# CHAPTER III

## METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This chapter presents: (1) research design, (2) operational definition, (3) participant of the study, (4) data collection, (5) data analysis, and (6) trustworthiness.

### 3.1 Research Design

In this study, qualitative design was used. According to Creswell (2012) qualitative analysis is ideally suited to addressing a research problem in which the factors are not understood and need to be investigated. This research has been used in qualitative analysis, which means that the data has been analyzed and presented in definition ways. According to Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010), qualitative research is defined as a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural settings, without predetermined hypotheses. It means that without anticipating the findings first, the style of study tries to explore something as real as possible.

In relation to this, this study was included in case study approach. According to Sturman (1997), a case study is description of the case for the exploration of an individual, group or phenomenon. Furthermore, Creswell (2012), claimed that a case study is a problematic study that focuses on an exploration of the deeper understanding of a phenomenon, activity, process or individuals.

Descriptive qualitative analysis, with a case study approach, was chosen since this study focuses on the phenomenon of the perceptions of undergraduates students on the use of WhatsApp for writing activities. The results of this analysis are defined descriptively. The data for this research were obtained by having an interview with the students.

## 3.2 Operational Definition

In order to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the information, the researcher provide some terms that support reader in understanding this research are provided.

**Students' perceptions:** The process of human thinking about a specific even perception begins with the sense of organ. Refers to the process of finding out information on someone or something's opinion of the object.

**WhatsApp:** An application used for supporting teaching and learning activities online in SMPIT Al-Fatah Keluang. One of the teaching and learning activities is to enhance online learning activities.

**Writing:** It is a way of creating concepts and consolidating communication and interaction in a linguistic system, and writing is one of the most important factors in learning English**,** at SMPIT Al-Fatah they learned to write descriptive text.

## 3.3 Participant of the Study

This study was conducted at SMPIT AL-Fatah Mekar Jaya. Purposeful sampling method was used for this study. Purposeful sampling is a technique

widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources (Patton, 2002). This involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are especially knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest (Cresswell and Plano Clark, 2011). Thus, class VIII3 was chosen since WhatsApp is used for writing activities of this class. Furthermore, the researcher used maximum variation. According to Creswell (2012), maximal variation sampling is a purposeful sampling strategy in which the researcher samples cases differ on some characteristics or trait and the sample is varies to make the research have different perspective. Out of 28 students of class VIII3, 6 of them are chosen to be interviewed, Which consisted of 2 high achievers, 2 medium achievers and 2 low achievers, based on the teacher's recommendation.

**3.4 Data Collection**

The interview was conducted to find out the students' perceptions on the use of WhatsApp for writing activities an SMPIT AL-Fattah Mekar Jaya. There was only one instrument in the data set that will be used in this study, namely interview.

The most commonly used method for data gathering is interview. A qualitative interview, according to Cresswel (2012), happens when researchers ask a general, open-ended question from one or more subjects and record their response.

In interview process, the researcher prepared the interview instrument. Then, the researcher recorded the interview. After the interview finished answering the question. To create them, the researcher coded the data and produce a summary of each theme, and the last one will translate and narratively report the data.

The researcher adapted from Ma'ruf, Basof, Fadilah and Akmal (2019), Jacob (1981), and Richard, and Renandya (2002) Interview questions from previous studies relating to the views of students on the use of WhatsApp in writing learning. The interview was structured as a primary source to gather all the knowledge needed by the interviewer to address the study query.

**3.5 Data Analysis**

In data processing, by using thematic analysis, the researcher can interpret the data. Boyatzis (1998) notes that thematic analysis is a translator for qualitative and quantitative language analysis, helping scholars to communicate with each other using different experiments.According to Braun and Clarke (2006) Thematic research is a basic approach for qualitative analysis in which certain types of qualitative analysis are carried out by presenting core skills. In this study, the researcher be able to draw interpretations about teachers' perception in teaching English by using WhatsApp.

There are measures used to use thematic analysis to interpret the qualitative results. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), the study of qualitative data using thematic analysis requires six stages: 1) Researchers are familiar with

the data, 2) Initial Codes Generation, 3) In search of themes, 4) Themes checking, 5) Defining and naming themes, and 6) Producing the report.

Based on procedure, in the first step, the researcher read the data and searched for meanings, patterns and so on. Next step, the researcher coded the data from interview. Then, the researcher searched for the themes, in this steps researcher made themes based on code. After that, the researcher reviewed themes that researcher made. Next, researcher defined and named themes. In this steps, researcher redefined and renamed the themes to be more complex. And the last step was producing the report. This step, the researcher made the explanation of the result about students' perceptions toward the use of WhatsApp in writing activities at SMPIT Al-Fatah Mekar Jaya.

In analyzing the students' perceptions toward the use of WhatsApp in writing activities. The researcher analyzed the data obtained from interview. From analyzing the interview data on students' perceptions toward the use of WhatsApp in writing activities. After completing the interview with the selected six participants as samples, the message interview details was prepared. The researcher turned the interview message data into a transcript. Afterwards, the researcher made an interpretation about the result from interview about what are the students' perceptions toward the use of WhatsApp in writing activities at SMPIT AL-Fatah Mekar Jaya.

## 3.6 Establishment of Trustworthiness

In this section, the researcher must ensure that the observations and conclusions are correct in the data collection and review process (Creswell, 2012).

Trustworthiness used for the assessment of qualitative data collection must be maintained to ensure the consistency of conclusions and understanding of data. Lincoln and Guba (1985) claimed that trustworthiness is one way researchers should persevere.

The researcher used a member checking technique to check data validation in order to analyze information. Member monitoring is a method in which the researcher is asked by one or more participants in this study to verify the consistency of the account (Creswell, 2012). In this way, to recheck the credibility of the data, member checking was used.