

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The methodology is absolutely needed in any research in order to find accurate, and effective research. This chapter presents the description of the research method used in the study. It includes research design, research method, research instrument, and population and sample.

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer uses a qualitative approach. It means that the research focuses on the phenomenon experienced by research subjects especially perception in a special context that happens naturally, which is then described in the forms of words and language Moleong (2014, p. 4). The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach because the researcher would describe the efficient applications used in teaching-learning speaking. This kind of research is used by the researchers to know whether the applications used for teaching and learning speaking are efficient or not when this situation of Pandemic Covid-19.

One reason for conducting research is to develop and evaluate concepts and theories. Searching it again and again means Re-search. Research is the art of scientific investigation. It is regarded as a systematic effort to gain new knowledge. The dictionary meaning of research is “a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge”. Definition of Research

comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions; and reaching conclusions; and at last, carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.

B. Research Setting

The research takes place in SMPN 1 Gambut, South Kalimantan specifically at A.Yani Street km 16. The writer chooses this junior high school because the first reason is that in this school not all the students enter the class only students who want to go to class directly and do face-to-face learning. Some students choose to do regular online learning because their parents are still worried about their children who still cannot adopt to health protocols. For the number of students in one class is limited due to health protocols. So one class is divided into two, for example class 7A is divided into 7A1 and 7A2. Second, and the important thing is this school has used some applications as the media in teaching-learning English Foreign especially in teaching speaking.

C. Research Subject and Object

1. Research Subject

Research subjects are divided into two types, they are primary subject and secondary subject. The primary subject is a person who becomes the main target of research, whereas the secondary subject is only people who

become supporting factors for the main person researched Prastowo (2014, p. 28).

In this research, the primary subjects are students of class 9 of Junior High School 1 Gambut academic year 2020/2021 who get the lesson from online learning from class 9 C, D, E, F, H. The researcher do not choose class 9 A and B because in SMPN 1 Gambut for English teacher is different, the researcher thought that the different English teacher will be make different act of use online application, so the researcher just choose class 9 C, D, E, F, and H. For the nominal of each class is different according how much the students do online class. For class 9 C 3 students, D 3 students, E 1 student, F 1 student and H 4 students. Total subject in this research are 12 students.

2. Research Object

The objects of this research are the perceptions of the students about the efficient application used to teach speaking in Junior High School 1 Gambut.

D. Data Sources

The source of data in qualitative research can come from many sources such as interviews, observations, documents, and audio-visual information Creswell (2014, p.135). There are two kinds of data sources according to Ajayi (2017, p.235) primary data and secondary data. In this research the researcher only use primary

data. Primary data is an original and unique data, which is directly collected by the researcher from a source such as a survey, observations, experiments, questionnaire, personal interview, etc. The researcher used questionnaire and interview results from the ninth class of Junior High School 1 Gambut as primary data of this research.

E. Research Instruments

According to Kartowagiran (2009, p. 2) research instruments are tools used to collect the data, whether it's a qualitative or quantitative data. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher himself because he is determining research focus, choosing the informant as data resource, doing data collection, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data and making a conclusion of his findings.

In this case, the writer going to use some kinds of research instruments, such as questionnaire and interview.

F. Data Collection Procedure

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent. Moreover Arikunto (2006, p. 151) stated that questionnaire is a list of written questions made by the researcher to gain some information's

from the respondents about their personal life related to the research objects. Research questionnaires were developed in 1838 by the Statistical Society of London.

Related to this research, the use of questionnaire is aimed to gain deeper information's or responses from the students about their perception toward the efficient applications used in teaching learning speaking skill to them, so it can be taken a reflective process to this system in order to make a better improvement.

The researcher used Google form for the online questionnaire and used these following scale categories as the optional answer of the questionnaire, for example:

- a. Disagree
- b. Neutral
- c. Agree

2. Interview

According to Adi (2004, p. 72) interview is one of techniques of data collection through communication process, it's a relation or private conversation between the researcher and the respondents. The process of interview can be used directly or not. Direct interview means a 'face-to-face' and oral conversation between the two communication actors, while indirect

interview means using a list of questions sended by the data collector to the respondent to answer it in written form.

There are three kinds of interview; structured (standardized) interview, semi structured interview and unstructured interview. In this study, the researcher used semi structured interview. The researcher had list of questions for the subject but still be able to ask other questions which were not provided in the list. The researcher used WhatsApp application to do interview, because WhatsApp provides recorded voices, text messages or even a call or video call features to the user. So the research subject can answer the interview whether in form of text message, call or video call. In formulating the questions, the researcher modified some statements from the questionnaire and add some question the student's perceptions of the most efficient application used by students in online learning during the midst of Covid-19 pandemic.

G. Data Analysis Procedure

Qualitative data analysis is carried out if the empirical data obtained is qualitative data is a collection of words rather than a series numbers and cannot be arranged into categories/classification structures. Data can be collected in a variety of ways like observation, interviews, document, and recorder. Usually processed first before they are ready to use (through note-taking, typing, editing or instead of writing), but qualitative analysis still uses words that are usually

compiled into expanded text, and do not use mathematical or statistical calculations as an analysis aid.

According to Bogdan cited in Sugiyono (2008, p.334) stated that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others". In short, data analysis is systematically process to analyze data which have been collected.

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data using three concurrent flows according to Miles & Hubberman (1994, p.10), including data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion/verification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. The purpose of data reduction is to simplify the data obtained during data collection in the field.

In this research, the researcher collected the data about students' perceptions and the efficient of applications used in teaching learning speaking in online learning through questionnaire and interview and then transcribed the data. The irrelevant data which were not related to research

questions were discharged. Then, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of descriptive.

2. Data display

After reducing the data, the next step is displaying the data. According to Miles and Hubberman, data presentation is a collection of organized information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. This step was done by presenting a set of information that is structured and possibility of drawing conclusion, because the data obtained during the process of qualitative research usually in form of narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents. They believe that presentations are better is the main means of valid qualitative analysis, which includes: various types of matrices, graphs, networks and charts. All designed to combine organized information in a coherent and easily accessible form.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

The last step according Miles and Hubberman is conclusion drawing/verification. In qualitative research the conclusion characteristic is temporary. It can change if the researcher does not find strong evidence to support the next collecting data. Therefore, “Final” conclusion may not appear until the data collection is over. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the

researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher made conclusion from the data display.

In this research, data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organize them in a pattern, categories and basic units of description. That's which distinguishes it from interpretation, because data analysis provides a significant impact on the results of the analysis, explaining the pattern of description and searching the relationship between the dimensions of description.