

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter has been researched to discuss research methodology related to study design, research location, research subject, data sources, data collection techniques, checking the data validity, technical data analysis.

A. Research Method

This study applies a qualitative approach. For the qualitative researcher, it is possible to thoroughly understand the phenomenon if conducted through interaction with the subject through in-depth interviews. Alternatively, this can be done by observing the location of the phenomenon. Qualitative researchers focus their research on discovering, examining and describing people and their natural environment. The concepts of relationships and power between participants researchers and are embedded in qualitative research. ¹

The method is the technique used by researchers to gain understanding in accordance with the focus and objectives established. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. In qualitative research, data is collected in the form of words or images. In this descriptive qualitative study, they attempt to analyse all data obtained in the same form or as close to the original form as possible when the data was recorded.²

Qualitative research is done by researchers because they want to explore phenomena that cannot be quantified descriptively, for example the process of a work step, the formulation of a recipe, the understanding of various concepts, characteristics of goods and services, pictures, style, ordinances of a culture, physical model of an artifact, etc. Qualitative research is not only descriptive of the data, but also a description the results of data collection in the form of in-depth interviews, school locations observations, and documentation.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted SMKN 2 Kudus This research focused Implementation Of Using Youtube As A Medium For

¹ Angelica Orb, Laurel Eisenhauer, and Dianne Wynaden, "J.1547-5069.2001.00093.X," *Profession and Society* 33, no. 1 (2001): 93–96.

² Asmadi ALSA, *Pendekatan Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif Seta Kombinasinya Dalam Penelitian Psikologi*, 3rd ed. (yogyakarta: Pustala Pelajar, 2007), http://library.fip.uny.ac.id/opac/index.php?p=show_detail&id=3733.

Learning Narrative Text: A Case Study At SMKN 2 Kudus. It is located at Dawe Kudus.

C. Research Subjects

The subjects to use as a support in the research of observing the phenomenon entitled Implementation Of Youtube As A Medium For Learning Narrative Text: A Case Study At SMKN 2 Kudus. The Students X grade electrical engineering major, English teacher teaching at X grade electrical engineering major 4 class and the head of curriculum SMKN 2 Kudus .

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Through interviews, observations, and documentation, qualitative studies aim to characterize a phenomenon from the perspective of the participants. The researcher's objective was to hear the participants' voices or observe them in their natural environment. The researcher's assessment of these events is generally considered to have an epidemiological perspective³.

The instrument from this research is students The Students X Grade electrical engineering major, English teacher teaching at X grade electrical engineering major and the head master SMKN 2 Kudus. This study will use interview techniques with English teachers who use the Youtube application as a learning medium at SMKN 2 Kudus. Then there will be interviews with several class X electrical engineering students about the implementation of the use of youtube as a learning medium, obstacles and solutions when using Youtube as a medium for learning English. Documentation techniques are used when learning English, followed by observing schools to see how the use of Youtube is implemented in the process of teaching and learning English at schools.

techniques used to collect the data needed for this study;

1. Interview

As a research method, the interview now seems to be meant to pose serious dilemmas for those who would use the method intelligently. Certainly, there seems to be a tradition of common sense⁴. structured interview techniques were used in this study. Structured interviews are used as a data collection technique.

³ Orb, Eisenhauer, and Wynaden, "J.1547-5069.2001.00093.X."

⁴ Peter Tomlinson, "Having It Both Ways: Hierarchical Focusing as Research Interview Method," *British Educational Research Journal* 15, no. 2 (1989): 155–76, <https://doi.org/10.1080/0141192890150205>.

Researchers already know what information will be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews, researchers have prepared research instruments in the form of questions that will be asked to informants⁵. Respondents in this study were class X students majoring in electrical engineering at SMKN 2 Kudus, English teachers, and waka kurikulum at SMKN 2 Kudus.

Interviews were conducted with informants who actually provided relevant data related to the problems of this research, such as regarding the application of English learning media using YouTube videos conducted by English teachers. It is possible that in this interview there were problems with the informant's imperfect memory, inaccurate analysis of the informant, and so on. Therefore, in this case, the researcher will also combine sources of evidence and interviews with other adequate information.

To maintain the credibility of the interview results, the researchers carried out the data recording by preparing a cellphone that recorded the results of the interviews. Keeping in mind that not every informant uses this tool because they feel they are not free when being interviewed, the researcher asks permission from the informant beforehand.

2. Observation

According Sugiyono's book observation is a complex process that includes many different biological and psychological processes, the most significant of which are the processes of observation and memory. Data collection strategies are utilized when examining human behavior, work processes and natural phenomena and when the number of respondents isn't as well huge⁶. The definition of observation in the context of natural situations referred to by Matthews and Ross above refers to the qualitative research scene, which is the process of observing research subjects and their surroundings and recording and photographing observed behaviors without altering the subjects' natural conditions and their social environment⁷.

⁵ prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: ALFABETA,CV, 2015).

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: ALFABETA,CV, 2015).

