

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1 Research Method

The researcher employed a qualitative, case study methodology in this research. Case studies are a sort of in-depth qualitative research on people, groups, institutions, and so forth in a certain time period, according to Sugiarto (2017: 12). Finding meaning, examining procedures, and gaining a thorough understanding of people, groups, or circumstances are the goals of case studies. comprehension of people, groups, or circumstances. Interviews, observations, and a review of several documents pertaining to the subject of research are used to gather case study data.

Case studies are especially helpful when attempting to answer "how" or "why" questions in research. They are frequently employed to answer challenging research problems in a variety of disciplines, including as the social sciences, education, business, law, and health. Susilo Rahardjo and Gudnanto (2011) state that case study research is a technique used to gain a deeper understanding of people by using an integrated and holistic approach to practice. The expectation is that the issue will be fixed eventually. The person will then possess superior character and thought processes.

1.2 Data Source

In this qualitative study, the importance and quality of the data are our main concerns. Every piece of study data consists of facts and information that could be combined to make a compilation. Data sources are important because, depending on how well they are selected and identified, they will affect the information's application, depth, and accuracy. The case study research student perceptions on the use of Ome TV for English speaking learning, the researcher would collect the data from through interview, interview doing with all the subject in this research, and the data that has been collected would be presented and transcribed for further analysis

Interview data is information gathered from the out comes of in-depth interviews conducted between researchers and the subjects of the interviews. A key element of qualitative research is conducting in-depth interviews, especially when attempting to comprehend human feelings and actions. Open-ended discussions that delve into people's specific experiences, viewpoints, and emotions are what define these interviews and yield rich, in-depth data. The interview transcripts are then scrutinized for insights, patterns, and themes. Qualitative data analysis software is widely used to aid in the management, organization, and analysis of data. This study focused on students perceptions on the use of Ome TV for English speaking learning, including interactions, and learning experiences that happened when student using the Ome TV. The study focused on one students in a university, her name is Ria Mei Yustia master students

in eight semester in UMKO and also the active users from Ome TV who used this app for her English speaking learning.

The researcher chose her based on interviews with researchers from several semesters in the English language study program at Muhammadiyah University, Kotabumi she's Ome TV users who used this application for the purpose of English speaking learning in umko, and she is also the inspiration of the researcher to do this study. According Edward a (2019) the number of individuals utilized might vary based on the research design, population size, and desired level of statistical power.

1.3 Research Instrument

This study used a variety of components as data sources, with the subject from which the data was collected acting as the data source. The main sources of information consulted during this study. Primary data sources are those that give data collectors the information directly (Sugiyono, 2016). Data for this study was directly collected through interviewing participants.

The researcher selected a guided, in-depth interview for this study. In-depth interviews are qualitative research methods that involve asking thorough questions of a limited number of participants. These questions can be closed-ended, open-ended, or a combination of both, such as follow-up questions, according to Pamela (2020). The goal of this interview is to gather data that will be useful for the study.

The instruments used in research are tools for gathering pertinent data, and there numerous several available. In this study, interviews were utilized as an instrument to characterize students' perceptions on using Ome TV for English speaking learning. Jamshed (2014) notes that interviews have a number of benefits, including the capacity to collect rich and detailed data, probe and clarify participants' responses, tailor the interview to the specific needs of the research project, establish a rapport and trust with participant.

TABLE 1
SPECIFICATION OF INTERVIEW GUIDLINE

Variable	Sub-Variable	Indicator	Item
Student's Perception On The Use Of Ome TV For English Speaking Learning	Positive Perception	Individual satisfaction with the object that is the source of their perception	1
		The existence of individual knowledge	2
		The individual experience of the object being perceive	3
	Negative Perception	Individual dissatisfaction with the object that is the source of their perception	4
		The ignorance of the individual and the lack of individual experience of the object being perceived	5

Source: Solso et al. (2007)

3.3 Data Collecting Technique

This section presents, the data collection techniques employed in this research is descriptive case study used to gather the data. In this qualitative research, data collection approach includes in depth interview.

The data collection techniques is interview According to Sugiyono, (2016:231) an interview is a meeting two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed on a particular topic. Furthermore, Yusuf (2014: 372) stated that an interview is an event or process of interaction between the interviewer and the source of information or the person being interviewed through direct communication or asking directly about an object being studied.

