

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research method used in this research. It is important to answer the research questions systematically. It consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In conducting the research, the researcher needs research design to help made a plan for detailed method. According to Creswell (2009, as cited in Ahsan 2015) research design is plans and the procedures for the research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The research design in this study refers to strategy for analyzing the using WhatsApp as intearctive learning media in teaching and learning Syntax, the process in the online class, and WhatsApp itself.

The resesarcher used qualitative approach because it is an approach which can explore and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups on a problem (as cited in Nurhayati, 2019). Then, this study focuses on the implementation of using WhatsApp on Online Class of Syntax which is was about the learning process on group. The data of this study was collected in the form of teacher and students statement in the form of utterance and written. Nurhayati (2016) stated that the data collected in qualitative research could be collected from the subject utterances and responses were analyzed

and findings were derived. Then, Moleong (1998, as cited in Arikunto 2010) stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior. Because of those, this study used qualitative approach.

Meanwhile, in this study the researcher used descriptive method to describe and interpret the data. Ahsan (2015) stated that the descriptive method is implementation of the data is in the form of descriptive, it was presented descriptively. The data of this study is in the form of words and utterance, so the data interpret descriptively.

Based on the explanation above, this study is attempted to analyze the using WhatsApp as interactive learning media by using descriptive qualitative approach because the data of this study in the form of respondents' statements – form of words and utterance which describe descriptively.

B. Data and Data Sources

Ahsan (2015) stated that data are material information about the object of the study something. Alifah (2015) also stated that data are information collected by the writer to answer research problem. So, the data are information about object of the study to answer the research problem. Then, the data of this study are the students and the lecturer's statement in the form of word, sentence, and also utterance.

The researcher collected data in the form of data questionnaire, data interview, and data documentation.

a. Data Questionnaire

Data questionnaire was found from questionnaire was distributed for the fourth English students of IAIN Tulungagung – TBI 4 A Class. Questionnaire is some questions that was written used for collect the statements – in the form of

written used for collect the information of the using WhatsApp as intearctive learning media in teaching and learning Syntax, the process in the online class, the students perceive about the learning process and WhatsApp itself.

b. Data Interview

Interview was conducted to collect the data of the students and the lecturer's statements – in the form of the utterance. The students' statements were about the using WhatsApp as intearctive learning media in teaching and learning Syntax, the process in the online class, the students perceive about the learning process, and indicated of WhatsApp as an interactive learning media. Then, the lecturer's statements were about the implementation of WhatsApp group or about the learning process that made the class wa interactive enough, and indicated of WhatsApp as an interactive learning media.

c. Data Documentation

Documentation used to get the evidence of the implementation of WhatsApp group as an interactive learning media – in the form of WhatsApp's screen shot because the learning process and collecting data conducted on online system.

Meanwhile, the data source is subject from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto 2010, as cited in Alifah 2015). The data source of this study was obtained from the respondents itself – in this case were: the respondents were the lecturer of English Syntax and the fourth English students of IAIN Tulungagung – TBI 4 A Class. The lecturer was chosen because the lecturer who controls the learning process of Syntax class, and the students were chosen because they did the learning process.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Techniques are used by the researcher to collect the data as called as techniques of data collection. The kinds of technique of data collection are such as observation, distributing questionnaire, interview, documentation, etc. In this study the researcher used three techniques, those are: distributing questionnaire, interview, and also documentation.

a. Distributing Questionnaire

Arikunto (2010) stated that questionnaire is the list of questions that used to collect the information from respondent about her/him-self or others that s/he knows. Then, in this research the questionnaire was distributed for the fourth English students of IAIN Tulungagung – TBI 4A Class. The total questions were 10 questions. This questionnaire was in the type of combination question. McGuirk (2016) stated that combination question meant that requested some comment on the option chosen in a closed question by offering an answer such as ‘other or please specify’ (see on figure 3.1). It was distributed on June, 19th 2020. The total respondents were 39 students.

Figure 3.1 - the example of combination question

Jika YA, kenapa demikian?

Dosen selalu memberikan instruksi secara berkala sehingga kelas terkontrol.

Dosen selalu memberikan ruang kepada anggota grup untuk bertanya secara berkala (atau gantian) sehingga kelas kondusif.

Dosen selalu memberikan ruang kepada anggota grup untuk mengisi daftar hadir secara berkala (atau gantian) sehingga kelas kondusif.

Semua pernyataan sebelumnya dilakukan oleh dosen sehingga kelas sangat terkontrol selama kelas daring berlangsung.

Yang lain:

The ways on distributing questionnaire were:

1. The researcher made a list of questions based on several indicators of interactive learning media and theory perception.
2. The researcher asked expert to validate the questionnaire.
3. After several times revising and trying, the questionnaire was proper to distribute.
4. The questionnaire was distributed for the students on WhatsApp group of Online Class Syntax TBI 4A – the questionnaire distributed in the form of Google Form.