⁷ Dr. Moh. Miftachul Choiri, MA Dr. Umar Sidiq, M.Ag, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan, Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, vol. 53, 2019,

In this study, the researcher directly observes the process of learning English in class and how teachers apply YouTube video learning materials to the teaching and learning process by collecting data in the form of photos. Through observation, the researcher went directly to the study location for two reasons: (1) to seek the truth of the information because he was asked directly and was closer to the subject; and (2) to record the actual behavior of the event. Observation techniques were carried out to obtain data regarding (1) schools, (2) class conditions in learning english, (3) application of Youtube media used by English teachers, and (4) student responses and appreciation in receiving subject matter delivered by teachers through Youtube media.

Table Observation

Aspects observed	Observation indicators
Understanding Youtube	Learning videos on Youtube
Implementation of using Youtube as a learning medium	Implementation when learning
	Benefits of using Youtube
	Obstacles using Youtube
	Solutions to overcome obstacles

Source: Modification from Tri Yudha Setiawan (2021)⁸

3. Documentation

During the research process, the investigator collected qualitative documents. These are public documents (such as meeting minutes, formal reports and lesson plans) or private (such as prsonal journals and diaries, e-mail, letters). A number of photographs and file documentation were used as documnets in this research⁹. GJ Renier, a distinguished historian from University College London, defines the term "document" in three ways in Fu'adz Al-Gharuty.The first is in the broadest sense, encompassing all written and oral sources. Second, in a broad

<http://repository.iainponorogo.ac.id/484/1/METODE>
KUALITATIF DI BIDANG PENDIDIKAN.pdf.

⁸ Yudha, "Pemanfaatan Youtube Pada Sistem Pembelajaran Dalam Jaringan Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kelas Iic Sekolah Dasar."

⁹ F., "Creswell," *Notes and Queries* s4-I, no. 25 (1868): 577, <https://doi.org/10.1093/nq/s4-I.25.577-c>.

sense that includes only written sources; third, in a narrow sense that includes only official papers and letters of state, such as agreements, laws, concessions, grants, and so on. Sugiyono stated that the document is a record of events that happened in the form of a person's writing, picture or monumental work.

In this study, documents were selected according to the objectives and focus of the research. Researchers used documentation in the form of photographs that support the completeness of research data, such as photos when implementing direct learning in class using Youtube media, Youtube channels used for learning, and English teaching modules for class X.

E. Research Data Validity

Data cleansing is carried out once all of the data has been collected, with the goal of making the data objective and valid. Data validity testing the validity of accuracy of qualitative research data. The triangulation technique is used to assess data validity in this study. Collecting different data but through the same source is the method used in this research. The results of the experiments in the Youtube supplementation are then analysed and compared to the results of the experiments. In the next step, the investigator will confirm the data that has been collected with the goal of ensuring the integrity of the data.

Triangulation according to wirliam wiersman (1986) in his book sugiyono is kualitative cross validation. It asseses the data adequacy based on the convergence of multiple data sources or data collection procedures¹⁰.

1. Source Triangulation

Triangulation of data source testing to check the reliability of data is done by verifying data obtained from multiple sources¹¹.

2. Technique Triangulation

Data credibility testing technique is to verify data from the same source using different techniques¹². If source triangulation is used, only interviews, and only interviews, will be conducted. The sources were then triangulated using other methods, specifically by observing the principal and teacher as they went about their daily activities at school.

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: ALFABETA, CV, 2015).273

¹¹ Sugiyono.

¹² Sugiyono.

3. Time triangulation

Time triangulation means checking time on different occasions. It is safe to say that triangulation is the most widely used data validity checking technique in research¹³.

F. Data Analysis Tecnique

Data analysis was done interactively and in real time until it was felt that the data obtained had been completed, at which point the data was found to be saturated. Saturated data is marked without obtaining different information. In this study, data were analysed using the Miles and Huberman model, which includes the following;

1. Data Reduction

During the data reduction stage, data collected from interviews, observations, and documentation are summarized, selected, and targeted. This is done so that the data obtained is suitable for the research object¹⁴.

2. Data Display

After the data reduction process, the researcher takes the next step, namely data presentation. The presentation of data aims to make it easier for researchers to understand the situation and determine further performance¹⁵.

3. Data Verification

The final step in analysing the data is data verification process. The data verification process aims to provide Conclusions based on previously obtained data

G. Research Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues are central in all areas of research, concerns becoming more relevant in qualitative research, especially with regard to the involvement of vulnerable groups of participants. The qualitative researcher's task is to ensure that participants have the opportunity to participate in research, protect participant privacy during recruitment and dissemination, and encourage clear and honest reporting of results without misleading readers¹⁶. Careful

¹³ Sugiyono.

¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 2015.

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*.

¹⁶ Siti Roshaidai Mohd Arifin, "Ethical Considerations in Qualitative Study," *International Journal of Care Scholars* 1(2) (2018): 30–33., <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31436/ijcs.v1i2.82>.

reassurance from the researcher that there is always a risk of harm to researchers in a natural field study. Anonymity can never be guaranteed, if only because it is not entirely within the authority of the researcher. After a student completes the consent form, anything on it may become public and be correctly or incorrectly attributed to each student. However, the researcher wants to warn our readers that ethical questions are never easy. Careful foresight in the preparation and high vigilance in practice led to the decision to conduct a qualitative study.

