

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method clarifies Research Design, Location and Duration, Population and Samples, Instrument of the Research, Procedure of Collecting Data and Technique of Data Analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this research, quantitative descriptive was used to describe the data that had been collected and analysed by the researcher about the use of WhatsApp for learning English purposes that the researcher used a survey by using Google form and also the students' ability in the learning English that the researcher got from English teacher's documentation.

#### **3.2 Location and The Duration of The Research**

##### **3.2.1 Location of The Research**

The location of the research took place in MAN 2 Polewali Mandar in academic year 2019/2020.

##### **3.2.2 Duration of The Research**

The research was carried out  $\pm$  one month to obtain information and collected data tailored to the research needs.

#### **3.3 Population and sample**

##### **3.3.1 Population**

The Population of this research was at Tenth grade of MAN 2 Polewali Mandar in academic year 2019/2020.

Table 3.1 The total population at the tenth grade

No	Class	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
1	X Religion 1	17	10	27
2	X Religion 2	15	11	26
3	X Science 1	8	22	30
4	X Science 2	6	19	25
5	X Social	11	13	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>132</b>

(source: Administration of MAN 2 Polewali Mandar)

### 3.3.2 Sample

The participants was taken by using a stratified sampling technique which was the process of selecting a sample in such a way that identify subgroups in the population were represented in the sample in the same proportion which they exist in the population.<sup>1</sup> This research included 6 people from each class consisting of 3 men and 3 women and the total sample from 5 Classes were 30 students.

Table 3.2 Sample of the research

No	Class	Students				Total Sample
		Male	Taken as Sample	Female	Taken as Sample	
1	X Religion 1	17	3	10	3	6
2	X Religion 2	15	3	11	3	6
3	X Science 1	8	3	22	3	6
4	X Science 2	6	3	19	3	6
5	X Social	11	3	13	3	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>

<sup>1</sup>Gay L.R, Geoffrey E. Mills, and Peter Aisian, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Applications*, eighth edition (Columbus: Pearson Education, 2006), p. 103-104.

### 3.4 Instrument of The Reasearch

The instrument was a tool that applied by the researcher to get the data or information about things that observed. The researcher used questionnaire and documentation as the instruments. The advantage of the questionnaire compared to other data collection tools is that it is far more practical, saves time and energy. Reaching wider areas and reaching people who are difficult to meet, due to location factors, and providing privacy answers.<sup>2</sup>This research used a questionnaire which was consists of 20 questions and the English teacher's documentation that was the score of the students in the class.

### 3.5 Data Collection Technique

The techniques that the researcher used divided into two phases were questionnaire and documentation technique. A questionnaire was a data collection technique that was done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered. This phase was done by using Google form as a media to collect the data. Second phase, the researcher collected the data by using the documentation of English teacher. Documentation was looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes, meetings, loggers, agendas, and so on.<sup>3</sup>The researcher was taking the score of the students who were the tenth grade of MAN 2 Polewali Mandar which consist of five Classes.

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<sup>2</sup>Sri Mulianah, *Pengembangan Instrumen Teknik Tes dan Non Tes Penelitian Fleksibel, Pengukuran dan Reliabel* (Parepare:CV.Kaaffah Learning Center, 2019), p. 40.

<sup>3</sup>Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* ( Cet XI Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2013) h. 236.

### 3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

The Collecting data analysis procedures were:

#### 3.6.1 Questionnaire

1. Checking all of the answers of the students on the Google form.
2. The statistical data was got automatically from Google form after the survey was totally finished.
3. The next step, describing, involved developing comprehensive descriptions of the participants, the setting and, the phenomenon studied in order to convey the rich complexity of the research. The descriptions were based on the collected data from the questionnaire.
4. Classifying. The data analysis was basically a process of breaking down data into smaller units, determining their import, and putting the pertinent units together in a more general, analytical form.
5. Interpreting the result to be presented in the report.

#### 3.6.2 Documentation

To analyze the data, the researcher collected the data from the English teacher's documentation:

1. To contract the result of the students' score, the researcher used the standard of qualification and range score below:

Table 3.3 Classifying the score five levels classification.

No	Score	Classification
1.	81-100	Very Good
2.	66-80	Good Fair
3.	56-65	Poor
4.	41-55	Very poor <sup>1</sup>
5.	< 40	

2. Finding out the mean score used the following formula :

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Where:

$\bar{X}$  = Mean

$\sum$  = Total Score

$n$  = The total number of students<sup>4</sup>

3. Calculating the rate percentage of the students score:

$$P = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total number of sample<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Gay L.R, Geoffrey E. Mills, and Peter Aisian, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Applications*, eighth edition, p. 320.

<sup>5</sup>Gay L.R, *Educational Research Competences for Analysis and Application*. second edition (Columbus: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, 1981), p. 298.

