

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research method. According Moleong (2007, p.6), said that “qualitative research is a research which result analysis procedure that doesn’t use a statistic analysis procedure or other quantification way”. Thus, this research does not present statistic data but it shows the result in description form.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The setting of this study was at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin (UIN Antasari Banjarmasin), at English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty which located on Ahmad Yani street 4,5 70235 East Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. This research was conducted from 9<sup>th</sup> of Maret 2022 until 8<sup>th</sup> of Mei 2022.

#### **C. Subject**

The main subjects in this study were students of the English Department of UIN Antasari who watched vlogs. To select the right sample in this study, purposive sampling was used. According to Arifin (2012), purposive sampling is a sampling technique based on considerations of objectives and certain predetermined criteria

or characteristics. Bryman (2012) states that purposive sampling technique is used to select people, organizations, documents, departments, and others by referring directly to the research questions posed. In this study there are several criteria in selecting the sample such as: first, students who use vlogs to improve their speaking skills, second, students have taken speaking courses I, II, and III, third, students must be easily accessible or accessible online because reasons for studying from home. Then for the number of participants was five students from the Department of English Education UIN Antasari were selected who met the criteria in this study.

Table 3.1 Participant Data

| No | Participants | Sex    | Year |
|----|--------------|--------|------|
| 1  | P1           | Male   | 2018 |
| 2  | P2           | Female | 2017 |
| 3  | P3           | Male   | 2017 |
| 4  | P4           | Female | 2017 |
| 5  | P5           | Female | 2018 |

## **D. Data**

The data in this research were students' perceptions on the advantages of watching vlogs in learning speaking skill and students' techniques in watching E-vlog. Furthermore, the data was collected by interviews and documents.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

The data of this research was collected by interview and document.

### **1. Interview**

The data comes from the author in-depth interviews with students in order to know how students' perceptions on the advantages of watching vlogs in learning speaking skill and their techniques when using E-vlog to improve speaking skill. According to Creswell (2012, p. 218) the use of interview in qualitative research can provide more useful information, moreover the researcher may have better opportunity to ask participant into depth information. The interview questions were adapted from a research written by Nabila Shamsuddin entitled *Perceptions of Students in Using YouTube Videos to Enhance Their Autonomous Learning* (Shamsuddin, 2014, p. 27). In addition, the interview questions is adapted to suit authors' need on investigating students' perceptions and techniques in using E-vlog to improve speaking skill. In this case, students need to answer several

questions related to E-vlog as the media to improve speaking skill according to their experiences by applying one-on-one interview. Besides, through one-one interview participant may feel comfortable during interview session.

The interview consists of 11 questions which involve speaking and E-vlog variables. Table of interview question demonstrates the list of interview questions as one of research instruments used by the authors. Furthermore, the authors used bilingual during the interview in order to get more information from the participants easily and deeply.

## **2. Documents**

The data comes from documentation. The document comes from students' scores in speaking test which conducted by English Education Department of UIN Antasari. The authors check students' scores on their speaking subject. It aims to synchronize students' speaking skills with their scores in speaking subject that they got in the classroom.

## **F. Data Analysis**

In this research, the data was analyzed based on Miles, Huberman & Sadana (2014, p. 8) theory by doing data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions. Data analysis was conducted as follows:

### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials (Miles, Huberman & Sadana, 2014, p. 8). In this step, the researcher reduced the data that was not important. The results of interview was transcribed in written form and summarized by separating main things relating to research problems. The data that did not support students' perceptions on the watch of E-vlog to improve speaking skill and students' techniques on the watch of E-vlog to improve speaking skill were reduced.

### **2. Data Display**

After doing data reduction, the researcher displayed the data. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman & Sadana, 2014, p. 8). In this step, the researcher displayed the data that have been gathered from interview and documentation

systematically based on the research questions. As the second component in analyzing data, this technique was used arranging the information, description, or narration to draw conclusion.

### **1. Conclusion and Verification**

This third step was conclusion drawing and verifying. Conclusion drawing involved stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand (Miles, Huberman & Sadana, 2014, p. 9). Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross check or verify these emergent conclusions. In this step, after conducted data condensation and data display, the researcher drew conclusion and verification.

