

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted to reveal students' perception toward video making task in improving their speaking ability. The perception itself needed to be presented comprehensively in order to get deep explanations of the real condition. For this reason, the researcher applied mixed method strategies as the research design.

According to Creswell (2009, p. 14), mixed method means qualitative and quantitative data can be merged into one large database or the results used side by side to reinforce each other (e.g., Qualitative quotes statistical results). In this research, the researcher converges or merges quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem.

The researcher collects both forms of data at the same time and then integrates the information in the interpretation of the overall results. Also, in this design, the researcher may embed one smaller form of data within another larger data collection in order to analyze different types of questions (the qualitative addressed the process while the quantitative the outcome) (Creswell, 2009, p. 14). Those are the reason of why the qualitative research was applied in this research.

B. Research Setting

This research takes place at English Education Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It is located on Banjarmasin Jalan A. Yani Kilometer 4. English Education Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin has some lecturers who using video making as a task, even in speaking class, pronunciation class, or another course.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The populations of this research are the fifth semester of English Department students which consist of 136 students. The population of the students can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.1. The total number of the students population.

CLASS	SEX		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
A	14	4	35
B	9	25	34
C	4	28	32
D	12	23	35
			136

The reason why researcher choosed semester five is they have made video making task more than four times rather than another semester which less than four times. They made video in various subject such as grammar, pronunciation, speaking I and Speaking II.

2. Sample

Based on the population above, the researcher used simple random sampling method. Arikunto explains that if the population of the research less than 100 persons, it should be take all population. While if more than 100, it can be taken 10%-15% or 25% or more of the population. So, the sample will be taken 25% from 136 students, it is about 34 students and it will divide in four classes like the table below:

Table 3.2. The number of sample each class.

CLASS	TOTAL
A	8
B	8
C	9
D	9
	34

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data of research

To answer the problem of this research, the writer will collect the following data:

- 1) The students' perceptions regarding video making is a task to improve their speaking skill. Which consist of:
 - a) Students' interest in speaking and video making task
 - b) Students' responses related video making task can improve students' speaking skills components

- c) Students' perceptions related the advantages of video making task.

2. Sources of Data

- a. Respondents and informants: The fifth semester students who make video to improve their speaking skill.

E. Techniques of Data Collecting

1. Questionnaire

This technique is used to know the students' perceptions regarding video making is a task to improve their speaking skill and also the advantages of video making task based on students' perceptions.

The variable measurement of this research refers to Likert scale, a psychometric response scale primarily used in questionnaires to obtain participant's preferences or degree of agreement with a statement or set of statement. Likert scales are a non-comparative scaling technique and are one-dimensional (only measure a single trait) in nature. Respondents are asked to indicate their level agreement with a given statement by way of an ordinal scale which each question uses scale 1-5 category.

Each specific question (item) can have its response analyzed separately, or have it summed with other related items to create a score for a group of statements. This is also why Likert scales are sometimes called summative scales.

In this research, the writer analyzed 23 statements that divided into three indicators. There are students' interests related speaking skills and video making task that has 5 statements; students responses related video making task can

improve their speaking components that has 7 statements; and the last is students responses related the advantages of video making task for them that has 10 statements.

2. Interview

In this interview, the researcher is supposed to get the specific information about students' perception of video making task and to give explanations to the questionnaire. The researcher interviewed 10 of respondents randomly as representative and it divided into four class below:

Table 3.3. The total of respondents are interviewed

CLASS	TOTAL
A	2
B	2
C	3
D	3
	10

To know more closely about those data, source of data and techniques of data collecting, the following matrix will be helpful:

Table 3.4. Matrix of data collecting

No	Data	Source of Data	Technique of Data Collecting
1.	<i>Primary Data:</i> The data about students' perceptions of video making task		

<p>to improve students' speaking skill at English Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin, which consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The students' interests related speaking skills and video making task 2. The students' responses about video making task to improve their speaking skill components. 3. The students' responses related the advantages of video making task for them. 	<p>Students</p> <p>Students</p> <p>Students</p>	<p>Questionnaire and interview</p> <p>Questionnaire and interview</p> <p>Questionnaire and interview</p>
---	---	--

F. Technique of Data Processing and Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and others materials that accumulate to increase own understanding and enable to present what have discovered to others (Sugiono, 2010. P.48).

There are four technique that are using to analyze the data (Miles and Huberman, 2007. P.16). The writer used these technique in analyzing the data which related to the problem of the study. These are follows:

1. Data collection

All of the data those collected and got in the field where the teaching and learning was going on. Data collection is the result of data collecting techniques on questionnaire, interview and documentary. The writer collected data about students' perceptions on the use of video making tasks and the advantages based on students and lecturers' perceptions to improve students speaking skill.

2. Data reduction

Ary stated that data reduction is analyzing the qualitative data via theme analysis or thematic coding while also analyzing the quantitative data via descriptive statistics (Ari et al, 2010. P.640). This case is a process of selecting, so, in this case the writer chose the data that relevant of the study and focused on the data that direct to solve of the problems or to answer a research problem. Moreover, all of data and arrange question related to the type of feedback, effect feedback and students' perception toward teacher's feedback.

In this part of research, the data collected will be reducing into three parts indicators as the matrix of data collecting before (Table 3.3), and interview results will be added following three indicators below:

- a. The students' interests related speaking skills and video making task
- b. The students' responses about video making task to improve their speaking skill components.
- c. The students' responses related the advantages of video making task for them.

The researcher take the data and count the percentage of students responses using the percentage formula below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of answer

N = Number of respondents

3. Data display

The writer takes explanation in data display. Because it was the result of the data reduction made in report systematically which could be understood and reasonable of the data those were got in field. Furthermore, data display was done by simple explaining, draft, relation categories and flowchart. So in this case the writer writes done in simple explanation about the data that have gotten in data reduction using table and chart. After that the writer will be describe the data qualitatively.

4. Conclusion drawing / verification

After all the data have been found, the writer concluded. Then, the data verified by checking back all the data collection, data reduction and data display while after collecting the data. In this part, the researcher will conclude all of the data are collected and answer the statement of problem by using students' respon category (Table 3.5).