

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD AND PROCEDURES

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

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research employs a qualitative research technique. Qualitative approaches to research place a premium on the richness of meaning derived from individuals' subjective experiences and meaning-making processes Leavy (2017, p.124). Furthermore, Creswell (2018) In qualitative research, inquirers make use of the literature in a way that is compatible with the premise of learning from the participant, rather than prescribing the questions that must be answered from the researcher's perspective. In addition Creswell (2009) has discovered Qualitative research is a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program. As a result, this study employs qualitative research.

In relation to this, this research is included in a case study method. According to Creswell (2018) A case study is a type of inquiry that is used in a variety of areas, most notably assessment, in which the researcher conducts an in-depth investigation of a particular situation, which is frequently a program, event, activity, process, or one or more persons. As a result, the case study is frequently utilized as a research technique to advance our understanding of individual, group, organizational, societal,

and political phenomena Yin (2003). In summary, the case study was used because, the researcher focused on a certain phenomenon of the use of zoom in speaking activity. Therefore, the qualitative research method was utilized in this study to find out Students' Perceptions Toward online learning using Zoom in Speaking Activity at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Lago.

### **3.2 Operational Definition**

The title of this research is "Students' perceptions toward online learning using Zoom in the speaking activity of tenth grade at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Lago". To avoid further understanding issue key words must be operationally defined as follows:

**Speaking activity:** the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts"

**Online Learning:** the learning process that is supported by electronic media implementation at school.

**Zoom application:** Zoom is a video conference that is used to communicate or interact with other people.

### **3.3 Participants of the Study**

The title of this research is "Students' perceptions toward online learning The participant of this study was taken from ten students' of the tenth grade class at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Lago by using purposeful sampling, researchers intentionally select

individuals and sites to learn or understand the central phenomenon Creswell (2012). In sum, a purposeful sampling technique was used in this research.

The address for this school is in Jln. Tanjung api-api KM 37, Sukadamai, district Tanjung Lago, Banyuasin, South Sumatera which has 11 classroom, 4 laboratory rooms, and a library room who has accredited A. At SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Lago, there are four classes for tenth grade and ten students joined as participants by purposeful sampling. Here some categories to choose the students as my participants such as: (1) having high score in English lessons (2) having medium score in English lessons (3) having low score English lessons These three categories were important for my research because they could allow me to gain rich and informative data about their perceptions.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

#### **3.4.1 Interview**

In this research study, the interview will support the data to know Students' perceptions toward online learning using Zoom in the speaking activity of tenth grade at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Lago. The interview consisted of sixteen questions for students. An interview is a conversation for gathering information Easwaramoorthy et al., (2006). In interviewing the participant, a semi-structured interview type used to gather the data. According to McIntosh and Morse (2014), a semi-structured interview is designed to ascertain subjective responses from persons regarding a particular situation or phenomenon they have experienced. The interview was recorded and later transcribed into English. Before conducting the interview, then the writer explained the purpose of the interview and the use of the audio recording. In

brief, the semi-structured interview was conducted to know more detailed information related to teacher's perceptions toward obstacles to online learning.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

In analyzing this data, I have applied thematic analysis by following the six steps of data analysis from Cresswell (2014). Firstly, I have collected the detail data from the interview (e.g., transcriptions or typed notes). I have put the data into computer files and filed folders after transcribing the raw data into text. Secondly, I have begun to code data. In this process, I read all transcriptions and start to code the data that is related to the research question of this study. Lastly, I have made a personal interpretation as the final summary of this research.

#### **3.5.1 Analyzing the Students' Perceptions toward online learning using Zoom in speaking activity**

In analyzing students' perception about online education through the use of Zoom in a speaking activity, researcher did an analysis of the interview data. After conducting interviews with selected participants to ascertain their impressions of online learning via zoom in speaking activity, the recorded interview data compiled. Then, converted the interview's audio recording to a transcription. Following that evaluated the interview results on students' perceptions of online learning via zoom in a speaking exercise.

### **3.6 Establishment Trustworthiness**

In this part, when the process of collecting and analyzing data, the accuracy of findings and interpretation must be ensured. Validating findings means that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies

such as member checking or triangulation Creswell (2012, p.259). In qualitative research, trustworthiness using terms such as credibility, dependability, conformability, transferability, and authenticity. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985), trustworthiness is one-way researchers can persuade themselves and readers that their research findings are worthy of attention (as cited at Nowell et al., 2017). From those explanations, I conducted trustworthiness in this study.

I was use member checking to check finding with participants in the study to determine if findings are accurate. According to Creswell (2012), member checking is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account. In checking the accuracy of the interview result, I asked my interviewee to recheck about transcripts of the interview as conformity about information which has been given by them in the interview. I asked them about the transcript that has been made, such as whether it is complete and appropriate based on their answer or not. If their answer is not by what they mean, I asked them again about what they mean. It applied to validating the data and check the correctness of the trustworthiness of the data. In short, member checking was use to recheck the credibility of the data.