

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This chapter presents the research design, setting and subject, research instruments, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation. This section is compiled as a research method for research (Richard, 2003).

In conducting this research, researchers used a qualitative approach. Definition a qualitative approach as a process of understanding inquiry based on a different tradition of inquiry methodology that explores social or human problems (Creswell, 1998, p. 15). Qualitative research more suitable for examining and studying such phenomena because it focuses on problems that occur in a natural background (Richard, 2003, p. 36). Data analysis was performed by describing the recorded or transcribed data as closely as possible, not involving numerical data. This study used a qualitative descriptive design. This research is used qualitative descriptive because this research focuses on use YouTube tin enhancing vocabulary third grade students of SMPN 1 Tabunganen.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at SMPN 1 Tabunganen Jl.Kerokan, Desa Tabunganen Kecil, Kec. Tabunganen. Precisely in the third grade

using YouTube videos as a method of learning English vocabulary. The study was conducted on August 1st - October 16th, 2021.

C. Subject and Objects of Research

1. The Subject of research

a. English teacher

English teachers at SMPN 1 Tabunganen, especially third grade teachers at SMPN 1 Tabunganen, were interviewed face-to-face and observed.

b. Student

Third grade students at SMPN 1 Tabunganen for the 2020/2021 academic year.

2. Object of research.

The object of this research is the application of YouTube in learning English vocabulary at SMPN 1 Tabunganen for the 2020/2021 academic year.

D. Data

1. Primary Data

The data that will be examined in this research are to answer the problems of this thesis; researchers collect data as follows:

- a. Data on how the English teacher implements the use of YouTube as a media for learning vocabulary at SMPN 1 Tabunganen for the 2020/2021 academic year.
- b. Data on the advantages and disadvantages of YouTube as a media for learning English vocabulary at SMPN 1 Tabunganen for the 2020/2021 academic year.

2. Secondary Data

To complete the primary data, the researcher also collects secondary data that is related to the object of research with the object of research as mentioned as follows, explanation from students about the implementation of YouTube as a Vocabulary learning medium at SMPN 1 Tabunganen. And also to find out what obstacles are faced in the use of YouTube media.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Relevant data is compiled and organized by a question research topic related to the use of YouTube for students. Data were collected through

interviews, observations, and questionnaires. The following are the steps that will be taken by researchers in collecting data.

1. Observation

Researchers conducted observations of students who had internet access and social media such as YouTube with an observation checklist instrument. The researcher do the observation for English teacher and student, there are some aspect that were observed as follow:

- a. Implementation YouTube for learning Vocabulary by English teacher
- b. Tools used for learning English vocabulary using YouTube
- c. Interaction between teacher and student during English lesson

2. Interview

Conduct face-to-face interviews with students who have watched YouTube. Researchers used instrument interview guidelines to collect data from students about the access and frequency of students using the internet. When conducting interviews, researchers recorded interviews from students' explanations. Step of interview as follow:

- a. The writer interviewed a third grade English teacher at SMPN 1 Tabunganen
- b. The writer makes an interview instrument sheet related to research problem
- c. After all the data is collected, the author describes comprehensively the information

3. Documentation

Record of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, drawings, or monumental works of someone. Historical records, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, policies. Documents in the form of images, such as photos, live images, sketches, and others. Documentation is in the form of examples of works of art, which can be in the form of pictures, sculptures, films, and others (Sugiyono, 2016). In this study, the author uses the documentation method to obtain general description data, geographical directions and the results of documentation of the use of YouTube for vocabulary learning.

F. Data Analysis

The next step is data analysis, after collecting data from all instruments. The purpose of data analysis is to organize data, explore

the meaning and meaning of information and also to answer research questions.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process by which the mass of qualitative data you can get from interview transcripts, field notes, observations etc. is reduced and organized, for example coding, writing summaries, discarding irrelevant data and so on. "Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in writing field notes or transcriptions (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 9)." Here stage, try and discard all irrelevant information, but to ensure that the researcher has access to it later if needed, because unexpected findings may require you to examine some data that was previously deemed unnecessary.

The data will be summarized by the researcher according to the pattern and theme of the research focus. thus to make it easier for researchers to provide a clearer picture for conducting further research.

2. Display Data

To draw conclusions from the mass of data, good data display, in the form of tables, graphs, networks and other graphic formats, is very important. This is an ongoing process, not just one to do at the end of data collection. (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

The data obtained from this study are in the form of sentences, words related to the focus of the research, so that the data presentation is a collection of information that is systematically arranged which allows conclusions to be drawn.

3. Drawing conclusions / verification

When data analysis takes place continuously, it is completed, both in the field and in the field, the next step is to draw conclusions. To lead to the results of this conclusion, of course, based on data analysis, both from field notes, observations, documentation and others obtained in the field when carrying out activities in the field.