Based on distributing of the questionnaire, the researcher found the data about the students' perception on using WhatsApp group as an interactive learning media, the implementation of WhatsApp group, and indicated of WhatsApp as an interactive learning media in the form of written text.

b. Interview

Arikunto (2006, as cited in Rifai 2019) stated that interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from respondents. Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2000, as cited in Rifai 2019), interview is a conversation with a purposes. It meant that interview is a purpose conversation to obtain information from the respondents.

The researcher used semi-structured interview guide in this study. Ary et al (2010, as cited in Azizah 2016) stated that semi structured interview guide is the interviewer formulated the questions before, but during the interview process, the interviewer may modify the format. It would make the information are more complete. Based on the explanation before, the researcher used this type.

The interview in this study was conducted to get the data in the form of students and lecturer's statements. The interview was conducted on June, 19th up to 24th 2020. The interviewees are five: four students and one lecturer. It was conducted by using WhatsApp application because nowadays almost activities had to suggest by online system, it was because of the pandemic outbreak.

c. Documentation

Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from the research, including relevant books, studying, reporting on activities, relevant research data (as cited in Ahsan 2015). Meanwhile, Alifah (2015) stated that documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. So, the documentation technique is the process to obtain the data on reporting activities by using evidence list. In this study, the documentation used to give the evidence of the online class process using WhastApp group which is related to interactive learning media.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research there were some techniques that could be used to make the research data valid. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Cresswel (2014:185) Triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple sources. Additionally, Ary et.all (2010:498) said that the use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, or multiple methods in referred to as triangulation.

Here, the reseacher used methodology triangulation to check the validity of the data. The researcher used different methods to get the some data. It meant that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the research did not only conduct interview but also distibuted questionnaire and documentation. So, by using those methods, the

researcher was able to compare the result of each method. From those three different methods, the data would show that were the same.

E. Data Analysis

Data are analyzed in a way that permits the researcher to answer the research question (as stated by Alifah 2015). Then, Bakri (2003, as cited in Ahsan 2015) also stated that data analysis is the review process, sorting, and grouping data in order to formulate working hypotheses and lifted it into conclusion or theories in the research. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2008, as cited in Rifai 2019) data analysis in qualitative research conducted since before entering the field, while in the field, and after its completion in the field. So, data analysis here means that the process to answer the research question into conclusion that was done before entering, while in the field, and after its completion in the field.

According to Cresswell (2009, as cited in Nurhayati 2019), the data analysis process was carried out through three components. Those are data reduction, data presentation or data display, and data conclusion or verification.

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, classifying, focusing, and coding on the data that related to the study which derives from the field. The duty of the researcher is select the data that would give the valuable information of the study.

Reducing the data in this research was chosen by identifying the data questionnaire and the data interview that must relate to the research question. The reducing data in this research also used living in process and living out process. It meant that the data was selected; it was called as living in process. Meanwhile, the data unselected was living out process.

In this study, the data was called as selected that related to the statements of the using WhatsApp as interactive learning media in teaching and learning Syntax, the process in the online class, the students perceive about the learning process, and indicated of WhatsApp as an interactive learning media. Then, the researcher developed category coding, make a reflection note, and data selection. Meanwhile, the data unselected had to be living out.

b. Data Presentation or Data Display

Data display means the process to show the data in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, or graphic simply in order to take appropriate conclusion. Sugiyono (2008, as cited in Rifai 2019) stated that the most frequent form of the data display in qualitative research is narrative text. Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman (2007, as cited an Rifai 2019) stated that a qualitative researcher could use the models of analog data presentation with models static presentation of a quantitative data, using a table, chart, a matriks, and not filled with the number, but with words or verbal phase.

The statements above made the researcher interested in combining the narrative text and the table. So, in this study the data displayed in the form of narrative text and combined with the table in order to be easier to understand, and it could help the researcher to understand the data before making a conclusion.

The data selected before – in the form of the students' statements about the using WhatsApp as interactive learning media in teaching and learning Syntax, the process in the online class, the students perceive about the learning process, and indicated of WhatsApp as an interactive learning media would be displayed in the form of table with filled words, phrase, and the

sentences (see on table 3.1). Meanwhile, the students' statements of the WhatsApp group implementation would be displayed in the form of narrative text.

As well as the data selected – in the form of the lecturer's statements. The data selected about the lecture's statements on WhatsApp group implementation as an interactive learning media would be displayed in the form of narrative text.

Table 3.1 the table of the data displayed

Question	Responses
Do all members group understand well about the using of WhatsApp group itself and its features?	Students A: "Absolutely understand because most of them are the user of WhatsApp before." Students B: "Yes, of course."

c. Data Conclusion/Verification

The next step, the researcher took the conclusion based on the finding in the data reduction and data display. The conclusion had to be credible and had been verification. So, the researcher also checked the verification of the data display using methodology triangulation. Supporting the verification, the researcher also gave the credible evidence that was collected by using documentation technique. Then, if the data was valid, the researcher made a conclusion.