

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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

To realize the research objective, which is about the implementation for entertaining public speaking skill researcher use case study research as a design method. Case studies are a design of inquiry found in many fields, especially evaluation, in which the researcher develops an in-depth analysis of a case, often a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals (Creswell, 2014). A case study has also been described as an intensive, systematic investigation of a single individual, group, community, or some other.

A case study is a type of ethnographic research study that focuses on a single unit, such as one individual, one group, one organization, or one program (Ary et al., 2010:29). A case study research aims to make a systematic description and clear description of something at the time study was conducted to get accurate data from the subject by statistical calculation, factual and accurate information on the facts, and properties of the population of certain areas.

Based on the explanations, it can be concluded that a case study is a kind of research design which focus on implementation podcast for entertaining public speaking. The researcher used this case study research design because this research design is appropriate with the purposes of this research, the researcher wants to know how the implementation of podcast, and to know the students responses of implementation podcast, the researcher choosed A&B Morning class because in this class podcast as a learning media, and in IKIP PGRI Pontianak we have podcast room. A podcast room is provided to facilitate students, which is expected to be a means for them to improve their English skills in particular.

## **B. Research Subject**

The subject of this research design are the Second Semester Students of English Education Study Program of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. The researcher choosed A&B Morning Class, in A Morning Class they are 32 Students, 24 Female, 8 Male and in B Morning Class they are 31 Students, 23 female, and 8 male. The Researcher choosed A&B Morning class because the class use podcast as learning media.

## **C. Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection is an important aspect of research. Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2007:62). Data collection systematically gathers and analyzes specific information to proffer solutions to relevant questions and evaluate the results. Data collection can be done in various settings, sources, and ways (Sugiyono, 2020:194).

Observation is used by the researcher in collecting data which aims to answer the research problems. Observation technique is a data collection method, where researchers directly observe the symptoms studied from an object of research using or without research instruments that have been designed (Zuldafrial, 2012 and Nawawi, 2012). Direct communication is a technique of collecting data by holding direct or face-to-face relationships with respondents. According to Zuldafrial (2009:32) direct communication is a method of collecting data where researchers directly deal with research subjects to obtain data or information needed through interviews with respondents. Then, direct observation is a method of collecting data directly where the researcher or research assistant directly observes the symptoms studied from an object of research using or without a research instrument that has been designed (Zuldafrial, 2012: 32).

To collect the data in this research, the researcher will use observation and direct communication techniques.

#### **D. Tools and Data Collection**

To obtain the data effectively, the researcher also needs some tools that can support the techniques use in collecting data, such as field note, interview, and document. These tools can help the researcher to gather information related to problems in the study, so that the results of the data obtained are more accurate and systematic (Zuldafrial, 2012 and Nawawi, 2012). However, the researcher use the tools relevant to the techniques of data collection use in this study, such as field note and interview which are described below as follows. To answer research question number one, researcher choice observation checklist, and to answer research question number two, researcher choice interview.

##### **1. Observation sheet**

Observation sheets are use in what is sometimes called systematic or structured observation, in which it involves the use of coding system or checklist prepared before (Creswell, 2013: 239). From observing, the researcher can reflect and also document systematically on the interactions and activities of research subject. It means that observation is appropried method to see the implementation of podcast as learning media. Because observation sheets will answer research question number one. Observations were carried out in four meetings. The aspects observed by researcher include planning, implementing and evaluation.

##### **2. Interview**

The interview is a question and answer activity by two or more people to get information. According to Sugiyono (2015:317) an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers to construct meaning in a particular topic. Interviews were conducted to collect the data.

In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interview to explore and obtain information related to the required data. By applying this technique, the interview were be more relax and flexible. Besides, this interview has done in this research is in-depth interview. Semi-structured

interview is, where the questions are pre-planned prior to the interview but the interviewer gives the interview a chance to elaborate and explain particular issues through the use of open-ended questions (Blandford, 2013).

