# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presented about the research method used in the research. It consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, data analysis and technique of data verification from the conduction of researcher.

## A. Research Design

In conducting the research, the researcher needs research design to help made a plan for detailed method. According to Creswell (2008) research designs are plans and the procedures for the research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The research design in this study refers to strategy for analyzing the students' response in learning functional grammar by using WhatsApp group, the process in online learning class. The researcher used qualitative approach because it is typically the label for non-numerical research and quantitative approach is a numerical research, a data conversion is a needed for this approach Brown and Douglas (2003:15). It means that the data collected was not in form of numbers, but the data derived from interviews, personal documents, record memos.

Moleong (2013:4) stated the definition of qualitative is research procedure that produces the descriptive data such written word or spoken words from people or activities that can be observed. In this study used

descriptive qualitative approach, it means that the data collected in form od words, image, not the numbers, which is derived from the results of questionnaires, interviews, and documents. It is that the qualitative approach attempted to answer the research questions through formal ways of thinking and arguments.

Based on the explanation above, this study focused in describing the students' responses in learning functional grammar by using WhatsApp group. It also described the process in online learning class. The researcher used 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 Source

### 1. Data

Data were any information that answer the research question. This research focused to describe the result of conducting a certain activity for the subject and the form of this data are lecturer teaching and students' response in learning functional grammar by using WhatsApp group. The researcher analyzed the qualitative result that have been in the observation, interview and documentation.

Primary data source is data which is related to the subject of this study that was taken through the researcher directly. In this study, the primary data source can be obtained from the conducting of observation,

interview, and documentation taken from the subjects of this study who is the lecturer of English functional grammar, and the fifth students of English education department at IAIN Tulungagung.

2. **Data Source**

The source of both primary and secondary are from students and the document as supporting data at the fifth students of education English department at IAIN Tulungagung. The primary data was taken from interview and documentation. Besides, the secondary data obtained by the non-participation observation that related to the students' response in learning functional grammar by using WhatsApp group, the process in online learning class.

According to Moloeng (2013:157) the main of source data in qualitative research is the words, and actions, the rest additional data such as document and others. Related to it on the part of this type of data is split in words, the source data is written, and documentation. In the study, the researcher chooses a data source from the informants, events, documents:

    a. Informants

The informant is part of population where the researcher must take the sample from the informant to get the data. The informants were the English lecturer, and the students who has learned functional grammar.

As the first source of informant, the researcher chooses the lecturer who teaches the learning process of functional grammar. And the second data source from the students of fifth semester who has learned functional grammar – TBI 5 C Class, the researcher chose four students as the informant about the students' response in learning process by using WhatsApp Group

b. Event

The event is the learning process in online class where the researcher conducted research. In this study, the event was process of online learning functional grammar by WhatsApp Group which is studied the students of fifth semester of Education English Department at IAIN Tulungagung – TBI 5 C Class 2019/2020.

c. Document

Document is the previous event note in a form of written, picture or other monumental works from a certain people. The document was such as course outline.

## C. Techniques of Data Collection

Technique of collecting data was the primary step in research because the goal in research was to answer the research questions. The data would contain the necessary information of the research problems. Without

knowing the technique of data collection, the researcher would not obtain data that is in accordance with the data standard that have been set. The data were collected from observation, interview, and documentation. The researcher recorded all of data and made transcript of the data. Next, the researcher read carefully, and analyzed data that had been transcript.

According to Cresswell (1994:148) that the data collection step involved (a) setting of the boundaries for the study, (b) collecting the information through observations, interviews, documents and visual materials, (c) establishing the protocol for recording information. Based on explanation above, the researcher used three techniques, those are: distributing observation, interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

Observation is a complex activity. A process that composed of various biological and psychological processes. Observation technique is done when it relates to human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and when the respondents observed were not too large Sugiyono (2013:145).

In this case, the researcher used non-participant where the researcher didn't join the functional grammar class through WhatsApp group directly with the activity of the subject being observed, but only as an observer independent.

