

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

This research used quantitative descriptive methods. According to Creswell (2010) quantitative involves the initial determination of research methods and the use of statistical analysis to interpret and analyze the data collected. This research involves extensive and sustained engagement with real-life situations that commonly occur and represent the everyday experiences of individuals, groups, communities, and organizations.

The researcher decided to collect data from questionnaires and interviews. Researcher used questionnaires and likert scale questionnaires to obtain data, researcher use this methodology. A method used to identify data, which is then examined statistically after being obtained from a questionnaire. The interview process conducts interviews as part of quantitative research to better understand participants' experiences and perspectives.

Interviews are a valuable data collection method in quantitative research because they allow researchers to gather more detailed information and gain deeper insight into the phenomenon under study.

Questionnaires were distributed to active English students at Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin. Questionnaires can be distributed online so that students, assured of confidentiality, feel comfortable answering questions about sensitive topics. Predetermined questions with a narrow range

of acceptable answers, such as questions that fall between “strongly agree” and “strongly disagree.”

The main benefit of this strategy is that it can collect diverse data from a large number of students, allowing researcher to estimate the prevalence of related problems. In other words, this research will produce data for each significant dimension that researcher ask respondents about.

## **B. Research Setting**

This investigation took place at *UIN Antasari Banjarmasin on Jalan Ahmad Yani Km. 4.5, Banjarmasin Timur, Kalimantan Selatan*. With the target participants being students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially in the English Education Department batch 20. Choosing UIN Antasari Banjarmasin as the location for the investigation aligns with the study's objectives, accessibility and relevance of participants, and facilitates the research process.

## **C. Participant**

### **1. Population of the Research**

This research was aimed at students of the English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who had used video talk shows for listening lessons. So the population comes from students majoring in English batch 20 and batch 21. The total number of students majoring in English from batch 20 is 80 people are taken, so the total population in this study is 105 students. Total number of students is as follow:

Table 3.1

The Total Population of batch 20 of English Education Departemen

No	Class	Number of students
1	A Class	26
2	B Class	28
3	C Class	26
	Total	80

## 2. Sample of the Research

The sample is part of the population elements to be studied. The sample must be represented as one is to be able to generalize with confidence from the sample to the population. According to Arikunto (2006), if the population is fewer than 100, a sample size of 35-50% is appropriate. The research could take 50% from the population to become the sample of the research. To determine the sample, the research chooses 50% sample from the population using the formula:

$$\text{Percent value} = (\text{percent value}) \times \text{Frekuensi} / 100$$

$$50\% \times 80/100$$

$$50 \times 0,8 = 40$$

So the sample of this study is 40 from 80 populations.

To select 40 samples from the population, this study chose to use convenience sampling. Selecting accessible and available participants can provide valuable insights and data that might otherwise be overlooked. Therefore, researchers often choose participants based on factors such as proximity, availability, and willingness to participate.

By considering these factors, researchers can ensure that their samples are diverse and representative. The population in research encompasses all individuals, objects, or events that meet specific criteria and attract the researcher's interest. It represents the larger group from which the sample is drawn or the group to which the research findings are intended to be generalized (Arikunto, 2006).

Researchers chose Class 20 because students met the research criteria regarding the use of talk show videos on YouTube for listening skills. Based on Pre-Observation, students have experience using video talk shows for listening skills. Apart from that, they have used video talk shows as learning media in class.

#### **D. Data**

In this research, researcher used descriptive quantitative data. Descriptive quantitative is considered effective in providing a clear and detailed description of the characteristics of the data. For data sources, researcher used questionnaires and interviews with students who used English video talk shows to find the data.

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

In this study, the writer use Quistionnaire and interview as the technique of data collection.

## 1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a set of purposed written or typed question that is delivered to respondents and then answer the replies (Heryana, 2020). In order to collect the data, researcher used Questionnaire and presented the information to the students.

In this research, to obtain the information about students' perception of using English video talk show, questions was made based on question from Merriam Webster, Pamungkas (2015), Fadhillah et al. (2021) and Harmer (2007) would be obtained. There are 12 items in the questionnaire consisting of indicators of perception.

