

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

III. Research Method

3.1 Research Design

The design used in this study is qualitative research. According to Creswell (2012), a case study is a problematic study which focuses on an exploration of the deep understanding of a phenomenon, activity, process, or more individuals. In summary qualitative design is an appropriate way to identify ‘The Teachers’ Perceptions in Writing Activities through Google Classroom: A Case study at SMP N 54 Palembang’.

3.2 Operational Definitions

The title of this research is **“The Teacher’s Perceptions in Writing Activities through Google Classroom: A Case Study at SMP N 54 Palembang”**. To avoid miss understanding, there are some keywords that need to be explained. They are as follows:

Teacher's Perception refers to an action to arrange, recognize, and interpret an information through sensory to give portrayal and understanding about an object.

Writing Activities is the process of transferring the knowledge of English writing skills to students and to direct people in the process of mastering English writing skills at SMPN 54 Palembang.

Google classroom is developed by Google for academic purpose that support a blended learning platform.

3.3 Participant of the Study

The participant of this research was selected by one of the English teacher at SMPN 54 Palembang by using total sampling technique. Cresswell (2012) that an investigator can choose participant who provides much information about a major problem in research conducted. Additionally, Sugiyono (2010) that total sampling or population sampling is sampling technique where all of the population become a sample. Therefore, a total sampling technique was applied to choose individuals as the participants in this research.

In line with the participant of this research, there was only one English teacher who implements writing activities by using Google Classroom at SMPN 54 Palembang. The participant taught the ninth grade students. Then, the teacher was selected as the participant to collect the data about the teacher's perceptions towards the use Google Classroom in writing activities at SMPN 54 Palembang. Therefore,

the English teacher taught English by using Google Classroom in writing activity at SMPN 54 Palembang was selected as the participant in this study.

3.4 Data Collection

In the data collection the instrument which used in this research namely interview.

3.4.1 Interview

The data were collected by using an interview with the participants to get in-depth data. O’Keefe et al. (2015) claim that an interview in a conversation between an interviewer and an interviewee can be used to explore issue because it provides speaking opportunity freely to ask and answer about the discussed problems. Then, Ryan et al. (2016) state that interview is flexible and beneficial to use in qualitative research for data collection about what the participants have experienced, believed, and done. Essentially, teacher’s interview was used to collect the data in this research to find out what the teacher’s perceptions on the use of Google Classroom in writing activities at SMPN 54 Palembang.

In accordance with it, face to face interview was utilized with a selected English teacher. Albalushi (2016) indicates that semi-structure interview is considered as a useful tool to get the data about participant’s perception deeply and make their experience and life story depends on the reality. Furthermore, the participant was interviewed with items related to teacher’s perceptions towards the

use of Google Classroom in writing activities at SMPN 54 Palembang. Therefore, the teacher's interview in the form of face to face interview were conducted to find the answer of research problem in this study.

3.5 Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the researcher was apply a thematic analysis through following six steps of data analysis recommended by Cresswell (2014). Firstly, the researcher was collect the complete data from the teacher's interview (e.g., transcriptions). The researcher filed the data into computer and file folder after putting the data into transcription. Secondly, the researcher began to code the data by reading and scrutinizing all the transcriptions and coding the data to determine the answers of the research questions of this study. Lastly, the researcher was made an interpretation as the final conclusion about this research.

In analyzing the the teacher's perceptions towards the use of Google Classroom in writing activities at SMPN 54 Palembang, the researcher analyzed the data obtained from the interview by using a theme code system in the form of table codes by matching the data with the aspects and items prevailed in the interview protocol. Then, the recorded data from the interview provided after conducting the interview with the participant. Then, the researcher changed the recorded data of the teacher's interview into transcripts. Afterwards, the researcher made an explanation about the result of the interviews in relation to the teacher's perceptions towards the

use of Google Classroom in teaching writing at SMPN 54 Palembang.

3.5 Trustworthiness

In this study, the process of collecting and analyzing the data, the accuracy and findings and interpretation must be ensured. According to Creswell (2012), validating findings means that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking or triangulation. In qualitative research, trustworthiness using terms such as credibility, transferability, dependability, conformability, authenticity. Therefore, the researcher was used member checking to check finding with participant in the study to determine if finding were accurate. Creswell (2012), stated that 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 interview result, the researcher was asked the participants to recheck about transcripts of interview as conformity about information which have been given by them in the interview. The researcher will ask the participants about the transcript that has been made, such as whether it is complete and appropriate based on their answer or not. If the answer is not accordance with what the participant mean, and the researcher was asked again about what they mean. It was applicant to validated the data and checked the correctness of trustworthiness of the data. In addition, member checking was used to recheck the credibility of the data.