CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

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

3.1 Research Design

The form of this research was qualitative research with a case study design. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is an approach to explore a problem and develop a detail understanding of central phenomenon. A central phenomenon is a key concept, idea, or process studied in qualitative research. Furthermore, a case study is a problematic study that focuses on an exploration of the deep understanding about a case or a restricted system, which involves understanding a phenomenon, activity, process, or one or more individuals (Creswell, 2012). It was used to comprehend the phenomena of the participants openly. Therefore, qualitative research in form of case study was used in this research to find out the students' perception on the use of Google Classroom application in writing activities a case at SMAN 1 Sungai Keruh.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this study was students' perceptions on the use of Google Classroom application in writing activities a case at SMAN 1 Sungai Keruh. In order to avoid the possibility of misinterpretation about some terms in this study, especially those used in the title, the definition was provided.

Students' perception in this study refers to the viewpoint of students about what they feel and think. Thus, students can give a response about good or not information. In this case, the students gave their opinion about the use of Google Classroom.

Google Classroom in this study refers to a learning platform that can be applied to any educational scope to help to find a way out of the challenges faced in making paperless assignments.

While **Writing** in this study refers to a process or activity to write something, where the ideas are formed into sentences, and the paragraphs are also based on the patterns.

3.3   Participants of the Study

The participants of this research were the students at SMA Negeri 1 Sungai keruh. The participants were chosen by using purposeful sampling technique. According to Cresswell (2012), investigators are willing to choose places and individuals to have a deep understanding of the main real problem. Thus, the best way to understand the phenomena was by purposefully choosing individuals and sites. Purposeful sampling technique was used in this research to find out students' perception on the use of Google Classroom in writing activity.

Furthemore, the participants in this research were six students chosen through maximal variation method. Additonally, Creswell (2012) stated maximal variation sampling is purposeful sampling strategy in which the reseacher samples cases or individuals that differ on some characteristic or trait. Therefore, the participants were chosen by some considerations. Based on my preliminary study only the teacher of XI classes applies Google Classroom application in teaching English, and in that school, the XI grade consists of six classes, so the researcher only chose six students from each class as the participants. Then, the students were chosen based on their score through maximal variation sampling, the researcher chose two students who got the highest score, two students who got the medium score, and two students who got the lowest English score in their classes.

3.4 Data Collection

In data collection, there was one instrument was used to collect in this research namely students' interviews.

3.4.1 Interview

The interview was conducted to students in learning writing activity in SMA Negeri 1 Sungai Keruh. According to (Creswell, 2012), the interview is the way to ask with open-ended questions to participant then record the answer. Sapriati (2018) assert opend ended questions indicate an area to be explored without suggesting to the participant how it should explored. Then, Gill, Stewart, Treasure and Chadwick (2008) state that interview is deeply insight which required from individual participants. Thus, the researcher used interview to get deeper information from the participants of this research.

Furthermore, to obtain in depth information, semi-structured interview used in this study with 6 students to know how their perceptions on Google Classroom for Writing are. Semi-structured interview is those in depth interviews where the respondents have to answer preset open-ended questions (Sapriati, 2018, p. 39). Moreover, in the process of interview follows several steps. In this step, the questions gave to 6 students from each class on XI IPA 1, XI IPA 2, XI IPA 3, XI IPS 1, XI IPS 2, and XI IPS 3 at SMA Negeri 1 Sungai Keruh who learning writing by using Google Classroom. The interview consisted of 18 questions proposed by Weigle (2002) with several indicators such as, content, organization, vocabulary, language use or grammar, and mechanic. Then, it also proposed by Harjonto and Sumarni (2019) with several indicators such as, classroom management, flexibility, safety and security, and promote the collaboration. While interviewing the students, there was a recorder to record the process of interview between the researcher and the students. First, the researcher called the students one by one to start interview directly in school. Second, the researcher introduced herself and asked their personal information. Third, the researcher

explained the purpose of the interview and the use of audio recording, then gave some questions. And the last, the researcher closed the interview with say thank you for their spent time and sharing acknowladge for answer the questions. In brief, the interview was done as supporting data to find out the students' perceptions on the use of Google Classroom in learning writing.

3.5   Data Analysis

In analyzing the students' perceptions, thematic analysis was used in this research. According to Braun and Clarkle (2006), thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analyzing, organizing, describing, and reporting themes found within a data set. Thus, the goal of thematic analysis is to interpret the themes. Moreover, in analyzing the students perception on the use of Google Classroom in Writing activities which obtain from interview. The researcher used thematic analysis through some steps purposes by Creswell (2012). First, the researcher collected the detailed data from interview (e.g., transcriptions or types notes). The researcher put the data into computer files and filed folder after transcribing the raw data into text. Second, the researcher began to code all of the data. In this process, the researcher read all transcriptions and started to code the data that were related to the research question of this study. Last, the researcher made a personal interpretation as the final summary of the research.

3.6   Establishment Trustworthiness

Establishment of the trustworthiness plays a significant role in validating the data in qualitative research. In the process of collecting and analyzing data, the accuracy of findings and interpretation must be ensured. According to Cresswell (2012), validating findings means that are the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking. Hence, to check the validity of the data, member checking was applied in this study.

Member checking technique was used in order to get the accurate data. This technique was conducted after the study is completed. Creswell (2012) stated member checking is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the report. To check the accuracy of the interview result, the researcher asked the participants to recheck about transcripts of interview as conformity about information which have been given by them in the interview. Then, the researcher asked them about the transcript that has been made, whether it is complete and suitable based on the answer from the participants or not. It was applied to validate the data and check the correctness of trustworthiness of the data. Overall, member checking was used to recheck the credibility of the data.