

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the methodology used in this research. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the research design, object, data collection, and analysis. The discussion of every part is presented below.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses a qualitative research method. Qualitative research involves the use and collection of what is learned from various empirical materials – case studies, personal experiences, introspection, life stories, interviews, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts – describing routines and troubled moments and meaning in an individual's life (Aspers & Corte, 2019).

The researcher also will get the detailed and rich information of the sample experience. The description helped the researcher bring factual, systematic, and accurate information about the population fact in the social experience. In this research, researcher also used qualitative approach as the main approach in order to understand “The Student’s Perception of Using English Video Songs in Learning Vocabulary at SMP Diponegoro”.

3.2 Research Participants

Participants are the research subjects which can be people, objects, or things that can be obtained or to provide scientific information, and describing research participants which can be people, objects, or things that can be obtained or provide research data information (Young & Temple, 2015). In this research, the researcher

used purposive sampling to choose the subject of the research. Purposive sampling is a non-representative subject of some larger population. The participants in this study were the students of class 7th SMP Diponegoro academic year 2022/2023, which consists of one class, consisting of 20 students. This class was used as the research subject because the class was recognized as an active class in teaching and learning activities.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection is important to know the results of this study, techniques and instruments in this study, as well as procedures used in data collection are as follows:

3.2.1 Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire. Questionnaire: It is the most commonly used method in the survey. The questionnaire is a data collection technique by provides a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2010: 199). This study employed a questionnaire as a research instrument to structure the responses of respondents. The participants provided data utilizing an open questionnaire to answer the research question.

According to Cresswell (2012), open-ended questions are inquiries for which the researcher does not supply any response option. When fielding these questions, participants are instead invited to provide their answers. Research instruments are needed to answer this research question. The researcher in this study also acts as an instrument. The phrase researcher-as-instrument refers to the researcher as an active respondent in the research process (Pezalla & Miller-day, 2015). So, the researcher

can measure and know the accuracy and adequacy of data. It also said that the researcher was allowed to decide the subjects to be questioned, and when and where the data can be collected.

Moreover, in this research, the researcher investigated 20 7th-grade students of SMP Diponegoro and their perception of using English video songs for vocabulary learning. The researcher will later gather the data using a questionnaire distributed via the class WhatsApp group. This questionnaire contains five questions that ask whether using English video songs makes them learn vocabulary faster and easier, how is the class atmosphere, and what advantages and difficulties are found in learning vocabulary using English video songs.

3.3.2 Research Procedure

The procedures in data collection of this study are:

1. Asking permission from school and teacher to conduct research.
2. Asking for permission from the participants to collect the data.
3. Prepare a questionnaire guide on Google Forms.
4. Giving detailed information about the questionnaire rules to the participants via WhatsApp group class.
5. Distributing the questionnaire link to respondents on the 7th-grade class WhatsApp group especially class 7A after their classroom activities.
6. Collecting questionnaires for the analysis.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of connected activities designed to derive meaningful information from the data that has been collected (Migrant, 2006). The data to be obtained in the study were analyzed using the flow data analysis model offered by Miles and Huberman (1994). The analysis starts from the data reduction stage after data collection, followed by data presentation, and finally drawing conclusions or verification.

The first step is data reduction. In this step, all data collected as much as possible with research instruments, data will be recorded and re-examined accurately and carefully. From these data, researchers will reduce and select data and will focus on the theme of unity.

The second stage is data display. In this step, the researcher will display the data with narrative text. This step is to find out which data is the most eligible and which data does not meet the requirements.

The last step is concluding/verification. The data will be described and written in a research paper. The purpose of this step is to get the fairness of the use of writing with Twitter as a follow-up activity to increase student activity in writing.