

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Approach and Type of The Research

The plan or technique a researcher uses to collect data or research evidence is known as a research method. Following analysis of this data or evidence, new and improved knowledge or information on the issue under study is produced. Adil et al. (2023) say that Scientific approaches to gathering data for certain goals and purposes are known as research methods. The scientific method, data, purpose, and specific uses are the four essential terms that must be taken into account. The scientific method denotes that research endeavors are grounded on scientific attributes, including rationality, empiricalness (the techniques employed are perceptible to the human senses), and systematicity (the stages are logical).

This research aims to find out how students' perceptions of the use of descriptive text when learning English in increasing vocabulary at SMP Negeri 2 Hiliduho. The researcher used a qualitative research method that uses descriptive research as a framework. Adnan & Latief (2020) Qualitative approach is a research process, empirical data collection, data analysis and data conclusions until the final result of writing using non-numerical calculations, descriptive, observation, in-depth interviews, content analysis, stories (narratives), journals and open-ended questionnaires. As a result, the researcher can only report on what has occurred or is occurring in qualitative research. In other words, the researcher collects, examines, and draws conclusions from the data for the descriptive qualitative study.

3.2 Variable of The Research

A research variable is something that is characterized or a trait obtained by studying a concept with a certain meaning. According to Sugiyono (2019) in Sari et al. (2023) Research variables are qualities, traits, or values of an individual, thing, or activity that vary in specific ways chosen by researchers for analysis before conclusions are made.

. Research objects can be people, objects, events or events collected by research subjects that describe the state or value of each research object. Variables in research can be divided into two categories: "dependent" variables, which are impacted by the independent variable, and "independent" variables, which are those that can be altered or modified.

There are two variables found in this research: “Descriptive Text Usage” as the independent variable and ‘Students’ Perception of Vocabulary Improvement’ as the dependent variable. The independent variable, Descriptive Text Usage, is expected to influence the dependent variable, which is students' perception of vocabulary improvement.

3.3 Setting and Schedule of the Research

The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 2 Hiliduho, located in Jl. towards Hiliduho Km. 8,5. Dima Village, Hiliduho District, Nias Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. Researcher was conduct this research in February to March 2025.

3.4 Source of Data

Research data sources were sources that provide information or data used in the research process. In this research, researchers will collect data methodically at the research site by conducting interviews, surveys, and documentation.

3.5 Instrument of the Research

According to Hardani et al., (2020: 116) Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers so that the process of activities, data collection is easier and the results are better. Therefore the use of certain instruments in research is to find detailed data or information about a problem or phenomenon, both natural and social.

Thus, the determination of instrument is very crucial in research. To collect data for this research, researchers will use research instruments in the form of Questionnaire, interviews and documentation.

3.6 Data Collecting Technique

Techniques for collecting and analyzing data are known as data collection techniques. Several data collection methods were used in this study, namely :

a) Questionnaire

Dörnyei & Taguchi (2009) state that questionnaires are effective tools for measuring perceptions and attitudes in language research, especially when combined with open-ended questions to explore deeper insights. In this study, the researcher will use a questionnaire as an instrument to assess how students perceive the use of descriptive text in learning. The questionnaire used in this research is an open-ended questionnaire, which is a questionnaire that gives respondents the freedom to answer questions in their own sentences without the limitation of predetermined answer choices. The use of an open-ended questionnaire allows the researcher to obtain richer, in-depth, and explorative data regarding students' views, experiences, and opinions towards the use of descriptive texts in improving their English vocabulary. The results of the students' assessments or responses will be collected and analyzed to find out how the students perceive the effectiveness of descriptive texts in helping their vocabulary development.

b) Interview

Sahir (2021) says Interview is a series of data in the form of questions and answers between researchers and sources in the form of information about the research problem being studied. In its activities, interviews are structured and unstructured. In the interview session, the researcher is free to ask any questions to the resource person related to the research. In this study, interviews are used to explore students' perceptions of the use of descriptive texts in English language learning. The researcher will ask questions related to students' experiences, their views on the effectiveness of descriptive texts in improving vocabulary,

as well as the challenges they face during the learning process. This interview technique gives the researcher the flexibility to further explore the students' answers, so as to capture nuances and perspectives that cannot be obtained through other methods. Thus, interviews are a very relevant data collection technique to understand students' perceptions in depth.

c) Documentation

In this research, documentation includes learning materials such as descriptive texts used in the classroom, student assignments containing new vocabulary, teachers' notes on student progress, photographs of learning activities as well as videos of the learning process. This documentation will provide visual and contextual evidence of how descriptive texts change their perceptions applied in the learning process, as well as how students develop their vocabulary through such activities.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

In this research, data analysis refers to the methodical process of gathering, organizing, and evaluating interview data in order to make it comprehensible and shareable. The following is the analysis method that was employed Hardi (2022) includes :

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting key points, focusing on important things, and looking for themes and patterns. The data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and search for it when needed. In reducing data, researchers will be guided by the objectives to be achieved. The main objective of qualitative research is the findings. Presentation of data . In this study, the data from student interviews will be reduced to find common perception patterns, such as whether students feel descriptive text is effective in helping them understand and remember new vocabulary. Similarly, the results of the tests given, the researcher will

reduce the data by focusing on students' activities that demonstrate vocabulary acquisition, such as the way they participate in tasks involving descriptive texts. Documentation such as student assignments or photos of learning activities will also be summarized to highlight concrete evidence that supports the research findings.

2. Data Display

Data display in qualitative research can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. In presenting the data, uppercase and lowercase letters and numbers are arranged in order so that the structure can be easily understood. By presenting the data, it will make it easier for researchers to understand what is happening and plan further work based on what has been understood.

3. Conclusion or verification

The initial conclusions presented are still temporary, and will change if strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. Conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem formulated from the start, but maybe not. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have not previously existed. Findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously dim or dark so that after research it becomes clear, it can be a causal or interactive relationship, hypothesis or theory.