CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of the Research

The research methodology employed in this study was a descriptive case study. This particular type of case study was chose to provide a comprehensive description of an intervention or phenomenon, including its real-life context (Yin, 2013 as cited in Baxter & Jack, 2015). In this case, the descriptive case study was utilized to depict and analyze the students' perceptions regarding the utilization of the Orai application in the context of a public speaking course. The primary objective of the research was to investigate and understand the students' perspectives on using the Orai application in their public speaking course.

3.2 Focus of the Research

This study was primarily centered around examining the students' perceptions regarding the utilization of the Orai application in a public speaking course. The main objective was to investigate and understand the students' perspectives on the use of the Orai application during their public speaking course. By doing so, this study aimed to provide a comprehensive description of how students perceive the use of the Orai application in the context of their public speaking course.

3.3 Setting and Participants

The public speaking course is available in the second semester in the English Education Department, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Teachers' Training in a state university in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia. This course has 16 weeks in a semester. This course is designed to prepare students for success in typical public speaking situations and to provide them with the basic principles of organization and research needed for effective speeches and deliver information, argue a position, present an award, introduce a guest speaker, or honor a special event. The students who had speech in front of the stage must reflect their performance using Orai application to reflect their speech so they will know their mistake of their speech.

The participants in this study were three students of the English Education Department in a university in Indonesia who have enrolled in a public speaking course in 2018/2019 academic year aged 22 above years old. The public speaking course is available in the second semester in the English Education Department, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Teachers' Training in a state university in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia. Moreover, they participated in this study because of their willingness to be interviewed by fulfilling the consent form before conducting the interview.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

In this study, the researcher employed semi-structured interviews as the research method to gather data from the participants who were enrolled in the public speaking course at a state university in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia. The choice of using interviews was based on the advantages they offer in allowing participants to provide detailed explanations and insights based on their personal experiences in the course.

According to Longhurst (2003), a semi-structured interview involves a verbal exchange between an interviewer and a participant, where the interviewer asks questions to elicit information. While the interviewer prepares a set of predetermined questions, the interview itself takes on a conversational tone, providing participants with the opportunity to explore topics they consider important and share their perspectives.

By using semi-structured interviews, the researcher aimed to gain in-depth insights into the participants' perceptions of using the Orai application in the public speaking course and to allow them to express their thoughts and experiences in a meaningful way.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data from the semi structured interview was process and analyzed using data analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). This data analysis method used because it offers convenience and time efficiency in analyzing the raw data obtained from the interview. The data analysis included following activities:

1) Data Condensation

Selecting data chunks from the interview transcripts for making the data stronger, in order to sharpen, focus, and organize the data.

Original Data	Condensed Data					
I think the application is easy to use,	easy to use, why? Because when the					
why? Because when the utilizing we	utilizing we just need to download the					
just need to download the application	application on the Play store then we					
on the Play Store then we just need to	just need to use the application, The					
use the application. The use also	use also simple we just need to talk					
simple we just need to talk what we	what we want to talk and then we					
want to talk and then we could check	could check is it good or no. the main					
is it good or no then the main thing in	thing in the use in it I thing is to check					
the use in it I thing is to check then	then what we had deliver that correct					
what we had deliver that correct the	the pronunciation or no like that					
pronunciation or no like that. So, I						
think it easy to euh. To use like that						

Table 3.1 Data Condensation Example

2) First Cycle Coding

In this section, the researcher assigned initial codes to the data chunks. In the first cycle coding, the researcher used Process Coding approach to analyze Perceived ease of use (PEOU), Perceived usefulness, and The Attitude towards Technology component because its purpose was to imply actions intertwined with the dynamics of time, such as things that emerge, change, occur in particular sequences, or become strategically implemented. Moreover, Process Coding approach was used for the entire component because it also has a purpose to quote participants' action/interaction and the impact of the action itself. Furthermore, the researcher used number 1 to initial Perceived ease of use (PEOU) component, number 2 for Perceived usefulness component, number 3 The Attitude towards Technology component, as it was the way for the researcher to assigning initial codes based on the data analysis method by Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña (2014).

Data	Initial Codes
¹ The use also simple we just need to	¹ giving the simple way to utilize the
talk what we want to talk and then we	application
	application
could check is it good or no. the main	
thing in the use in it I thing is to check	
then what we had deliver that correct	
the pronunciation or no like that	
¹ when I talk there will detect what we	¹ easy to detect the filler and the
talked and then also include the fillers	pauses of the speech.
which may be detected what I say	
Also, the pauses that maybe I said	
when I record it. it is easy to find out	
and finally I am also easy to correct	
what's lacking in what I say	
now I know that apparently ¹ there is	¹ giving the student information about
an application that can help me to find	speaking skills such as pronunciation,
out how far my speaking skill is	pauses, repetition.
whether from the pronunciation,	
pauses, repetition.	
2 I am very happy can get the access to	² students feel very helpful with the
using this application because based	application
on my experience the difficulties of	

the speaking especially when we have	
to perform in front of the people and	
the practice to test how far I can	
pronounce correctly then, to practice	
my speaking so it will less of	
repetition or pauses.	
³ this application it is accurate, what	³ students believe it enhance speaking
we speak is suitable with the result on	skill because the application accurate
the recorder so I think I believe that	
the application can enhance my	
speaking skill like that.	
³ I can feel more confidence because	³ the student feel more confidence
what I will said in my performance, I	because the student will practice first
was practice it before how I deliver	before perform
that so, I believe that the application	
gives the goodness for me especially	
in my speaking aspect	

After assigning initial codes, the researcher grouped the codes based on the conceptual framework (Technological Acceptance Model) namely component Perceived Ease of Use (PEoU), Perceived usefulness component, The Attitude towards Technology component.

