CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of research design, subject of the research, technique of data collection, tool data collection, technique of data analysis, and research procedure.

A. Research Design

To realize the research objective, which about implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class reseacher used case study research as a design method. Case study are 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 hal also been described as an intensive, systematic investigation of a singel 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 onw program (Ary at al., 2010). 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 statiscal calculation, factual and acurate information of the facts and properties of population of certain areas.

Based on the explanations, it ccan be concludes that a case study is a kind of researh design which focus on implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class. The researcher used the case study research design because this research design is appropriate with the purposes of this research, the research want to know how the implementation of project-based learning and to know student response of implementation project-based learning to Second Semester Students of English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

B. Subject of Research

The subject of research is the person, place, or situation under investigation. Creswell (2014a) defines research subjects as people and places involved in qualitative research. This research was conducted at IKIP PGRI Pontianak with the participation of English students Study Program in the second semester of A Morning class involving 34 students in observation and 10 people were taken to be interviewed. Because the object of this research is in line with the public speaking course where this course is in Second Semester Students of English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

C. Technique of Data Collection

It is critical to choose appropriate data collection techniques and tools to collect the data required for this research. The data collection techniques and tools used in this study are observation techniques using field notes and direct communication techniques with interview guideline tools. Direct communication techniques are data collected by researchers without the use of intermediaries, using instruments that are already available or tools designed for this purpose. The phenomenon of personal interview is used as a data collection technique in this study.

1. Observation

Observation is one method of collecting information by someone with the aim of feeling and then understanding knowledge about a phenomenon. Mohajan (2018) defines observation as research that involves the systematic recording of certain events or behaviors that may be observed in nature.

In this case, there are several aspects that would be observed, namely the implementation of project-based learning and the student's response when they are in the learning process of project-based learning. Researchers observed and recorded what happens in observation activities, during actions, and after the implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class.

In this research, there are some stages of Project-Based Learning implementation according to Kriwas's (in Bell, 2010) namely speculation, designing the project, conducting the project, and evaluation. These steps are carried out by researchers when making observations in class.

2. Interview

The interview is a question and answer activity by two or more people to get information. A semi-structured interview is appropriate for discovering previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, investigating new areas of research interest, and conducting phenomenon studies (Rahman, 2019). The interviews that was use in this research are semi-structured interviews which are more free in implementation compared to structured interviews. The purpose of this interview is to find responses from students to the project-based learning method carried out in class more openly, where the parties invited in the interview are asked for their opinions and ideas. In this interview, researchers asked students' opinions about the implementation of Project Based Learning in public speaking classes.

D. **Tools of Data Collection**

Data collection tools are tools that researchers use to collect data. In this study, researchers collected data through guidance interviews, field notes, and documentation, which had been planned as a tool to gather information related to the researcher's problems to be investigated (Adhabi &; Anozie, 2017).

1. Interview

An interview is a conversation that aims to collect information on the description of the life of the interviewee in relation to the interpretation of the meaning of the phenomena described. According to Aziz (2022), an interview is a long conversation that is intended to obtain detailed information about a particular subject

or issue. Phenomena can occur during the interview and are interpreted based on the meaning conveyed by the phenomenon to the interviewer. Researchers have interviewed students, especially about the implementation of project-based learning activities in public speaking.

The steps in this interview, after observing the implementation of project-based learning in class, the researcher interviewed and asked students' opinions about the implementation of project-based learning to know the students' responses to the method of implementing project-based learning in public speaking class, in the form of a semi-structured interview.

The researcher brought 10 students to get involved in interviews as respondents to obtain the most accurate data for this study. There are 10 questions asked of students about their opinions and responses to the use of the project-based learning method in class. The goal is to obtain data from the student's point of view.

2. Field Note

Field Notes is writing field notes (when conducting observations / interviews) in detail from qualitative research. The benefits of field notes are that they make it easier to write notes on participatory observation results, write interview results quickly, and can be used for analysis during data collection for the benefit of further data collection or overall analysis (Herdiyanto & Tobing, 2016).