## 2. Interview

According to Creswell & Creswell (2018) "in quantitative interviews, the researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants." The writer did interview with participant, asked fourteen questions about how students using English video talk show on Youtube.

## **F. Research Instrument**

A research instrument refers to for a device employed for assessing both natural and social accurances that observed. These occurrences, commonly known as research variables (Sugiyono, 2019). In this research, the researcher used a questionnaire and Interview guideline to obtain the data from the participants.

## 1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the one of the quantitative data collections (Anggara & Abdillah, 2019). According to Sugiyono (2019), a questionnaire is a data collection technique that involves providing written question or statements to be answered by respondents. There are several types based on their measurement scales, namely likert scale questionnaire and guttmant scale questionnaire. Likert scale determines an individuals' position on a continuum of attitudes ranging from very negative to very positive. The Likert scale has response options of 3, 4, and 5. Participants in this study were asked to express their opinions using a likert scale consisting of five points, which includes the following description: "Strongly agree" (SA), "Agree" (A),—Neutrall (N), —Disagree (D), and —Strongly Disagree (SD).

The questionnaire acquires with respondents' opinion in responding to the following options:

Table 3.2 Likert-Scale Score

Option	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Undecided	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

(Cohen, 2007)

This is used to find out how students perceive usage the YouTube channel for the speaking skills course was. Questionnaire explain several statements to respondents to find out how students are perceptions of using YouTube channels for English speaking skills courses student of the of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Table 3.3

## The Blue Print of the Questionnaire of Students' Perceptions

No	Questions	Descriptor
1	English talk shows video that is very useful	Questionnaire 5 scales (Strongly disagree, disagree, undecided, agree, Strongly agree)
2	Watching talk show videos can discover new vocabulary	
3	English video talk shows are use formal and informal words	
4	English talk show videos can create effective listening material	
5	English talk show videos can be used for listening because they are entertaining and authentic	
6	Watching English talk show video can provide a variety of language and pronunciation models	
7	Talk shows use various regional languages and cultural accent English videos	
8	English video talk shows can expose students to a variety of vocabulary	
9	English video talk shows can expose students to grammatical structure	
10	Listening to English talk show videos help	

No	Questions	Descriptor
	you analyze the discussion topics, the arguments presented, and the nonverbal cues used by the speaker.	
11	English video talk shows are often entertaining, interesting and thought-provoking to develop listening skills	
12	English video talk show provide and authentic and dynamic environment to practice students listening skills in real-life situations.	

## 2. Interview Guide

Focus groups of four to six interviewees each are conducted by the researcher either in-person, over the phone, or separately. In order to extract the participants' ideas and opinions, these interviews are made up of a succession of unstructured, typically open-ended questions. Creswell (2018) said interviews were used to gather further information from participants who have shown their positive responses and how they using English talk show videos on YouTube.

## G. Data Analysis

The researcher analyze the data after it has been collected using the following techniques:

### 1. Collecting Data

All research participants receive a questionnaire and interview created by the researcher in Google Forms. A total of 40 students participate in the study by responding to the questionnaire, and 10 students participate in the interview.

## 2. Analyzing Questionnaire and Interview

The students complete the questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale: 1-strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree, and 5-strongly agree. The researcher then analyzes the results with SPSS.

Groves et al. (2004). Based on psychometric literature, percentages are used to determine whether perceptions tend to be positive or negative.

Here are the general criteria:

- 0% - 50%: Negative perception
- 51% - 100%: Positive perception

For analytical purposes, these scales can be summarized into two main categories: positive and negative.

- Positive Perception: Strongly Agree and Agree.
- Negative Perception: Strongly Disagree and Disagree.
- Neutral is usually considered a separate category and is not included in the positive/negative analysis.

To determine the percentage of positive and negative perceptions for each statement from the questionnaire, then researchers use a formula based on the degree of Likert attitude scale (Gay, 1981).

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P= Percentage

F= Frequency Positive or Negative

N= The total number of sample

### 3. Describing the Data

The researcher conducts an analysis and describes the data based on the tabulated results of the questionnaire and interview.

### 4. Making Conclusions

Finally, the researcher draws conclusions about self-regulation strategies in reading comprehension based on the data collected and analyzed throughout the investigation.