

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter contains explanation about: (1) Research Design; (2) Research Setting; (3) Participants; (4) Data; (5) Technique of Data Collection; (6) Research Instruments; (7) Data Analysis.

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

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive. According to Kim (2017), qualitative descriptive research generates data that describe the ‘who, what, and where of events or experiences’ from a subjective perspective. Qualitative descriptive research is research that describes the conditions that will be observed in the field more specifically, transparently, and in depth. Qualitative research, explained by Gratton and Jones, was a kind of research that uses non-numerical data to describe and understand concepts. The concepts are difficult to convert meaningfully into numbers, and the data is in the form of words that have to be interpreted by the researcher. Gratton and Jones explained that descriptive research describes a particular phenomenon, focusing on the issue of what happened, or how much happened, rather than why is happened. A qualitative method with a descriptive research design was suitable for this research because this study aimed at the process and perception that cannot be done using numerical data (Gratton & Jones, 2010).

A qualitative method with a descriptive research design was suitable for this research because this study aimed at the process and perception that cannot be done using numerical data, because this research describes the process of the implementation of vlog model project-based learning in teaching speaking and narrates students challenges while utilizing the vlog model project-based learning at the twelfth grade SMKN 1 Seruyan Tengah.

To conduct descriptive qualitative research, the researcher follow a series of steps (Regionel, 2023):

### **1. Identify the research question**

In this step, the researcher identifies questions or things of interest in the research. In this study, the researcher created two research questions, namely related to the implementation of the PjBL model vlog applied by teachers and the challenges faced by students when using the PjBL model vlog.

### **2. Determine the data collection method**

In this step, the researcher used observation and interview methods to answer two research questions.

### **3. Analyze the data collected**

In analyzing the data, the researcher used three steps, namely: data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion/verification.

### **4. Disseminate the findings**

The researcher communicate research results with supervisors.

## B. Research Setting

The research will be conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Seruyan Tengah. The research was conducted on January 4<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup>, 2024. The researcher conducted research at that location because the school had implemented the things that the researcher would research and this school has potential to fill the data needed by the researcher to answer the research questions. Apart from that, the school also has a strategic location because it is close and researchers already know the ins and outs of the school. To get data, research has been conducted three meetings, it is on January 4<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> for the observation and on January 25<sup>th</sup>, for the interview via WhatsApp. SMK Negeri 1 Seruyan Tengah is located at Jl. Garuda, Desa Suka Maju, Kabupaten Seruyan, Central Kalimantan.

## C. Participant

The participants in this research were the English teacher of SMKN 1 Seruyan Tengah who teach English using vlog model project-based learning and the students of twelfth-grade class, APHP (**Agribusiness Processing Agricultural Products**). The researcher conducted the research in this class because, after observing, the class was more active than other classes. Therefore, the teacher also recommended this class as a place to do the research. The researcher took two participants of students as representatives to be interviewed. The researcher only took two students to be interviewed, this

was because these two students met the researcher's criteria, namely getting the highest grades in the class.

#### **D. Data**

This research data is the implementation/steps of vlog model PjBL in improving students' speaking ability. Apart from that, the challenges in the implementation of vlog model PjBL for students in improving their speaking skills are also the data in this research. Data obtained from English language learning at SMKN 1 Seruyan Tengah.

#### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

This study uses the narrative inquiry method, in which the author will retell the life story of research subjects, and in this study researcher use interviews and documentations.

##### **1. Observation**

Methodologists in the social sciences, notably John W. Creswell, have also modified the notion of observation. (Creswell J. , 2018) states that observation is an accessible, in-person method that involves paying attention to people and license plates at a research site.

Observations are conclusions drawn by researchers after carefully noting the symptoms under investigation. If observation satisfies the following requirements, it qualifies as a technique as well: (1) observations performed in line with the study objectives; (2) observations

carried out in a planned manner; and (3) outcomes that can be controlled for reliability and validity; and (4) validity.

## **2. Interview**

One of the most crucial sources in qualitative research to gain an indepth understanding of how people experience, feel, and analyze the social world is the interview (Creswell, 2012). The goal of conducting interviews is to learn more specifics about the research topic. Interviews are sources of data and information. Data and information are gathered through interviews, which are conducted with the intention of learning more about the research topic. Interviews involve two or more people conversing while an interviewer poses questions to them. In this study, researchers used unstructured, unstandardized, informal, or focused interviews which started with general questions in a broad area of research.

This interview was followed with a keyword and list some of the topics that will be discussed in the interview, namely the experiences of students using Vlog Video to enhance speaking skill. The researcher will focus on student experiences and explore these experiences. Interviews with students were conducted on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024 via WhatsApp.

## **F. Research Instrument**

The instruments that used in this study was observation sheet and interview guideline. First is observation sheet. The researcher used an

observation sheet containing activities or steps in project based learning carried out by the teacher. This observation sheet was developed by the researcher based on Purnomo and Ilyas (Purnomo & Ilyas, 2019) and Fragoulis (Fragoulis, 2009). The interview guideline was also developed by the researcher using Sriharto, Marbes, Kustiyono, and Suseno theories. This guideline was aim to dig the challenges in the implementation of vlog model PjBL in improving students speaking ability.

## **G. Data Analysis**

Data analysis in qualitative method is aim to analyze data in form of words or paragraph. According to Creswell (2012), data analysis in qualitative research can go hand-in-hand with other stages of doing the study, namely data gathering and writing up the findings.

in this research the researcher analyze the data follow three concurrent by Miles and Huberman (2014), including data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion/verification.

### **1. Data Reduction**

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involved data reduction. Data reduction is selecting, simplifying, focusing, abstracting, or transforming the data in the body of written-up fieds notes, interview transcripts, or observation sheets. The researcher collected the data about implementing and challenging of vlog model project based learning in improving speaking ability at SMKN 1 Seruyan Tengah through

observation and interview. Then, after collecting and condensing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of descriptive.

## 2. Data Display

The second step in analyzing qualitative data was data display. A display is an organized, compressed gathering of information that permits conclusions drawing and action. The process of condensing and displaying the data was based on formulating the research question.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The last step in analyzing qualitative data was conclusion drawing/verification. The qualitative analysis interpreted what things mean by noting pattern, explanations, causal flows, and propositions from the beginning of the data collection. The conclusion drawn was begun after the data were collected by making a brief conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion about the process of the implementation of vlog model project-based learning in improving students speaking ability and what are the challenges faced by the students while utilizing the vlog project-based learning at the twelfth grade APHP SMKN 1 Seruyan Tengah.