

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In the third of this chapter, the research presents and discusses the method that the researcher who deals with some of the aspects, such as research design, research setting, participants, research instrument, and technique of data collection. In addition, data analysis also includes it.

A. Research Design

The researcher needs research design before researching to ensure that the evidence obtained enables the researcher to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. Research design is plans and procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis, Cresswell (2009). A research method is an approach to addressing a research question or problem, Anderson (2005) In this study, the researcher used a Descriptive Quantitative method to answer two research questions.

The Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object in the study which can be in the form of people, institutions, and communities. Based on Gay (2012), descriptive research is a useful method for investigating a variety of educational problems. The Descriptive method has typical descriptive with the assessment of attitudes, opinions, demographic information, conditions, and procedures then usually collected through a questionnaire, interviews, and observations.

Quantitative methods can emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data accumulated through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by using manipulating pre-present statistical data using computational strategies. Based on Aliaga & Gunderson (2002), Quantitative research is a method that explains an issue or phenomenon through numerical data and it is analyzed with the aid of statistics. According to Sugiyono (2015), Quantitative methods can be interpreted as study methods primarily based on positivism philosophy, used to study in a selected population or sample, statistics series using studies instruments, quantitative data analysis/statistics. It could be concluded that Descriptive Quantitative is a method of research that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon studied that attempts to collect quantifiable information for statistical analysis. It means that the researcher collects and describes the data to find out the research question.

The researcher used a descriptive quantitative method because the course and some literature identify the students' perception of self-confidence toward speaking ability in Speaking II in the third semester of 2020 at the English Education Department in Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin. The data would be analyzed in numbers and percentages, then presented descriptively. Therefore, the descriptive quantitative could be an appropriate method in this study to make it easier for the researcher for collecting the data.

A. Research Setting

The researcher took the study in the English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty at the Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin located on Jl. A. Yani km 4,5. In this department, there is a speaking course that started by Speaking I, Speaking II, and Speaking III. In this study, the researcher choose the Speaking II that the learning conducted online. A platform such as Google Classroom and WhatsApp Group is used by the lecture to support online learning. The researcher needs two months for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the research which starts from 22 December 2021 until 22 February 2022.

B. Participants

The participants of this study were 80 students who took Speaking II in the third semester of the Academic year 2020 in English Education Department. There were three classes that class A involved 27 students, class B involved 27 students, and class C involved 26 students. The students at this semester has already learned Speaking I in the previous semester, so that the students have been learning the basics of speaking. The total of participants can be seen in the following table II (see *Appendix II*).

E. Research Instrument

This part describes the instrument needed as a source of data to measure the variable being investigated. The instruments can be in the form of a questionnaire,

test, interview, observation, or document. In this study, the researchers used a questionnaire and interview to collect the data. According to Miles & Saldana (2014), the questionnaire is one of the most common methods of data collection which consist of a series of question. Based on Creswell (2014), the researcher will get information from respondents in a short period, then it can be administered questions on many platforms such as by e-mail, phone, website, or google form.

The researcher used a close-ended questionnaire. According to Dawson (2002), there are six advantages of using a close-ended questionnaire namely tends to be quicker to administer, often easier and quicker for the researcher to record responses, tends to be easy to code, respondents can only answer in predefines way, new issues cannot be raised, and it is quick and easy for respondents to tick boxes, might be more likely to answer all the questions. Then, the received responses were calculated, analyzed, and described based on the research, then the researcher also used the interview to strengthen the students' responses based on the results of the questionnaire.

F. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are considered important for the success of the research. It involves the way to collect the data, what the source is, and what instrument to use. The instrument was taken from questionnaires and interviews for helping the researcher to answer the research question. Before, the students studied one topic in speaking II, in each topic was two meetings. The first meeting on each topic is time for the students to understand the material. The second meeting of each

topic is time for the students to practice the expression (somehow use it in conversation). In this study, the researcher used questionnaires and interviews as a technique for collecting data which will be explained in the following paragraph.

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is distributed and collected in the form of Google Form as a platform with a combination of close-ended questions. Close-ended questions are used to obtain the percentage of the analyzed topics. The researcher choose a close-ended questionnaire because it is used to generate statistics in quantitative research, than to accurate data while close-ended questionnaires are used to obtain the percentage of the analyzed topics. According to Dawson (2002), closed-ended questionnaires are used to generate statistics in quantitative research that follow a set format, and as most can be scanned straight into a computer for ease of analysis, greater numbers can be produced

In this study, the questionnaire used the Likert Scale. This scale is used to identify students' perceptions, responses, or opinions. Four statements were used as indicators to find out the perception of students, such as; strongly disagree = 1; disagree = 2; agree = 3, and strongly agree = 4. Therefore, the sample alternatively chooses the answer between scores 1 to 4.

The researcher create several questionnaires based on the theoretical review explained in chapter II. The questionnaire was divided into two kinds. *The first* is the 15 questionnaires to measure students' self-confidence in online speaking classes, and the *second* is the 15 questionnaires to measure students' problems in

online speaking classes. The questionnaire guide will be like the following in table III (*see Appendix III*)

2. Interview

After having the result of the questionnaire, the researcher conducted interviews to get further and more detailed information about students' perception of self-confidence through speaking ability in an English online class. There was three kinds of interviews such as unstructured, semi-structured, and structured. In this study, the researcher used structured interviews that's meant the researcher prepare some questions before conducting the interview. The questionnaire is guided like the following in table IV (*see Appendix IV*). According to (Dawson, 2002), structured interviews are used in quantitative research and can be conducted face-to-face or over the telephone, sometimes with the aid of laptop computers.

In this study, the researcher chose WhatsApp as platform to interview students because it was easier for the researcher for collecting the data. There was four indicators of interview such as to know the activity, problems, and perception of the students during online speaking class, then the interview also to support the data based on the questionnaire. In addition, the researcher interviewed eight respondents randomly as representatives and it was divided into three classes.

G. Data Analysis

The researcher utilizes descriptive statistics to analyze the data because this study used descriptive quantitative. Based on Bhattacharjee (2012), descriptive

analysis is the process of analysis that constructs on interest that is to be described, aggregated, and presented statistically. The researcher used a computation calculation such as Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 25 for Windows because this program has a high statistical ability and the data management system in the graphical environment uses simple descriptive menus and dialog boxes so making it easy to understand how the question. The analytical method used in this study is descriptive analysis percentage. This percentage descriptive is processed by frequently divided by the number of respondents and multiplied by 100 percent

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

Description:

P : Percentage

F : Frequency (Number of students fulfilling the questionnaire)

N : Total number of respondents

100% : Constant Number

The researcher calculated some of the steps such as correcting the questionnaire answers from respondents, calculating the frequency of respondents' answers, inserting them into the formula, then interpreting the result with the table. For analyzing the data from the interview, the researcher made a summary of the data. After all the data such as questionnaires and interviews are collected, the researcher was making a conclusion that related to the theory.