The interview guide served to make the interview more focused so that the interview can run smoothly. Through the interview guide, the researcher can find out what to ask, how to ask questions, and how to follow up. During the process of interview, the researcher used audio tape to record the interview. It enables the researcher to keep the information safely (Creswell, 2012). In this research, the researcher interviewed 6 students in second semester, 3 students in class A Morning, and 3 students in class B Morning.

The indicator for the interviewed are the students response. This interview will use a direct interview technique, which is where the interview takes place, the interviewer continuously controls the course of the interview, using a list of interviews that have been made previously. Its aspects included cognitive, affective and conative.

### **E. Validity**

Research data can be trusted if the data has been tested for validity. To validate the data, the researcher used technical triangulation and triangulation sources. Technical triangulation means finding or collecting the same data of several different techniques (Sari, 2018). According to Afifuddin (2009:143) data source triangulation uses various data sources, such as documents, archives, interviews, observations or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have a different point of view. Data sources used by researcher were observation and interview.

### **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that it is easy

to understand and the findings can be informed to others (Sugiyono, 2009: 244).

The data analysis technique used in this research was descriptive narrative. This technique is determined through three steps, data reduction, data display, and conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 1984).

## 1. Data Reduction

### a. Observation Sheet

As the data had been completely collected, the researcher proceed to the first step of the data analysis process, known as data reduction. Here, the researcher summarized the data collected from the field and then selected the main things according to the research focus. In this research, the researcher wanted to know as a whole about the implementation of podcast to entertaining public speaking skill to the second semester students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

### b. Interview

To reduce the interview data, the researcher transcribed the respondent's answer first. After transcribed the respondent's answer, the researcher categorized or gave a theme to each respondent's answer. In this research, the researcher wanted to know about the students response of implementation podcast in entertaining public speaking skill to the second semester students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

## 2. Data Display

### a. Observation Sheet

Data display is the second step after reducing data. At this step, the researcher presents data that was well organized and it was easy to understand. The researcher explained or described the observation data based on the aspect observed into the narrative form.

### b. Interview

The purpose of data display is to enable readers to understand the research. From the results of data collection that had been categorized,

the researcher explained or described each theme of the respondents' answers in narrative form.

### 3. Conclusion

At this step, the researcher make concluded based on the result of observation and interview. The researcher also interpreted the data from the observation and interview to make conclusions. The conclusion in this research could answer the reseacrh problem.

## **G. Research Prosedures**

The researcher showed how the research procedures to obtain the study results. There are several stages that the researcher has passed. There are planning, data processes, and data reports.

### 1. Planning

At the planning stage, the researcher planned everything related to research planning. The researcher searched for places and objects to be researched, pre-observed, and selected the research subject, methods, and tools to collect data.

### 2. Data Processing

In the data process stage, researcher began to conduct research through observation and interview.

#### a. Observation Sheet

At this stage, before the observation began, researcher asked the permission first to the lecturer of public speaking course for being of observation in this research. After permission was accepted and lecturer of public speaking course were ready, researcher began to observe the activities of students in implementing podcast for entertaining public speaking skill using observation sheets. Observation sheet for the student's activities from the public speaking course contains aspects that must be observed starting from planning, implementing, and evaluation.

#### b. Interview

At this stage, the researcher interviewed the second semester student's of A and B morning class of public speaking course. Afterwards, the researcher interviewed conducted face-to-face with the second semester student's of A and B morning class of public speaking course. Then, the researcher gave some questions and asked the second semester student's of A and B morning class of public speaking course to answer questions from the researcher. The last step, the researcher listened to the explanation and recorded the answers from the sample.

In this interview, the questions for the second semester student's of A and B morning class of public speaking course were a question about the students response of implementation podcast in entertaining public speaking skill.

#### 3. Data Reporting

At this stage, the researcher ascertains the data in advance whether the data is ready to be reported. The researcher ensures that there is no data manipulation in this data report. Then, the researcher wrote the data report results in the thesis.