be used to understand social interactions, for example by in-depth interviews so that clear patterns will be found.

Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2007, p. 6) qualitative research is research to understand phenomena about what the subject has passed, for example, behavior, perception, action or motivation by way of description in the form of words and language. In this study, qualitative research aims to obtain an overview of a matter from the perspective of the person being studied. This qualitative research is closely related to ideas, perceptions, opinions and all of them cannot be measured by numbers. This study used by researchers because to know the perceptions of the use Video Conferencing as Application in English Online Learning and one reason for inspires research is to develop and evaluate concepts and theories to explore more students perception of video conferencing in English online learning.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research location in the English classes of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, is located on Jl. A. Yani Km. 4.5 Banjarmasin. The reason for taking the location of this study was because I knew and had observed online learning using a video conference, besides its strategic location so it did not require me to find other research locations this also so that the case of increasing Covid-19. In Collecting data, The Analyst Made questionnaire Within The Frame of Google form and Dispersed Through Students' WhatsApp.

## **C. Participants**

The participants of this study were the fourth semester of students of English Language Education at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin precisely on the 2020 who had attended online lessons using video conferencing.

In this research, Subjects in a study are required to get the needed information. Moeleong (2010, p.132) describes the subject as an informant who can provide information about the situation and condition of the research place. This implies that a qualitative take about their analysts is based on their own competent knowledge to answer.

In this research chooses the subjects are 20 students in Class English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the Academic year 2020 who get the lesson from online learning from class A, B, C, D and these 20 people were taken from students who participated in the campus organization, the English students Association.

In conducting research, the object of research contains a problem that will be used as research material to find a solution. In line with Sugiyono (2014, p.20) opinion is a character or self-esteem of a person, a question or movement that has a certain variety which is decided by the researcher to then draw conclusions. The object of this research is information about students' perception use of video conferencing in the midst of online learning.

The criteria determined by researchers are active role students and always follow online learning processes using conference videos for the future learning progress. The researcher focus to the lesson who effectively doing online learning in current widespread utilizing any kind of web.

#### **D. Data**

(Creswell, 2014,p.35 ) states data directly collected by researchers such as data from questionnaires, Interview and documentation. In the form of data that is already available.

Data sources are the subject of research from which information can be obtained. In this study, you can get information on 4th semester students of Islamic University Islamic State.

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

In this study there are three data techniques used questionnaire and interviews. Each technique will look for the end result either in the form of oral or written the interview is a process of searching for information using oral to fourth semester students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. From this questionnaire and

interview data, research results will be obtained such as student perceptions in the use of video conferencing applications.

**a. Questionnaire**

According to Sugiyono (2011, p.162) Survey could be a information collection strategy that's done by giving a set of questions or composed explanations to respondents to reply. This questionnaire is intended to obtain answers or information. In this research, there are 12 questions in the questionnaire (appendix 1). The main purpose of making a questionnaire is to obtain information and validity. The type of questionnaire used by the researcher is a closed questionnaire, where respondents have been given alternative answers by researchers so that respondents just choose an answer based on the reality they experience. Questionnaires can save time, human and financial resources.

Based on the above understanding, researchers use questionnaires to understand the use of video conferencing when learning English online and the student's perception of the most popular video conferencing applications used by English students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Collected. Questionnaire adapted from Ermawati, N. (2020) with categorization Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, and Strongly Agree.

The researchers have created a questionnaire statement about English education researchers. The Student Video Conference application is used in online learning almost when Covid 19 occurs. Questions are disseminated online by using Google forms to all fourth semester students and 20 students. After the

information from the survey is collected, the results are calculated quantitatively. Then, after getting the survey results, the information is analyzed and subjectively translated to clarify or elaborate on the information from the survey. This is why the analyst should conduct interviews with several members who have filled out the survey, in order to gather more precise information, in order to determine the accuracy of the results.

#### **b. Interview**

According to Arikunto (2010, p.270) interviews ask questions that have been structured. With the guidelines for questions that have been made, it is hoped that the questions and statements of respondents will be more focused and make it easier to get the results of research data. The purpose of the interview is to dig up information directly and in depth from several sources involved. Interviews were conducted face-to-face with the sources, so that individual contact happened and saw firsthand the condition of the sources. Interviews were conducted to supply more in-depth data than the survey. Concurring to Esterberg (2002) characterizes an meet as "a assembly of two people to trade data and concepts through questions and reactions, coming about in communication and the development of shared meaning almost a specific topic". Interviews are utilized to gather information from individuals almost their conclusions, convictions, and sentiments around the circumstances in their claim words.

