

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

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

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the form of this study is qualitative research with a design of a case study. Creswell (2012) states that the definition, a case study is a difficult study that focuses on gaining a comprehensive knowledge of a case or a limited system, which includes comprehending a phenomena, activity, process, or one or more persons. The purpose of qualitative research in case studies is to expedite a phenomenal inquiry in its discourse by using numerous sources of information. (Baxter and Jack, 2008). Furthermore, Creswell (2012) asserts that the qualitative research process, the researcher can identify the distinct major objectives, examining a topic and creating a deep grasp of a core phenomenon. As a result, the qualitative research in the form of case study used in this research.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this research is “Teachers’ Perceptions on the Use of WhatsApp for Speaking Activities: A Case Study at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang”. In order to avoid misunderstanding about the term in this research, the followings are short explanation about the term used in this research.

3.2.1 Teacher's Perceptions

The process of making own description about the use of WhatsApp in speaking activity at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang through knowing, identifying, comprehending, and expressing final opinion about the benefit and limitations of WhatsApp in speaking activities.

3.2.2 WhatsApp

One of the changes in technology that was commonly used on specific mobile phones and computers that is used in speaking activity at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang.

3.2.3 Speaking Activities

One of oral skills with various effective strategies done by learner for having good speaking skills.

3.3 Participants of Study

The participants of this research was selected from English teachers at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang. Then, the participants in this study was taken by using total sampling technique. Sugiyono (2013) said that total sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as sample. Additionally, Masturoh and Anggita (2018) state that if the number of participants are small, it can be taken entirely into the research sample by using total sampling technique. Finally, sampling technique where the number of sample was the same as the participants.

In line with the participant of this research, there are two English teachers at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang. Then, the participants in this study was selected from the English teachers at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang by using total sampling technique because the two English

teachers applied WhatsApp in teaching English including in speaking activity. The information was obtained from the result of preliminary study with one of the English teacher at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang. Thus, the data about the teachers' perceptions on the use of WhatsApp for speaking activities at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang collected with the English teachers at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang as the participants of this study.

3.4 Data Collection

3.4.1 Interview

In collecting the data, the interview was used to determine the teacher's perceptions on the use WhatsApp in speaking activities at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang. The interview is data collection methods that allows individuals to consider and discuss their perceptions, challenges, experiences, needs, and hopes (Anyan, 2013). In brief, the researcher was used an interview to get information about this research by the researcher's participants.

Futhermore, to obtain broader information, semi structured interview used in this study face-to-face communication was employed by interviewing two teachers to find out how teachers perceptions of use WhatsApp in teaching speaking in English class. According to McIntosh and Morse (2015), semi structured interviews are designed to ascertain people's subjective responses to certain situations or phenomenon they experience. Everyone gets the same key questions, but there is flexibility in how to ask (Teijlingen, 2014). During the interview process, all interviews recorded and then transcribed into English and before conducting the interview, the researcher explained the purpose of the interview and the use of audio recordings. In brief, semi structured interviews conducted to find out more detailed information regarding teacher perceptions in using the WhatsApp in teaching to speaking.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze teachers' perceptions on the use of WhatsApp to teach speaking at SMP Islam Az Zahra 2 Palembang. According to Maguire and Delahunt (2017), the practice of discovering patterns or themes in qualitative data is known as thematic analysis. The purpose of a thematic analysis is to find themes, or noteworthy or intriguing patterns in the data. In data analyzing data, the researcher was applied thematic analysis through following steps from Creswell (2014). Firstly, the researcher compiled extensive information from the interview (e.g., transcriptions or typed notes). After translating the raw data into text, the researcher saved it in computer files and filed it in a folder. Secondly, the researcher start coding information. During this step, the researcher read all transcriptions and began coding the data that is relevant to the study's research topic. Finally, as a summary of this research, the researcher provide a personal interpretation.

3.6 Establishment of Trustworthiness

In this study, it is necessary to guarantee that the findings and interpretations are accurate. Validating findings entails using procedures such as member checking or triangulation to evaluate the correctness or believability of the results (Creswell, 2012). In qualitative research, concepts like credibility, dependability, conformability, transferability, and authenticity are used to describe trustworthiness. In this study the trustworthiness use to check the accuracy of data using member checking. According to Creswell (2012), member checking is a procedure in which the researcher asks one or more study participants to verify the account's veracity. In checking the accuracy of interview result, the researcher asked the interviewers to double-check the transcript of the interview for accuracy of the information they provided throughout the interview. The researcher

inquired about the transcript that was prepared. For example, whether or not it is full and suitable depending on their response. If their response does not match what they mean, the researcher asked them to explain what they mean again. It was applied to verifying data and ensuring that the data is correct and trustworthy. In other words, member checking was utilized to double-check the data's trustworthiness.