

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, researcher used qualitative descriptive techniques in this study. Qualitative research is research that has the goal of understanding phenomena related to what the research participants experience, which is presented in its entirety in contextual appropriate language in certain research methods, and the phenomena experienced by participants such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions (Moleong, 2007). Researchers that use qualitative methods get information through looking at documents, watching participants' behavior, or conducting participant interviews (Creswell, 2009). Any study that employs information that doesn't specify an ordinal scale is considered qualitative research (Nkwi, Nyamongo, & Ryan, 2001). Qualitative research helped the researcher to get the participants' point of view and for finding the data with interact with each other.

The researcher chooses descriptive qualitative research since it corresponds to the phenomena of fillers in the real life that can happen to students in communicating or in speaking while thesis defence presentation. According to Kim & Christine (2017), qualitative descriptive research produces the information that describes the who, what, and where of events or experiences from a subjective standpoint. A study is categorized as descriptive if it focuses more on description than it does on connections or associations.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted this study at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, which is situated in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. And gathering data in December 2022 - February 2023 in offline meeting with the participants.

C. Participants

5 students of English Education Department in ninth-semester, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin served as the participants during the data collection. In the selection of participants, the researcher chose 5 students because during the selection of participants there were several students who were not willing to be researched, therefore only these 5 students were willing to be researched as well as in observation, interview and documented during thesis defence presentation. These participants had each characteristic, apart from that each student will hold a thesis defense presentation. The characteristic of the first participant is that she is quite confident in speaking, but often she is too fast when explaining something in a presentation. The second participant he was also very confident in speaking, because he was used to speaking in public, so did the third participant she was also confident in speaking and she was good at controlling herself when she was in front of many people. For the characteristics of the fourth participant, she has characteristics that are not much different from the third participant, she is also confident and able to control himself in front of other people. And participant 5 can also be said to be confident because she is quite used to speaking in front of many people. Because the researcher is concentrating on the ninth semesters of

five students who will be having thesis defenses, the procedure of choosing the sample for participation in this research is very crucial. Purposive sampling was employed by the researcher because the researcher needs student data that will and already have taken thesis defence.

Purposive sampling is the selection of participants based on consideration of criteria carried out by the researcher. According to Etikan, Musa, and Sunusi (2016) the participants must be competent and knowledgeable about the issue the researcher chose. The data from the students who will or have previously taken the thesis defence or thesis examination is required by the researcher.

D. Data

In qualitative research, the data may be obtained in many different methods and from many sources, including observation, interviews, written records, and audio-visual resources (Creswell, 2009). Following are two categories of data sources that Kabir (2016) identified:

1. Primary Data

Primary data refers to information gathered from first-hand experience. Primary data specifically refers to first-hand information that was obtained throughout the study process. In order to collect the primary data for this study, the researcher employed observation, interviewing, and documenting that English Department Students in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who will take thesis examination.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data means that the information or data has been released in the form of journals, books or other forms that useful for literature review. In this study, the researcher used secondary data including the recorder of students while their thesis defence presentation, and if the research's findings required any theorizing or explanation, the researcher turned to the explanations of the experts.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique a researcher uses to gather the data required for research project is sometimes referred to as a data collection methodology. Data collection is crucial to this research process. It's because gathering information or the data is necessary for good research.

Three techniques are used by the researcher in this study to gather data. There are interviews, observations, and documentation.

1. Observation

Gathering original information through seeing individuals and the study site is the process of observation (Creswell, 2012). In this study, the researcher used participatory observation to get the data from the subject with research instrument that already set. The observation looked at the different forms of fillers that students from English Department Students utilize in their thesis defence

presentation and identification what happen to the students before and during thesis defence presentation to strengthen what factors that causes filler to occur during thesis defence presentation.

2. Interview

Interviews are one of method of gathering data that involves direct verbal interactions between the researcher and the participants; they are typically employed in survey design, exploratory research, and descriptive investigations (Fox, 2009). The researcher did interview to students to know what factors that causes these fillers to occur during thesis defence presentation.

3. Documentation

A technique for evaluating documents that calls for analysis the data to be examined in order to be understood and can assist in a study is called documentation (Bowen, 2009). For this research, the researcher uses audio that have been recorded during the presentation. Throughout the documentation, the researcher could be able to find out the filler used by the students as evidence to strengthen what types of filler that students used during thesis defence presentation.

F. Data Analysis

Analyzing data is the most crucial step in research since the results are the conclusions of a study. Data analysis itself in research is a process associated

with examining, rearranging, modifying, and changing data to obtain some useful information. In qualitative data research, data analysis aims to describe or provide an overview of the phenomenon or event being studied in the form of behavior, perception, action, motivation, or others. Qualitative data are generally taking the form of words, the researchers must organize or organize massive amounts of data so they can be explained and analyzed.

The processes below are carried out by (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaana, 2014) model data analysis:

1. Data reduction, the researcher condenses the collected data by summarizing and choosing particular items. The amount of data from observations, documentation and interviews that used for analysis is decreased in this study. The categories and characteristics that exhibited in the next phases chosen and filtered by the researcher.
2. Data display, for data display researcher usually use graphs, pictures, tables or charts. The view must display the contents of all data. In this study, the researcher displayed the data with tables to sort out the types and through narrative form. The several elements or factors found out in observation, documented and discussed in the interview depicted in narrative form.
3. Conclusion, the researcher confirms the investigation by drawing conclusion from the data. And the researcher reached a conclusion about the types of fillers that appear in thesis defence presentation and the factors that cause these fillers.