2. Interview

The interview is conversation with a certain intent that conversations carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer ask questions and interviewed who gave the answer to that question Lexy (2003:186). In the study, the researcher makes several questions to the informant, lecturer and students who aim to obtain information about the students' response in learning functional grammar by using WhatsApp Group, also to find out problems and solutions in the process in online learning class.

Based on the objectives of research, it could use to validate the data from observation. According to Ary *et al* (2010:438), there were three kinds of interview as follow (a) Unstructured interview, in this type of interview, direction of interview greatly is guided by respondents answer nether of researcher. So, the direction of interview is difficult to be predicted. (b) Structured interview. The interview is guided by general idea of researcher from question list that were arranged. (c) Semi-structured interview starting by general idea from researcher but during conducting interview mightn't use the questions that were arranged previously. One characteristic that all qualitative interview is the question are typically open ended (can't be answered with a yes or no or simple response) which is designed

to tell what is important to understand about the phenomenon under study.

Based on the type of interview explained above, the researcher used semi-structured interview. In this research, the interviewer could formulate the question before, but during the process of interview, the interviewer may modify the format of the question. It would make the information are complete.

3.  Documentation

According to Moloeng (2013:217) documentation is already used for a long time in research as a source of data because in many ways the document such as data source utilized to test, interpret even to assess the validity of the data. In this study, the researcher got the course outline from the lectures who has taught functional grammar subject and the evidence of the learning, especially in functional grammar subject by using WhatsApp group at the English students of fifth semester.

**D. Data Analysis**

The data obtained from the result of observation, interview, and documentation were analyzed to draw conclusions. According to Moloeng (2010:280) data analysis was the process of managing data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit. Maxwell (2005:95) described this process as follows: "The experienced qualitative researcher begins data

analysis immediately after finishing the first interview or observation and continues to analyze the data as long as he or she is working on the research, stopping briefly to write reports and papers.

Data analysis in qualitative research is a long process, because researcher usually encounter multiple field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be checked and interpreted. The researcher has to understand what has seen, heard, read, and tried to make sense of it in order to create explanations, developed theory. It is an important step in part of the research because it aims to examine the validity and reliability of the collective data. In this study, the researcher used qualitative approach and inductive method, this method starts from general to specific.

The collected data obtained from the result of observation, interview and documentation. Moreover, data in qualitative research presented descriptively. There are three steps in analyzing data. Miles and Huberman (1994:11-12) stated that the analysis consists of three kinds of activities such as data reduction, data display, and data conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction is the process selecting, classifying, focusing, and coding on the data that related to the study which gets from the field. The researcher reduced the data from all the data that had been taken. It can be from interviews, and documents from

the lecturer and students. The researcher is select the data that would give the valuable information of the study.

In this study, the data was called as selected that related to the statements of the students' response in learning functional grammar by WhatsApp group, and the learning process in online class. Then, the researcher developed category, made a refection note, and data collection. While, the researcher transformed the document into one plot which represented the transcripts, and course outline that the lecture made.

2. Data Presentation or Data Display

Data display is the process to show the data in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, or graphic simply in order to take appropriate conclusion. According to Miles and Huberman (2007) stated that a qualitative researcher could use the models of analog data presentation with model static presentation of a quantitative data, using a table, chart, a matrix, and not filled with the number, but with words or verbal phase. The researcher analyzed in combining the narrative text and the table. 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 statements about the students' response in learning functional grammar by using WhatsApp group, the learning process in the online class would be displayed in the form of table with filled words, phrase, and the sentence.

3. Data Conclusion

The conclusion of a study is research finding. Here, 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. In this research, the conclusion was conducted by comparing data between observation, interview, and documentation. So, the researcher verified of the data display by 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.

**E. Technique of Data Verification**

Verification is the process of checking, confirming, making sure, and being certain. In the qualitative research, verification refers to the mechanism used during the process of research to gradually contribute to ensuring reliability and validity. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Cresswell

(2014:185) Triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple sources. Additionally, Ary et al (2010:498) said that the use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, or multiple methods in referred to as triangulation.

Here, the researcher used methodology triangulation to check the validity of the data. The researcher used different methods to get the data. It meant that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the research did not only conduct observation but also interview 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.