

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The methodology used in this study is qualitative method with descriptive design. A qualitative descriptive design was chosen because the researcher aims to describe and interpret phenomena that occur naturally in their actual context, namely students' perceptions of using Twitter to learn English (Creswell & Poth, 2018). Qualitative method allows for an in-depth exploration of the experiences, views, and thoughts of the research subjects, providing a comprehensive understanding of how students perceive the use of Twitter as a learning tool.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, which is located at Jl. A Yani Km. 4,5 RW. 5, Kota Banjarmasin. This study consists of giving the questionnaire with the English Education Students class of 2023 who actively using twitter according to the criteria which mention in participant sub chapter.

C. Participant

Since the purpose of the study is to find out the students' perception using Twitter for learning English, English Education Students class of

2023 UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who has actively used twitter is the qualification for participation in the study. The researchers selected 54 participants in this research who met the criteria. The characteristic for this research was the user of Twitter who stills a student in higher education. Second, participants must be active on Twitter who studies English using Twitter. The reason the researcher choosing participant as mentioned before because based on my prior observation as the user, many users especially student that using Twitter for learning English, one of them is university students.

D. Research Instrument

The instrument is used to collect data for research purposes. According to Creswell (2018), as part of the extensive data collection, the proposal developer also includes detailed information about the survey tools that used in the study. The researcher uses a questionnaire as an instrument to collect data. Questionnaire is a sort of data gathering tool that consists of a set of questions meant to elicit responses from respondents.

There are three types of questionnaires based on how the questions are answered (Creswell, 2012). They are open-ended, closed-ended, and semi closed-ended question. The researcher used open-ended questions and closed-ended questions in this study.

The questionnaire consists of 19 questions that divided into two sections. The students were asked to fill in their personal information including name, gender, age, and institution.

The first section of questionnaire was to find out how Twitter helps students to learn English. There are consist 9 questions. In this section, students are asked to fill in the answers with short answers. The second section of questionnaire was the students' perception using Twitter. This section consist 10 questions. The questionnaire with Likert Scale from 1 to 4 with the category strongly disagree to strongly agree. The reseracher chosen to avoid "neutral" points, forcing respondents to lean more toward agreeing or disagreeing, thereby producing clearer data.

The questionnaire distributed via Google Form. To avoid student misunderstandings while filling the questionnaire, the questionnaire was written in Bahasa Indonesia.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The first stage of collecting research data is to create research instruments such as questionnaires. The questionnaire consisted of 19 questions and was divided based on the research question.

For the time being, the author adopt a questionnaire from Safitri (2021), Husnaini (2023) and Sudiran (2019) a previous study that is relevant to the writer's research considering that some of question contain in Safitri (2021), Husnaini (2023) and Sudiran (2019) appropriate to be

used in this study. After making the questionnaires, the writer used Google Form to create an online questionnaire. After everything had been done, the author distributed the questionnaire to Twitter users who are also higher educational student active users based on the criteria. Data acquired from the responses of the participants after the questionnaire has been sent, and the data examined by the author. In addition to employing a questionnaire, the author gathered data through content analysis to determine the utility of the auto base, how to utilize it, and other factors.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is carried out when the data required for the research is collected. Data analysis techniques are directed at testing and also answering the problem formulations that have been proposed in the previous chapter.

Qualitative data analysis generally involves the process of preparing and organizing data for analysis, reducing it into manageable units, representing the data, and interpreting it. The initial process of all qualitative analysis has a strong descriptive nature.

Creswell emphasizes that the first step in qualitative analysis is to read all the data to gain a general understanding and then develop codes and themes from the data. The coding process itself, at its most basic level, is descriptive, that is, labeling segments of text to summarize and identify emerging phenomena. The primary goal is to “create detailed descriptions of settings, participants, and themes (Creswell, 2014). These descriptions can be of people, places, events, or interactions.