

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study uses a field research method, which is to examine the used of Youtube as an alternative media for online learning at MAN 1 Kotim during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This type of research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive method. According to Polit & Beck in (Yuliani, 2018, p. 83) qualitative descriptive (QD) is a term used in qualitative research for a descriptive study. This type of research is generally used in social phenomenology, namely the study of person life experience or methods for studying how individuals subjectively perceived experience and gave meaning to those phenomena.

Descriptive research intends to describe a phenomenon, subject, or area accurately and factually with its characteristics which the researcher tries to analyze, interpret, and gives conclusion for current problems from various qualitative resources (Nassaji, 2015, pp. 129–130)

From the definition above, The researcher concludes that descriptive qualitative research is a method that focused the analysis on the description of the subject and object of research in the form of a narrative and avoids the used of numerical or statistical analyzed the data in the research conducted. Through qualitative descriptive methods, researcher can obtain information to answer the above problems.

B. Research Setting

This research took place on 10th grade language major class at MAN Kotawaringin Timur, Department of Language, which was located on Jalan HM. Arsyad No. 68 Mentawa Baru Hulu, Mentawa Baru/Ketapang, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan. Researcher are interested in conducted research in this place because Researcher want to know student responses to the used of Youtube as an alternative speaking learning medium during the Covid-19 pandemic, thus forcing teaching and learning activities to be carried out virtually/online. This research was mostly conducted through social media to interview, observation, and documentation.

C. Participants / Subject

The subject of this research were 13 students of 10th grade Language Major and the English Teacher at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur. The reason of the researcher chose this class because in that class the English teacher will apply the used of YouTube media in learning at the beginning of the second semester, based on this reason the researcher had an interest in researching in class 10th grade Language Major at MAN Kotawaringin Timur.

D. Data

Data is a collection of facts that need to be processed in order to be useful and referred to as information needed for research activities. The data is divided into two types, primary data and secondary data (Prastowo, 2014, pp. 204-205). Simply put, primary data is obtained from the first source while secondary data is

obtained not from the first source. The data in this research were obtained from two sources, namely:

1. Primary Data: Result of Observed and Interviewed 13 students in 10th grade languages major and the English teacher at MAN Kotim.
2. Secondary Data: Lesson plans, textbooks/materials, and assessment rubric.

E. Technique Of Data Collection

1. Interview

Interview is “a conversation, whose purpose is to gather descriptions of the [life-world] of the interviewee” with respect to interpretation of the meanings of the ‘described phenomena (Alshenqeeti, 2014, p. 40).

In general, interviews can be done by direct and indirect communication. Direct interview means face-to-face oral communication, while indirect interview means sending a list of questions to respondents and then answering them in written form. Interviews were used to complete data relating to the type of authentic assessment used. In this way, the researcher conducted interviews with the students as a source of necessary data.

2. Observation

Observation is a process to observe research subjects related to human activities, work processes, etc. Observations are in 10th grade languages major located at MAN 1 Kotim. Class observations were carried out to obtain direct information about the implementation of learning in the field.

3. Documentation

According to Gottschalk in (Nilamsari, 2014, p. 178) that document (documentation) in a broader sense is in the form of any evidence process based on any type of source, whether written, oral, illustrated, or archaeological. This can guide researcher to obtain and have the clearest data or authentic information based on the field under study.

In this study, the documentation technique used by the researcher will produce data such as lesson plans, textbooks/materials, samples of students' work, and scoring rubric sheets.

3.1. Data Matrix, Sources Data and Data Collection Techniques

No.	Data	Sources Data	Data Collection Technique
1	Primary Data a. Challenges faced by students when doing online learning used Youtube media b. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the challenges above	1. Students 2. Teachers	1. Interview 2. Interview
2	Secondary Data a. The application of lesson plans in learning process b. Type of material provided c. Assignments for students d. The assessment sheet	1. Document 2. Document/Textbook 3. Document 4. Document	1. Documentation 2. Documentation 3. Documentation 4. Documentation

F. Data Analysis

The research was held with the aim of answering questions from the problems that arise. After the data is obtained, the next thing that needs to be done

is processing the data and analyzed the data. According to Diantha (2017, p. 200) the following data processing techniques that can be used as follow:

1. Data collection, namely the stage of collecting basic and supporting data.
2. Editing, namely the correction stage by re-recording the data that had been collected.
3. Classification data, namely the stage of categorizing the answers of the informants according to the type and shape according to the data obtained.
4. Interpretation, namely the stage of providing explanations and elaboration on the data.

The next step before the data is collected is to analyze the data. Data analysis is to obtain a clear picture or conclusion about the problem of the object being studied. Bogdan and Bigklen argue, that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and organizing interview results, notes and materials collected to increase understanding of all things collected and allow presenting data. what was found (Tanzeh, 2006, p. 169).

State from Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2013, p. 246) argued that activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and took place continuously until they were completed, so that the data was saturated. The following are activities in analyzed data, namely:

- a. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, for that it is necessary to record it carefully and in detail. As had been stated, the longer the researcher is in the field, the more the amount of data will be, complex and complicated. For this

reason, it is necessary to immediately conduct data analysis through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focused on the important things, looking for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 247). In addition, it is hoped that the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researcher to collect further data.

b. Data Presentation

After doing data reduction, the next step is data presentation. In a qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories and the like. The thing that is most often used for presenting data in qualitative research is the used of narrative texts. By presenting the data, it will make it easier for researcher to understand what happened and can plan further work based on what had been understood.

The data obtained from this study are in the form of sentences, words related to the focus of the research, so that the data presentation is a collection of information that is systematically arranged which gives the possibility to draw conclusions.

c. Conclusion

The next step in analyzed qualitative data according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions, both in the field and after completion in the field. Then, to lead to conclusions based on the results of data analysis, both those originating from field notes, observations, documentation and others obtained when carrying out activities in the field.