Fieldnotes contain notes about activities, how people behaved and reacted, what was said in conversation, where people positioned themselves with other people, their comings and goings, physical gestures, subjective responses to what was observed, and all the details and observations necessary for making an overall observation of informants. In this study, field notes were used as a

tool to collect data regarding the implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a tool used by researchers to improve research results. Documentation refers to related topics that are prepared in order for specific materials to be communicated in the form of video, images, audio, and specific text (Venema, 2018). Furthermore, in this study, the researcher used documentation as a tool to take pictures during the interview process with respondents and during observation in the field. This is done as evidence that researchers are actually involved in data collection without manipulating it.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews and field notes. The data used in this study was descriptive-narrative. In this research, the researcher analyzes the data following three concurrent studies by Ahmad Rijali (2018). Including data reduction, data display, and conclusions.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a selection process that concentrates on the simplicity, abstraction, and modification of raw data derived interview. In this data reduction, the findings obtained in the field are organized with the aim of simplifying the data obtained during data collection in the field.

a. Field note

As the data had been completely collected, the researcher proceeds to the first step of data analysis process, known as data reduction. Furthermore, the researcher records what is done by researchers when conducting research on the implementation of project-based learning in the field and summarizes the data into a

systematic and regular according to the steps taken. In this study, researchers took four steps in implementing project-based learning in public speaking class, namely: starting the project / speculation, designing the project, conducting the project, and evaluation. In this research, researchers want to know how did implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class to Second Semester Students of English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

b. Interview

To reduce the interview data, the researcher transcribed respondent's answer first. After transcribed respondent's answer, the researcher categorized or gave a theme to each respondent's answer. In this research, researcher wanted to know about the students responses of implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class the second semester English student at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

2. Data Display

After reducing the data, the next step is to display the data. Data presentation is an activity when the collection of information regulated, thus providing the possibility of withdrawal conclusions and take action. This step is done by presenting a set of information obtained in a structured manner to then draw conclusions.

a. Field note

Data display is the second step after data reduction. At this step, the researcher presents data that was well organized and it was easy to understand. The researcher explained or describe the field note based on four step of implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class into narrative form.

b. Interview

The purposes of data display is to enable readers to understand the research. From the result of data collection in form of interview that had been categorized, the researcher explained or describe each theme of the respondent's answer about student responses the implementation of project-based learning in public speaking class in narrative form.

3. Conclusion / Verification

At this step, the researcher draws conclusions based on the results of the field note and interview. The researcher concluded that using the project-based learning method to teach students how to speak English and also to be able to think critically and creatively would enhance their public speaking. Students feel that using the project-based learning method, there is little progress because students are a little happy with the learning model by presenting the results of the products directly. The results of what they make are different from power points, so if this method continues to be used, it can have a good impact on students' ability to improve public speaking.

F. Research Procedures

To achieve the research objectives, researchers must follow three procedures, which are divided into three categories: planning, data processing, and data reporting.

1. Planning

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

2. Data Collection Process

In the research location, data will be collected through observation field note and interviews.

    a. Field note

At this stage, before the observation began, the researcher ask permission to the lecturer of public speaking course for being in this research. After permission was accepted and the lecturer give the time to the researcher to come to class and researchers are ready to carry out the learning process by implementing project-based learning in public speaking classes, researchers also start project-based learning implementation activities in class using field notes. The implementation of project-based learning was carried out starting from starting the project/speculation, designing the project, conducting the project and evaluation.

    b. Interview

At this stage, the reseracher inteviewed the second semester students of A morning class of public speaking course. Afterwards, the researcher interviewed conduted face-to-face with the students. Then, the research gave some questions and askeed to the second semester students of A morning class of public speaking course to answer the question from the researcher. The last step, the researcher listened to the explanation and recorded the answer from the participant.

In this interview, the questions for the students of A morning class of public speaking course were a question about the students' responses of implementation project-based learning in public speaking class.

3. Data Reporting

In data reporting, researchers convey data results that are consistent with those obtained in the field without manipulating the

data in any way. The final stage is the data report, which is presented in the form of a thesis.