CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN

This section discusses the students' tutors perception on movie discussion as task based language teaching. That is used the interviewed as long as the interview at the same time. This research was a qualitative study which is to analyze and describe the students' perceptions on movie discussion as task based language teaching. This research was conducted in.

3.1 Arrangement

This research used interview that consist of thirteen questions that have been developed by the researcher. The kind of questions that used in this interview are closed and ended questions. The researcher used this type of interview because it helped the researcher to categorize about the students perception on movie discussion as task based language teaching. These questions enable the respondents to express their perceptions freely, without restriction. The researcher also adds three questions of deep interviews and chooses three participants randomly from the interviews result. The researcher only chooses two participants in order to find the additional information that will be useful to support the result from the interviews.

3.2 Data Planning

3.2.1 The Tutors

In this research, The researcher selected two participants. The researcher used interviewing the participants as tutors. At the first session in the movie discussion, participants as a tutor display the movie that will be screened and the participants as pupils explaining the contents and message of the movie. The second session, participants who as tutors explain and provide tasks that had been provided to answer the questions from these exercises. Then, participants who as students came forward to explain the

results of the questions. The criteria here means the students' tutors perception on movie discussion as task-based language teaching. The interview takes 10-20 minutes. The movie discussion used task-based language teaching. EDSA's member ruled the participants by adapting task-based language teaching instruction.

Image 3.1 For Example of the movie discussion used task-based language teaching instruction.

3.2.2 The Sort of Data

The sort of the data in this research will use in texting (chatting), audio visual (video) and photos. The texting is the interview questions that can be made by the researcher with the result of the questions of the interview. The audio visual data with records, take a picture , and screenshot of movie discussion instruction.

3.2.3 The Origin of Fact

The origin of the fact of this inquiry are collected by the respondents who watching a short movie and the researcher will be able to get the data by interview the students, and documentation. The type of the documentation can relating or supporting the audio visual(video) and photos.

3.2.4 Informed Consent

Informed Consent is thought to be in terms of the reports marked and dated by members, setting forward the reason, benefits, dangers and other ponder data vital to permit the members to form an educated and voluntary choice to take part within the clinical think about. In reality, educated assent is the method that applies to each communication to members, commencing with the subject enrollment fabric and the introductory phone screening of potential subjects through the conclusion of the ponder. It too depicts the commitment of the agent to educate the subject almost individual benefits and chance, person faces in think about. Educated assent isn't as it were required for clinical trials but is an basic prerequisite some time recently enlisting each and each member in any sort of inquire about including human subjects counting; demonstrative, restorative, interventional, bioequivalence, social and behavioral considers and for all inquire about conducted locally or overseas. Getting assent includes advising the subject approximately his or her rights, the reason of the think about, the strategies to be experienced, the potential dangers and/or benefits of cooperation and elective medications accessible on the off chance that any. Subjects within the ponder must take an interest eagerly as it were after consenting based on the data given (Lee C, Lee LH, Wu CL, Lee BR, Chen ML. 2006).

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

The different information collection procedures are utilized to create grounded hypothesis, especially interviews and perception. In this strategy information are accumulated through one-on-one, center gather, telephonic, interviews, etc., (Tepper, 2000). For case, in case we create a hypothesis of character misfortune and reproduction among youthful individuals with modern inabilities, we ought to look at our hypothetical

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categories in other zones of life in which individuals have experienced a sudden major misfortune, such as happens with a accomplices sudden passing, cutback from work, or misfortune of put due to a characteristic catastrophe.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data Analysis is really a energetic prepare weaving together acknowledgment of developing subjects, recognizable proof of key thoughts or units of meaning and fabric procured from the writing. An seriously information investigation as it were begins when all information have been collected and arranged. In some cases the method starts some time recently all the information are collected. Each transcript is studied altogether in its aggregate. The point at this arrange is to utilize the information to think with, and one looks to see whether any curiously designs can be recognized (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1983). These developing designs are distinguished by the researcher, because they show up to clarify the inquire about address and the writing looked into. As the information examination proceeds these designs start to be created into a number of topical categories of portrayal. Each transcript is at that point inspected closely for expressions, sentences or passages, member cites, which stand out for the analyst as central to the broader region of interest.

3.5 Trustworthiness

Within the to begin with distribution Guba (1981) raised four reliability concerns that any analyst needs toaddress independent of his/her investigate paradigm. These questions are: How can a analyst set up certainty in his/her discoveries? Or how do we know in case the discoveries displayed are honest to goodness? (Truth esteem concern), How do we know or decide the pertinence of the discoveries of the request in

other settings or with other respondents? (Appropriateness concern), How can one know in the event that the discoveries would be rehashed reliably with the comparable members within the same setting? (Consistency concern), and How do we know in case the discoveries come exclusively from members and the examination was not affected by the inclination, inspirations or interface of the analysts? (Nonpartisanship concern).

3.5.1 Credibility

Credibility is characterized as the certainty that can be put within the truth of the investigate discoveries (Holloway & Wheeler, 2002; Macnee & McCabe, 2008). Validity builds up whether or not the investigate discoveries speak to conceivable data drawn from the participants' original data and could be a adjust translation of the participants' unique sees (Graneheim & Lundman, 2004; Lincoln & Guba, 1985). A subjective analyst builds up thoroughness of the request by receiving the taking after validity methodologies: delayed and changed field encounter, time testing, reflexivity (field diary), triangulation, part checking, peer examination, meet method, setting up specialist of analyst and auxiliary coherence. In this inquire about, to get validity by (Holloway & Wheeler, 2002; Macnee & McCabe, 2008) that (Graneheim & Lundman, 2004; Lincoln & Guba, 1985) that in subjective request analyst builds up thoroughness of the request by embracing the taking after procedures such as drawn out engagement in field, utilize of peer questioning, triangulation, part checks, negative case investigation, and diligent perception. The analysts is required to keep reflexive diary and in this diary substance ought to incorporate all occasions amid the field, individual reflection in connection to consider. The analyst is required to keep all electronic records or tape recorded and non-electronic such as (field note and narrative materials) amid the full examination. These records made a difference to cross-check the information and composing of the ultimate

report of the ponder. The concept of judgment of request discoveries was rediscovered by Wallendorf and Belk (1989).

3.5.2 Confirmability

Confirmability alludes to the degree to which the comes about of an request can be affirmed or authenticated by other analysts (Baxter & Eyles, 1997). Concurring to Bowen (2009) an review path offers obvious prove from handle and item that the analyst did not essentially discover what he or she set out to discover. In this investigate, to pick up confirmability is by Baxter & Eyles (1997) and Bowen (2009) that confirmability methodologies such as review trial and triangulation have been talked about in reflexive diary or journal or reflexive practice (hone).