CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method used in this research. It covers the presentation of the research design, subject selection, data and source, method of data collection and instrument, method of data analysis and trustworthiness of the data.

A. Research Design

Research design is plans and procedures for research that span the step from broad assumptions to detailed method of data collection, analysis, and interpretation (Creswell, 2013). There are three kinds of research, they are qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods research. Qualitative research focuses on understanding about certain phenomenon. Quantitative research focuses on testing objective theories and examining the relationship among variables. While the combination of qualitative and quantitative approach in a single or multi phased study called mixed method research (Ary, 2009). Based on the theory, this research is conducted in descriptive design by using qualitative approach.

Descriptive design method focuses on the purpose to picture out the phenomenon. Where the research seeks to provide a descriptive description of an object collectivity which is systematically or actually research on existing facts (Aji, 2019). In this descriptive qualitative research, the study does not involve in class action at all and do not conclude any calculation because the

data production in the form of word and sentences. The researcher wants to know students of English education at IAIN Tulungagung perception who used English learning video on YouTube for learning English.

B. Subject Selection

According to Ary (2009), qualitative research more typically use non-random or purposive selection techniques based on particular criteria. It means the researcher cannot take subject randomly to get data which suitable with this research. The researcher chose the subject selection by applying certain criteria. The criteria of the subject selection for this research are as follows:

1. Students of IAIN Tulungagung.

2. Students of English Education Department.

3. Students who used English learning videos on YouTube as learning media.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

In create research, data is very important thing because data is some informations to be taken by researcher to answer the research problems. Data which were collected in this research is qualitative data. The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of word or pictures rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2009). In this research, the data is the result from distributing survey questionnaire and interview to the subjects selected. In addition, the researcher also added the score from the

informant reports to deepen the data.

2. Data Source

Data source is a source where data is taken from. The existence of data sources is as important as the data itself because data will not be obtained if there is no data source. Data sources can be classified into two, those are primary data and secondary data (Sugiyono, 2008:153). Primary data source is data sources related to the subject selection in the research obtained by researcher directly through data collection procedures. In this primary data source is from the conducting of survey, interview guided with the subject selection, they are students of IAIN Tulungagung especially in English Education Department who used English learning videos on YouTube as learning media, and document analysis. While, secondary data source is data sources taken by researcher indirectly. The secondary source of this research is from relevant books, articles, and other thesis.

D. **Method of Data Collection**

Method of data collection is very important step in the research. Data must be done carefully and correctly to obtain accurate and credibility data. Data in qualitative research is all information whether oral or written even an image that can be used for answer the research problems. There are four techniques of data collection method that are commonly used in qualitative research, they are observation, interview, documentation, and survey (Maharany, 2019). In this research, the researcher employed distributing questionnaire and doing an interview as techniques to obtain data. Each of the techniques of data collection

was described below:

1. Distributing Survey/Questionnaire

Survey/questionnaire in this research is in the form of questions related to the research problems. Survey distributed through online system using google form to the students of English Education at IAIN Tulungagung who interest in English learning videos on YouTube. Online system is chosen because the rapid technological developments with good features. Because of that, online system is considered more efficient and effective. Moreover, by using online survey is expected the participant that is obtained will be varied considering that English Education Department which has quite a lot of student language capacity and consists of several semesters. Next step from the result of survey, the researcher does interview to get data more complete and detail.

2. Interview

According to Morgan (1988) as quoted by Aji (2019), interview is a purposeful conversation usually between two people but sometimes involving more that is directed by one in order to get information from the other. There are 3 kinds of interview are unstructured, semi structured, and structured. Based on the consideration, this research used semi structured interview. Semi structured interview is the researcher given additional questions when there is unsatisfactory answer (Maharany, 2019). It chosen to be applied to create a relax and flexible atmosphere. In addition, the data obtained can be developed when the interview is underway to obtain more

deep data. In this research, the researcher will take some students to do interview based on the result of survey. From these ways, the researcher will know the students' perception and process in using English learning videos as learning media.

3. Document Analysis

Document analysis is one method of collecting qualitative data by viewing or analyzing documents made by the researchers themselves or other researchers. Documentation can be written and drawn by researcher to obtain information (Sugiyono, 2008:240). The kind of documentation can be gotten such as from score report from the informant, magazine, books, articles, other researchs, so on. The function of documentation is to strengthen the others instrument data collection. In this research, the main documentation will take from the result of survey and the transcript of the interview. Next, it supports with others resources.

E. Method of Data Analysis

According to Ary (2009), data analysis is a process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. In this research, the researcher used qualitative data for analyze data. The qualitative data of the research is analyzed by using inductive analysis method. According to Aji (2019) inductive analysis start with particular pieces of evidence, then pull them together into a meaningful word. After that, making conclusion from data of the real field. According to Miles, Huberman, and

Saldana (2014), there are three stages of analysis data, they are:

1. Data Condensation

   Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. The step in analyzing data in this research are:

   a. The researcher collected the data through survey and interview.

   b. The researcher transcribed and selected the data by referring to the research problem.

2. Data Display

   Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The ways of presenting data simply in the form of words, sentences, narrative, table, and graphics in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basis of taking the appropriate conclusion. After arranging the data about students' perception toward English learning videos on YouTube as learning media, the researcher display those selected data in the form of sentences in description.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

   Conclusion drawing is the last stages of analyzing data. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made a temporary conclusion. It must be a perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of clear statements and clear data.

The conclusion drawn can be started from a tentative conclusion which still need to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity. According to Rianto (2007), suggested that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuous and varied about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion will be reached in a significant, clear and deep way.

F. **Trustworthiness of The Data**

Trustworthiness of the data for check the data finding. This data is done to confirm that data finding is trusted and valid. In this research used credibility as technique of data verification. Credibility or truth value includes how well the research design, participant, and context (Maharany, 2019). Therefore, the researcher use triangulation to check the data credibility by employing some methods of collecting data, they are distributing survey, doing an interview and analyzing documents. The methods are to answer research problems of this research and to get clear and deep data. Besides, to deepen the claims by the respondents, the researcher also included the scores from the informants regarding the subjects related to the research.