Table 3.3Components of Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness and Attitude toward the technology

Perceived Ease of Use (PEoU) components
1) student feels happy because the application enhances the speaking skill.
2) students feel very helpful with the application
3) the application helps the student to enhance speaking skill
4) students are able to see and compare the speaking skill
5) student happy for this application because besides easy to use the
application provide the essential features that the speaking skill

	student be able to reflect about the speech to improve the speaking skill							
	Perceived Usefulness							
1)	1) student able to check the transcription.							
2)	students believe that the application enhances the speaking skill							
3)	the features in the application motivated student to do a lot of practice							
4)	students believe the application could enhance the speaking skill							
	because the score feature of the application.							
5)	the student trusts the application could help her by doing a lot of							
	practice and compare the first result until the last result.							
6)	student believe the application could enhance the speaking skill.							
7)	the score feature motivate the user to get the higher score							
8)	student believe that the application will motivate the user to enhance the							
	speaking skill.							
	the features of the application motivate the student to enhance the							
	speaking skill.							
	Attitude toward the techbology							
1)	giving the simple way to utilize the application							
2)	helping the student to correct the speech							
3)	the application is flexible easy to use everywhere and anytime							
4)	facilitate to divide filler, energy, and the monotone of the speech.							
5)	the application has a clear instruction							
6)	easy to detect the filler and the pauses of the speech.							
7)	easy to correct the speech							
8)	the application will measure automatically the result and show the							
	transcription.							
9)	the guidelines very clear make it easy to use							
10)	the application has some features that easy to use							
11)	giving the student information about speaking skills such as							
	pronunciation, pauses, repetition.							

- 12) The application facilitates the student to give information how fast their speech, the pace, the monotone, then the filler.
- 13) the application will give the student suggestion to enhance the pace
- 14) the information help student to deliver the massage clearly
- 15) help student to find out how much the fillers she gets
- 16) Students can view the transcript of the application
- 17) Students can see the level of confidence from the results displayed in the application
- 18) the application provides suggestions for the user

student could view the score from the speech result

3) Second Cycle Coding

The next step in analysis process was pattern coding. The researcher grouped the result codes from the first cycle coding into smaller number of codes.

Table 3.4 Second Cycle Coding

	Perceive Ease of Use								
1)	the application helps the student to enhance speaking skill by reflecting								
	the speech and comparing the speech								
	Perceive Usefulnes								
1)	the student trusts the application could help her by doing a lot of								
	practice and compare the first result until the last result.								
2)	students believe the application could enhance the speaking skill								
	because the score feature of the application.								
	The Attitude towards Technology								
1)	the application is flexible easy to use everywhere and anytime								
2)	facilitate to divide filler, energy, the monotone of the speech, repetition,								
	pauses.								
	the application will measure automatically the result and show the								
	transcription.								

4) Data Display

Presenting and arranging a full data set in the same location systematically that allows conclusion drawing.

Participants	Perceived Ease of	Perceived	The Attitude towards				
	Use (PEoU)	Usefulness	Technology				
P1	student happy for	¹ student	¹ giving the simple way				
	this application	believe that the	to utilize the application				
	because besides	application	² easy to correct the				
	easy to use the	enhances the	speech				
	application provide	speaking skill	³ giving the student				
	the essential	² the student	information about				
	features that the	feel more	speaking skills such as				
	speaking skill	confidence	pronunciation, pauses,				
		because the	repetition.				
		student will					
		practice first					
		before perform					
P2	the application	¹ the student	¹ the application is				
	helps the student to	trusts the	flexible easy to use				
	enhance speaking	application	everywhere and anytime				
	skill	could help her	² the application will				
		by doing a lot	measure automatically				
		of practice and	the result and show the				
		compare the	transcription.				
		first result until	³ the application				
		the last result	facilitates the student to				
		² students	give information how				
		believe the	fast their speech, the				
		application	pace, the monotone, then				

Table 3.5 Data Display

		could enhance	the filler
		the speaking	
		skill because	
		the score	
		feature of the	
		application.	
P3	student be able to	¹ student	¹ the application has a
	reflect about the	believe that the	clear instruction
	speech to improve	application	² the application has
	the speaking skill	will motivate	some features that easy
		the user to	to use
		enhance the	³ the students found it
		speaking skill	helpful to know how
			much fillers they got
		² students	
		believe the	
		application	
		could enhance	
		the speaking	
		skill.	

5) Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

Interpreting the findings to make a final conclusion.

No	Description	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Dec	Feb	Jul	Oct
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023
1.	Research													
	Proposal													
	Writing													
2.	Research													
	proposal													
	examination													
3.	Data collection													
4.	Data analysis													
5.	Writing the													
	report													
6.	Comprehensive													
	examination													
7.	Thesis													
	examination													

 Table 3.6
 Research Schedule