

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to presents and discusses some aspects. It covers research design, research setting, participant or subject, data and source of data, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative research to find out the answers to research questions. This method is appropriate in identifying and describing the process of creating a podcast and analyzed the problem faced by the students when creating podcast in developing their Public Speaking skills. According to Fraenkel & Wallen (2007, p. 13) descriptive qualitative study studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. It means that this research describe the real situation and condition qualitatively about the result of study without giving any numerical description.

The purpose of this study is to describe the steps in creating a podcast using Anchor.fm application, including the problem faced by the student when creating podcast as their Project Based Learning. Therefore, this qualitative descriptive method is suitable for this study because it is used to describe how students create a podcast in teaching and learning process in this pandemic situation.

B. Research Setting

This research took place in Public Speaking class at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty. Located at Jl. A. Yani, Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Timur, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. This research was conducted about two months, beginning in December 2020 for observation and ending in July 2021 for interview.

C. Participants

The participants in this study are the fifth semester students of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2020/2021. The sampling techniques applied is purposive sampling in which based on the specific purposes of this research. The fifth semester students of English Education Department divided into 4 classes with total 120 students. According to Paulo (2000) as cited in Oppong (2013, p. 203) ten participants could be proper since in qualitative design the quality of the samples is more effective than the number of the samples.

Therefore, in every class, the researcher take of 3 at A class, 3 students at B class, 3 students at C class and 3 students at D class with total 12 participants to do the interview to get more and to enrich the information.

D. Data

1. Data

Data are the information collected by the researcher to answer research problem. Data collected in qualitative data. The researcher try to get description the data during the online class. Data are all the facts and members that can be

used by the researcher as information, which information is the result of the data process that is needed to be used. Observation used to find out the result of how students create the podcast as their Project Based Learning in developing Public Speaking skills. Then, interview used to find out problems that are faced by students in creating podcast. This data based on their teaching process in Public Speaking class.

2. Source Data

Source of data are subject where the data can be gained. Sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. There are two classified data source are classroom group and individual. The result of the data in this research are the result of the observation and online interview by students on the fifth semester of English Education Department classes Academic year 2018 who took Public Speaking class as their elective subject.

E. Data Collection

1. Observation

In this pandemic situation, teaching and learning activities are carried out by the online system. Observation used in this research to get description about how the students create the podcast in online Public Speaking class as their Project Based Learning.

According to Arikunto (2010, p. 22) observation divided into two types, namely non-systematic observation and systematic observation. Non-

systematic observation is when the researcher did observation without using instrument of observation, while systematic observation is the researcher did observation using instrument of observation. This research was systematic observation by using observation guide as instrument of observation. The guide of observation is consist of student's activities on creating podcasts would be observed by the researcher, so the researcher just gave the sign in the observation sheet when the event happened. In other words, this observation was conducted by using the observation sheet. The researcher conducted two observations because the topic of podcast in Public Speaking class was only covered twice.

2. Interview

Interview is a conversation which has certain purposes. According to Creswell (2009, p. 226) interview gives more opportunities for the researcher to gain detail information that cannot be collected from the observation. The purpose of this interview is to know more and deeply about the participants. Interview did in indirect interview with used internet voice notes via Whatsaap. Before conducting the interview, the researcher make a list of questions in order to make the participants could answer the questions completely and accordance with the reality also make the conversation to be focused on the research goal. Then, the researcher took in notes the results of problems that faced by students in creating podcast.

F. Data Analysis

After all the data of the observation and interview collected. The researcher used qualitative descriptive research. in processing the data, the researcher use the following techniques based on Miles, et.al (2014, p. 381):

1. Data collection

The researcher collected the data dealing how the students' create the Podcast in online Public Speaking class and problems that are faced by students in creating Podcast. The data will be collected by observation and interview.

2. Data reduction

This step is a process of selecting, focusing and transforming the data from data collection. In this study, the researcher have obtained several data from observation and interviews. After getting the result of the observation and interview, the researcher would be reduced the data to gather appropriate data for the research to be consistent with the research question and objective of the research

3. Data display

After reduction data, so the next step is data display. Data display means describe the data in the form of description to the narration. This technique used in arranging the information or data sistematically and logically.

In the process of reducing the data, it was based on the formulation of the research questions. The formulation of reseach questions are:1) How do students create the podcast as project based learning in developing public

speaking skills? and 2) What are the problems faced by the students in creating Podcast?. This step is done by presenting a set of information that is structured and possibility of drawing conclusions.

4. Drawing conclusion/verivication

After all the data have been found, the data concluded and verify by recheck every step of analysing from data collection, reducing, and displaying. The next step is drawing and verifying conclusions. The researcher draw conclusions from the data. And then a conclusion of the data that researcher obtain which can answer the research questions.