

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research design is a case study using a qualitative approach to obtain the data. The data sources are frequently textual and observational and are expressed in words, giving context to the topic or issue. Case study research is a form of qualitative research based on human understanding and behaviour based on human opinion (Polit & Beck, 2004). The researcher used this design to describe the result of the data from interviews and documentation related to the student podcasts. Moreover, analyze students' ability in critical thinking skills through their podcast based on the phenomenon and theory that the researcher describes in words and language in a unique natural context.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted this research at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the Public Speaking class of 5th-semester students majoring in the English Education Department, located at Jenderal Ahmad Yani Street, KM. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The researcher conducted the research in this place because the lecturer used a podcast project for students' assessments for a final assignment.

C. Participants

The subjects of this research were the college of English language students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The participants were the ten students who studied Public Speaking in 5th-semester, and the researcher were take data from students' podcasts project. After taking data, the researcher observed the podcast and connected it with the rubric scores, and then the researcher interviewed the participants.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The Instruments the researcher used to collect the data were interview and documentation.

1. Interview

Interviewing involves asking questions and getting answers from participants to collect the data. Emzir (2010) mentioned that an interview consists of several preset questions addressed to people who become the research subject. Besides, Creswell (2012) stated that an interview is when researchers ask one or more participants, ask questions and record their answers. The researcher uses online interviews to collect the data to make it easier for students to convey perspective based on their experiences doing podcast projects. The researcher conducted this in online interviews flexibly, open, unstructured, and non-standard manner with the participants. The researcher implemented interviews as instruments related to critical thinking to support the researcher in collecting and analyzing the data through the student's podcast project. The researcher interviewed ten

5th-semester students who took public speaking courses as participants in this study.

2. Documentation

Documents are tools or steps used in analyzing or reviewing printed and electronic documents (Bowen, 2009). Documents used for systematic examination in a research study might take many formats. Exploring a document aims to obtain information, gain understanding, and develops empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Therefore, the researcher used documentation analysis to specify their content and students' learning based on their project. It supported the researchers' arguments about how a podcast can enhance their critical thinking through podcast projects. The documentation was processed by reviewing the podcast project and considering the results. And in addition, the lecturer's scoring rubric for the podcast project is additional data to help the researcher to find the result.

E. Data Analysis

The researcher used an interactive data analysis model to analyze the data as described previously. A case study investigates a case or phenomenon and provides insight into how that phenomenon or event occurred (Hodgetts & Stolte, 2012). Miles & Huberman (2014) highlighted that data analysis consists of three components: data condensation, data display, and drawing or verification conclusions.

a. Data Condensation

Data condensation is selecting, simplifying, focusing, and changing the data contained in interview transcripts, field notes, documents, and empirical data obtained. This process aimed to reduce some relevant data from interviews and documentation related to student podcasts. Based on the data obtained, the researcher looked for patterns, data, and themes that are more important to write, while unnecessary data was discarded.

b. Data Display

After completing data condensation, the next step is data display. Data display were condensed collection of information which makes it possible for conclusions and action. By arranged the data, the researcher was allowed to plan the following action and make an analysis from the student's podcasts and interviews to answer what has been arranged and understood. In the data display, the researcher described the arguments and analytics associated with the theories in the narrative text.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step was drawing and verifying the conclusion. The data has been reduced or simplified and processed into the narrative text; judgments can be removed from the results of analysis students' podcast and interview answered. After presenting the data that related to students podcast and find the result of two research questions, the researcher drew a conclusion and verifies the data well and checked to ensure the data obtained are reasonable, strength, confirmation and validity.