

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design.

The method that researcher used in this research is Qualitative with descriptive approach, Descriptive research is research that is directed to provide symptoms, facts or events in a systematic and accurate manner, regarding the characteristics of a particular population or area.<sup>1</sup> Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behaviour of people who are observed through qualitative research. Researchers can recognize subjects feel what they experience in everyday life.<sup>2</sup>

#### B. Duration and Location.

This research was in SMAN 2 Parepare. The researcher took 1 month in observed. The location that researcher has observed in SMAN 2 Parepare.

#### C. Subject of Research.

The research focus is about Using WhatsApp as Media in English Subject of Distance Learning at X grade SMAN 2 Parepare, therefore the main data source of this study is teacher and students because the research wants to know their perception about using WhatsApp in distance learning, especially for English subject.

The researcher interviewed the English teacher at X grade SMAN 2 Parepare and the researcher took 21 informants from students at X grade SMAN 2 Parepare. The researcher conducted an online interview because the pandemic covid 19 via whatsapp.

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<sup>1</sup> HARDANI, Andriani H., et al. Metode penelitian kualitatif & kuantitatif. CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group. Yogyakarta, 2020. P.45.

<sup>2</sup> Basrowi & Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2008) p.1

#### **D. Types and Sources of Data.**

Types and sources of data used in this research such as:

1. Primary data is data information from the person will researched, that is the English teacher in X grade and also students in x grade SMAN 2 Parepare.
2. Secondary data is the data from various source such as documentation and related elements in this research.

#### **E. Technique Collecting Data.**

##### **1. Observation.**

The researcher used observation in collecting data because observation is a data collection method in which the researcher or collaborator records information as they witnessed it during the study. The purpose of this technique to make the researcher easy in getting and can see, listen, feel the information directly. Through observation, the researcher learns about the behavior and the meaning of that behavior.

The researcher used non-participant observation. Non-participant observation is an observation that makes the researcher as an audience or witness to the symptoms or events that are the topic of research. In this type of observation, researchers saw or listened to certain social situations without active participation in them.

Observations are conducted from the time the researcher starts data collection until the end of the data collection activity. Observation activities in the context of this data collection activity take objects that are relevant to the scope of the research such as the environment in distance learning, the learning process in distance learning. The observation stages as follows:

- a. Observation of the use WhatsApp.
- b. Observation of teaching and learning activities,
- c. Observations of both teachers and students.

##### **2. Interview.**

An interview is a direct question and answer between two or more people or a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties,



namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asked the question and the interviewee (the interviewee) who provided the answer to the question.<sup>3</sup>The interview was conducted online using WhatsApp. The researcher gave the interviewee several questions about the learning process in SMAN 2 Parepare.

In this research, the interview conducted with the teacher, and students. The focus of the interview is using WhatsApp as media in English subject of distance learning. The researcher used a structured interview type which a structured interview is an interview in which the interviewer sets his problems and questions the interviewer will ask and where the questions asked are in the form of an open interview where this interview is conducted by asking questions that are not limited to the answer, meaning that the questions invite open answers.<sup>4</sup>

## **2. Documentation.**

The researcher used documentation as one of collecting data in this research. This method is a way of collecting data that produces important notes related to the problem under study so that complete data will be obtained and not based on estimates.<sup>5</sup>

In this case, the documentation is how to collect data by recording and utilizing data in the field such as documenting events and activities related to the problems studied using a camera or screenshots and documenting all documents about learning such as lesson plans, annual programs and semester programs.

## **F. Technique Analysis Data.**

In here the researcher will use technique that Miler & Huberman develop, that is data reduction, data display, drawing conclusions, here the technique as follows:

### **1. Data Reduction.**

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<sup>3</sup> Hardani, *Metode Peneitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Ilmu, 2020), p.134.

<sup>4</sup> Emzir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Analisis Data*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2008), p.51.

<sup>5</sup> Basrowi & Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2008) p.158

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting the simplification of the focus of the abstraction and the transformation of the raw data that occurs in written field notes. The function of data reduction is to sharpen, classify, direct and remove unnecessary and organize so that interpretations can be drawn in this reduction process the researcher is looking for truly valid data.<sup>6</sup>

Data reduction in this study took data from the results of interviews with teachers and students, where the data obtained by the researcher intends to get answers to the problems in chapter one. It is about the use of WhatsApp as media in distance learning, the factors that support and obstacle in the learning process by using WhatsApp, especially in English subject.

## **2. Data Display.**

Presentation of data is a set of structured information that provides the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. The form of the presentation includes narrative text, matrix graphs, networks, and charts. The aim is to make it easier and to read and draw conclusions. Therefore, it must be neatly arranged.<sup>7</sup>

Data display in this study presents data from student-teacher interviews where the data presented by the researcher intends to get answers to the problems in the first chapter, it's about the use of WhatsApp as a media in distance learning, especially in English Learning Process and also factors which supports and obstacle from the use of WhatsApp in English language teaching, especially in distance learning.

## **3. Drawing Conclusions.**

Drawing conclusions is only a part of an activity from a complete configuration of conclusions during the research. The meanings that emerge from the data must always be tested for correctness and conformity so that their validity is guaranteed.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Basrowi & Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. p.209

<sup>7</sup> Basrowi & Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*,

<sup>8</sup> Basrowi & Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2008)

In this study, the researcher in terms of concluding, the researcher presents data both from the results of interviews from teacher & students where the data concluded by the researcher intends to get answers and an overview of the problems in chapter one, both research question and objectives of research regarding the use of WhatsApp as a media in English subject of distance learning at X grade SMAN 2 Parepare.

So, conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer problems formulated from the start but may not, because it has been stated the problems and research questions in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field.

## **G. Data Validity Test.**

### **1. Triangulation.**

Qualitative research triangulation among different data sources to improve the accuracy of a triangulation study is the process of strengthening different individuals such as teachers and students', types of data such as field notes, observations, and interviews. Researchers test information and to support this theme guarantees that it will be accurate because the information comes from various individual information sources or processes in this way the researcher is encouraged to develop an accurate and credible report.<sup>9</sup>

So, in this study, the researcher used the source triangulation technique where this technique is to compare the validity level of data and information that has been taken from various sources such as comparing the results of interviews with observations between information submitted personally and comparing the results of interviews with documents which exist.

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<sup>9</sup> Emzir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Analisis Data*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2008), p.78