Interviews provide insights into learner perspectives, event importance, information about the site, and in some cases unexpected issues. There are three

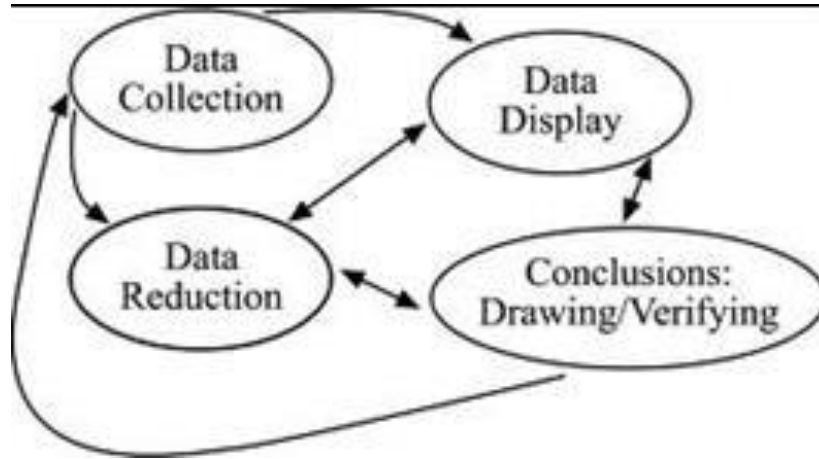
types of interviews. Structured interview (default), semi-structured interview, and unstructured interview. In this study, researchers used a semi-structured interview method. In this interview, the researcher had a list of questions to the informant, but could also ask other questions not on the list.

The researchers met with five student volunteers for a meeting and asked the volunteer students nine questions (reference section II). The researchers held a 10-minute meeting for each day's meeting.

**c. Documentary**

The next data collection technique used by researcher namely documentary. Data collection techniques with documentary agreeing to Scott & Marshall (2015) is investigate that employments individual and official reports as a source material . Archives may incorporate such things as daily papers, journals, stamps, registries, handbills, maps, government factual publications, photos, works of art, gramophone records, tapes, and computer records. Were born, the religion adopted, the position of the child in the family and so on. In addition, documents that contain information about the parents of students, documents that contain non-social environments, such as the condition of houses, study rooms, lighting and so on.

#### 4. Technique of Data Analyzing



Picture 1. Analysis Interactive Model dari Miles & Huberman (1994, p.12)

The image shows the nature of collection data with data analysis, research data collection using interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis used the Analysis Interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1994, p.12). Based on the picture above, the data analysis in this study was carried out through the following stages; (1) record all findings in the field using observations, interviews and documentation; (2) Analyzing the data collection to separate important and unimportant data. (3) describe the data that has been classified by taking into account the focus and research purposes; and (4) Making conclusions and verification. Information investigation agreeing to Noeng Muhadjir (1998, p. 104) can be characterized as information investigation as "an exertion to discover and organize notes from perceptions, interviews, and others as an increment in researchers' understanding of the case beneath consider and display them as discoveries to others. In the mean time, to make strides this understanding, the

investigation ought to be proceeded by attempting to discover meaning. While the opinion of Bogdan quoted from (Sugiono, 2007, p. 427), namely: "Data analysis is an efficient way to find and organize collected transcripts, field notes, and other material that can help you better understand them and show others what you find. In this context, the analyst analyzed the information. The use of three simultaneous streams: data reduction, data presentation, and inference / validation (Miles & Hubberman, 1994).

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction alludes to the method of selecting, centering, simplifying, abstracting and changing information that shows up in composed field notes or translations (Miles & Hubberman, 1994, p. 10). In this data reduction, organize the discoveries gotten within the field with the point of simplifying the information gotten amid information collection within the field. In this think about, the researcher collected information approximately students' perception and the foremost as often as possible utilized video conferencing utilize in online learning English through interviews and documentation, then the data was transcribed. Data that is not important according to the researcher that is not related to the research will be discarded. After collecting and reducing the data, the researchers presented the data in a descriptive format. The information gathered can be used to answer how popular English students are in terms of learning online at Covid19. After obtaining the results of the survey and meeting, the researchers reduced the information to gather information related to the survey and set the goal for Inquiry.



## 2. Data Display

After reducing After reducing the information, the following step is to show the information. Related to Miles and Hubberman (1994, p. 10) information introduction is an organized collection of data that gives the plausibility of drawing conclusions. This step is done by showing a set of data gotten in a organized way to at that point draw conclusions. For the result of the meet, the researcher appeared the result in story writings together with the comes about of survey.

## 3. Conclusions / Verification

Conclusion or confirmation is the ultimate organize within the information investigation. In this research, the characteristics of the conclusion are transitory. This may alter in case the analyst does not discover solid prove to bolster advance information collection. In this manner, “final” conclusions may not rise until information collection is total (Miles & Hubberman, 1994, p. 10). Drawing conclusions continuously until nothing else turns it away, here it is necessary to increase the understanding for researchers of the incident or the case. In this study, researchers make conclusions from the data display. From the information gotten, so the information can reply the question. The researcher found extra information from interviews to fortify the information comes about from the survey.