

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

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

This research was using a quantitative approach with description-survey technique to measure the students perception of YouTube video in teaching speaking skill, it would be applied to answer the research questions. Here the quantitative method is embodied in collecting data through five point likert scale surveys.

#### **B. Location and Duration of the Research**

This research was conducted in IAIN Parepare by focusing on the ninth semester of English Department. The researcher took one month to do this research.

#### **C. Variables**

Research usually involves relationships between variables (variables can be viewed as structures of interest to researchers, operable structures, or specific attributes). An independent variable is an input variable that partially or fully leads to a specific result. It is a stimulus that affects the response, preconditions, or factors that may be modified (for example, under experimental or other conditions) that affect the outcome. On the other hand, the dependent variable is the outcome variable, which is caused in whole or in part by the input previous variable. This is a basic concept in many statistics.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Cohen, I. Et, Al. *Research Method in Education 6<sup>th</sup> Ed* (Routledge Publishers, Oxford, UK, 2007), P. 504

In this research the variable is one variable namely the Students' Perception toward YouTube Video in Learning Speaking Skill.

**a. Definition of operational variable**

Operational definition is used to define variables operationally based on the characteristics of the research variables, these variables allow the researcher to observe carefully the object and limitations of the study.<sup>2</sup>

This research has 2 definitions operational namely:

1. students 'perception of YouTube video in learning speaking skill is the student's perception of the YouTube media platform in learning to improve students' speaking skills which would be measured based on three factors of perception, namely visual factors, vocal/verbal factors, and sense/touch factors from three aspects of the YouTube video they are arts and humanities, social sciences, and vlogs.
2. The type of data to be obtained from this research was ordinal with 5 categories, as follow:  
1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral ,4 = agree, 5 = Strongly agree (Positive Question)  
5 = Strongly Disagree, 4 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral ,2 = agree, 1 = Strongly agree (Negative Question).

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<sup>2</sup>Marzuki, *Metodologi Riset* (Yogyakarta: Hanindita Offset, 1983). P. 55

#### D. Population and Sample

Sugiyono defines population as a general area composed of objects or topics whose quality and certain characteristics are carried out by the way researchers learn and draw conclusions. The population is entirely the research object.<sup>3</sup>

According to the definitions above, the writer can say that the population is a group of people who have characteristics which the writer is able to get data needed. The population of this research is the students of English department of the ninth semester in IAIN Parepare of the academic year of 2020/2021. The number of population as show below:

Table 3.1 Population of the research

No	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	PBI 16	28	107	135
Number of students				135

As the sample, it was simple random sampling was chosen by the researcher in order to get perfect data. Simple random sampling means that each member of the subject has an equal probability of being a sample, in order to get proper data, researcher selected 60 which is 50% from the population.

#### E. Instrument of the research

The researcher Spread questionnaire used google form to the students to get information about students' perception toward YouTube videos in learning English in speaking class. This questionnaire consists of 24 questions, it contains both positive and negative perceptions that might be felt by the students, that need to be

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<sup>3</sup>Arikunto & Suharsimi, Et Al. *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas* (Jakarta; Bumi Aksara, 2006), p. 123

answered honestly according to what they think about it. In this instrument the students answered the alternative questionnaires that were delivered by researcher and the data from the questionnaire aimed to answer the research question about the students' perception.

Table 3.2 instrument questionnaire.

Variable	Sub- Indicator		Items		Total Items
	Perception	YouTube video	Negative	Positive	
The Students' Perception toward YouTube Video in Learning Speaking Skill at the Ninth Semester of English Department in IAIN Parepare	Visual	Arts and humanities	12, 14, 19, 24		12
	Verbal (sound)	Social sciences	8, 11, 20, 23		
	Sense (touch)	Vlogs	3, 13, 16, 21		
The Students' Perception toward YouTube Video in Learning Speaking Skill at the Ninth Semester of English Department in IAIN Parepare	Visual	Arts and humanities		4, 5, 7, 18	12
	Verbal (sound)	Social sciences		1, 22, 9, 15	
	Sense (touch)	Vlogs		2, 6, 10, 17	
<b>Total of Items</b>			12	12	24

#### F. Data analysis

In this study, the author used the questionnaire to provide several advantages in data collection. According to Selinger and Shohamy, these include: "a) They are self-administered and can be administered to a large number of subjects at the same

time. Therefore, they are less expensive to manage than other procedures (such as interviews). b) When blindness is determined, subjects tend to share sensitive information more easily, c) Because the same questionnaire is used for all subjects, the data is richer d) Because they are usually provided at the same time Gives all the topics of the research, so the data is more accurate".<sup>4</sup>

For preliminary analysis used a simple distribution tables for each variable by using the following criteria:

- 1) Strongly agree, it shows the highest grade. The score given is 5 (positive questions) and 1 score (negative questions) for that condition.
- 2) Agree, it shows lower grade in comparison with that adding “strongly” word. It will give 4 score (positive questions) and 2 score (negative questions) for this condition.
- 3) Neutral (have no idea), it shows a lower rate in comparison with agree. Then it give 3 scores for positive questions, same with the negative questions.
- 4) Disagree, it shows lower rate in comparison with neutral. Then it gave 2 scores for the positive questions, beside for negative questions the score given is 4 score.
- 5) Strongly disagree, it shows the lowest grade. The score given is 1 (positive questions) for this condition, but for negative questions it shows the highest grade. Then, the score given is 5.

In this study, researcher used lists to collect data. The list means that the answers to the data are placed in a table, and the table would be summarized in the

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<sup>4</sup>Seliger, H. W. Et Al. *Second Language Research Methods* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990).

form of frequency and percentage. Then all collected data would be selected and sorted. In this case, all the data collected by the researcher was quantitative data. The percentage formula to be used is as follows:

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

Annotation:

P= Percentage

F= Frequency of the respondents

N= The Total Number of The Respondents

a. Determine highest score and lowest score

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Highest score} &= \frac{\text{highest score}}{\text{highest score}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{5}{5} \times 100\% = 100\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lowest score} &= \frac{\text{lowest score}}{\text{highest score}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times 100\% = 20\% \end{aligned}$$

b. Range

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= \text{highest score} - \text{lowest score} \\ &= 100\% - 20\% = 80\% \end{aligned}$$

c. Interval

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interval} &= \frac{\text{highest score} - \text{lowest score}}{\text{category}} \\ &= \frac{100\% - 20\%}{5} \\ &= 16\% \end{aligned}$$

Category : SA (strongly agree), A (agree), N (neutral) , D (disagree), ST (strongly disagree).

The data obtained from each report item would be generated in a table containing percentages and frequencies. Then, the researcher analyze and interpret the data according to the scale regulations, and decide as follows:

Tabel 3.3 Certain Percentage Scale

No	Interval	Interpretation
1	84% - 100%	Almost
2	68% - 84%	More than half
3	52% - 68%	Half
4	36% - 52%	Almost half
5	20% - 36%	Least

In addition the classification of the students' response based on the criteria below:

Table 3.4 classification students' response

0% - 35%	36% - 51%	52% - 67%	68% - 83%	84% - 100%
Strongly Low	Low	Neutral	Strong	Very Strong