One popular method used in qualitative research to gather data is the interview. An video was used by the researcher to supplement the interview data. According to Creswell (2012, p. 224), audiovisual material includes images or sounds that aid in the researcher's understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

3.4 Planning of Testing the Validity and Reliability of the Data

The instrument in this research was writing test. Before being used to interview research subject, the instrument must be validated by an expert. In this research, researcher use expert judgement to validate the instrument.

- Expert Judgment

This research is needed to test validity of the instrument, according Sugiyono (2016) a valid instrument means that the measuring instrument used to obtain the data (measure) is valid. Valid means that the instrument can be used measure what it is supposed to measure. So the validity test is used to find out whether the instrument created can measure.

In this research, Expert judgement was also used. An expert is someone who has broad and deep competence in terms of knowledge, skills, and experience through education and practice in particular field. Expert testing of the instrument was carried to see the suitability of the interview could be used to conduct this research.

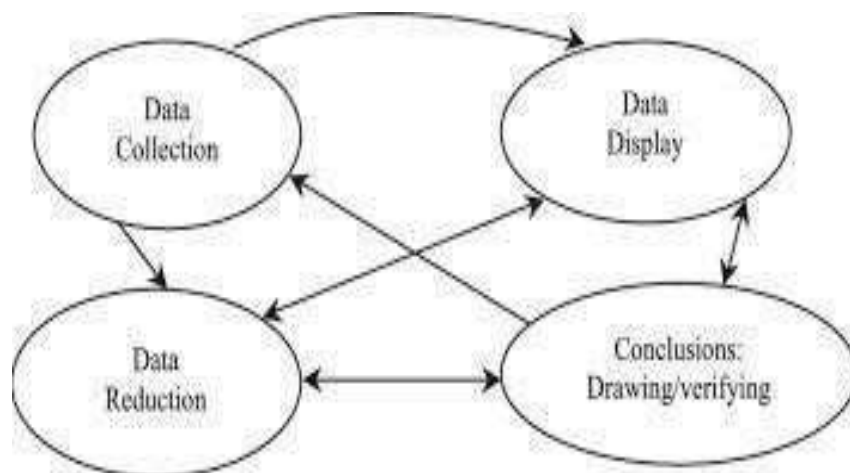
**TABLE 2
EXPERT JUDGMENT**

VALIDATOR'S NAME	JOB POSITION
Dr. Li. Sigit Suharjono, M.Pd.	Senior lecturer in English Education Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Sugiyono (2018:482) is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, choose what is important and what will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by yourself and others.

Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2017:280-281) data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic units of description so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data.



Picture 3 Components in Data Analysis

Source: Sugiyono (2018)

1. Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono (2018:247-249) Data reduction is summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on important things that are in accordance with the research topic, looking for themes and patterns, in the end providing a clearer picture and making it easier to carry out further data collection. In reducing data, you will be guided by the objectives to be achieved and have been determined previously. Data reduction is also a critical thinking process that requires intelligence and a high level of breadth and depth of insight. So in this the research, the researcher will doing interview to one subject

For find out the student perceptions on the use of Ome TV for English speaking learning. The qualitative data for this research is likely to gathered through interview our focus group with students who have used Ome TV for English speaking learning. This data may include student's experiences, perception, and feedback regarding the application. The first step in data reduction is to read all through all collected data throughly. This help in understanding the overall themes and sentimens expressed by the participant.

2. Data Display

After reducing the data, the next step is presenting the data. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of tables, graphs, phi charts, pictograms and the like.

By presenting this data, the data can be organized, arranged in a relationship pattern, so that it is easy to understand. Apart from that, in qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of word cloud that means the researcher will show the transcripts of the interview, brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like, but what is often used to present data in qualitative research is narrative. text. Through presenting this data, the data is organized and structured so that it is easier to understand (Sugiyono, 2018:249).

3. Conclusion

The final step in analysing qualitative research is drawing conclusions. According to Sugiyono (2018:252-253) Conclusions in qualitative research can answer the problem formulation formulated from the start, but maybe not, because as has been stated, the problems and problem formulation in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have not previously existed. Findings can be in the form of a description or picture of an object that was previously unclear so that after research it becomes clear.