

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discussed the following point: Method of study, population and sample, place of the research, time allocation, technique for collecting the data and technique for analyzing the data.

#### **A. Method of Study**

Research methodology is defined by Leedy & Ormrod (2001, p. 14) as “the general approach the researcher takes in carrying out the research project”. Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. Qualitative research consist of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative research is study things in their natural settings, attempting to make a sense of, or interpret, phenomenon in terms of the meanings people bring to them (Denzim & Lincoln, 2011, p.3 cited in Creswell).

So it can be concluded that qualitative research is an activity whose research is theoretical in nature and there are practices which can turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photos, recordings, and memos for yourself can even provide references or references by other researchers. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative

design because the theoretical basis used as a guide so that the research focused in accordance with the facts on the ground.

## **B. Population and Sample**

### **1. Population of the Study**

In statistics, the population is a collection of data that has the same characteristics and becomes the object of inference. Inference statistics is based on two basic concepts, the population as a whole data, both real and imaginary, and the sample, as part of the population that is used to make inferences (approaches/depictions) of the population from which it originates. The sample is considered to represent the population. Samples taken from one population cannot be used to represent another population. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions. So the population is not only people but also objects and other natural objects. Population is also not just the number that is in the object or subject being studied, but includes all the characteristics/properties possessed by the subject or object (Sugiyono, p. 80).

The population of this study conducted to the whole students in English education study program at Baturaja University, there were 25 students in the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester, 33 students in 4<sup>th</sup> semester, 32 students in the 6<sup>th</sup> semester and 22 students in the 8<sup>th</sup> semester. So, the total of the population were 112 students.

**Table 1**  
**The population of the Study**

No	Semester	Number of Students
1	II	25
2	IV	33
3	VI	32
4	VIII	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>

*Sources. English Education Study Program at Baturaja University 2021/2022*

## 2. Sample of the Study

The sample is part of the population that has the same characteristics as the population. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, and the researcher is not able to study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, manpower and time, the researcher used samples taken from that population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusion was applicable to the population. For this reason, samples taken from the population must be truly representative (Sugiyono, p. 81).

The sampling technique in this study used the Non-probability Sampling technique. There are several types of non-probability sampling: systematic sampling, quota sampling, accidental sampling, purposive sampling, saturated sampling and snowball sampling. In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling. In the purposive sampling technique, a researcher can provide an assessment of who should participate in a study. A researcher can implicitly

choose a subject that is considered representative of a population. This type of sampling technique is generally used by the media when asking for public opinion on a matter. The sample of the research is the fourth and sixth semester students from English Education of 2021/2022 academic year, Baturaja University. Another reason the researcher used the fourth and sixth semester students as a sampling in this study because they are already has experience using WhatsApp as a media during online learning, such as the fourth semester using WhatsApp starting from the beginning of the lecture and currently they are doing a face-to-face system or Blended Learning. The second sample of researchers is the sixth semester who has experienced face-to-face learning for a year and the implementation of an online learning system, therefore the sample must understand the questions made by researchers because they have experienced it. This maked it easier for the author to find out more about whether WhatsApp or WhatsApp Group is effective as a distance learning media. This is the reason the researcher chose the fourth semesters and sixth semester students of the faculty of teaching and education at Baturaja University as the sample.

**Table 2**  
**Sample of the Study**

No	Semester	Number of Students
1	IV	33
2	VI	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>

*Sources. English Education Study Program at Baturaja University 2021/2022*

### **3. Place of the Research**

The location of this research is in the English education study program class at Baturaja University. The address in Jl. Ratu Penghulu No.2301, Karang Sari, Ogan Komering Ulu, Sumatera Selatan.

### **4. Time Allocation of the Research**

The questionnaires were distributed to the students on January 27-29<sup>th</sup> 2022. The researcher send a Google Form link to the captain of class 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> semester student of English education study program at Baturaja University.

### **C. Technique for Collecting Data**

Qualitative research involves the study of a research sites and gaining permission to study the site in a way that will enable the easy collection of data. This means obtaining approval from university or college institutional review boards as well as individuals at the research site. It also means finding individuals who can provide access to the research site and facilitate the collection of data (Creswell, 2013).

They collected data through e-mail, chat room interactions, instant messaging, video conferencing, and the images and sound of the websites. Qualitative data collection via the internet has the advantages of cost and time efficiency in terms of reduced costs for travel and data transcription. It also provides participants with time and space flexibility that allows them more time to consider and respond to requests for information. Thus, they can provide a deeper reflection on the discussed. Furthermore, online data collection helps create nonthreatening and comfortable environment, and provides greater ease for participants discussing sensitive issues (Nicholas, et al., 2010 cited in Creswell, 2013).

In this study, the researcher used google form as an intermediary media because there was still limited meetings in the classroom and the sample that the researcher chose was still carrying out *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* activities from the Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat from the University, this is what the researcher realized using google form as a media online intermediary.

Researcher also used a Likert scale to determine the effectiveness of WhatsApp media. Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In research, this social phenomenon has been specifically defined by the researcher, here in after referred to as the research variable. With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. Then the indicator is used as a starting point for compiling instrument items which can be in the form of statement questions or questions (Sugiyono, 2008 p. 92) In the according to

McMillan and Schumacher (2010) Likert scale is one in which the stem includes a value or direction and the respondent indicates agreement and disagreement with the statement. It is in the form of a Likert scale it has 4 optional answers: Strongly Agree (4), Agree (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1).

According to Gulo, the research instrument is a written guide about interviews, or observations, or lists of questions, prepared to obtain information. An instrument is called an observation guide or interview guide or questionnaire or guide documentary, according to the method used (Gulo, 2000). Instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data to make their work easier and the results are better, so it is easy to process (Arikunto, 2006).

Data collection techniques or procedures in this study used a questionnaire and Google Form. Google Forms is a platform that provides online form creation services. To be able to access it, the researcher first had a Gmail account. In this study, the researcher used Google Forms as an intermediary media to collect data from respondents. Researcher survey responses are neatly and automatically collected in forms by Google Forms, with real-time response info, graphs, diagrams, and percentage results from respondents. Researchers collect direct data and the overall data results from respondents can be seen in all the spreadsheets available on Google Forms. Researchers adopted and modified a list of research questions from several research journals such as the journal of Khasanah et al., 2020 and Hasanah, 2021. There are 20 questions, where the researcher takes each adopting 5 questions in each journal. The researcher also adopted 10

question from journal of Mistar and Embi (2016). This research is a questionnaire based survey which is administered to students.

The questionnaire consisted of the questionnaire included the effectiveness of using WhatsApp Group in online learning process during Covid-19 Pandemic of The Fourth And Sixth semester students in English education study program at Baturaja University. Questionnaire is constructed to answer the research questions which are the perceptions of University's students of using online learning media since pandemic era and their reasons. The questionnaires based on indicators namely interest, concentration, and enjoying the activity. This indicators was put forward by Hutahayan (2021, p. 63), adopted by Lorita (2021) and modified by researcher.



**Table 3**  
**Grid / Questionnaire**

<b>No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Item</b>
<b>1</b>	Interest a. Knowing b. Understand c. Own	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 20
<b>2</b>	Concentration a. Concentration of Focus b. Concentration of Thoughts	4, 12, 16
<b>3</b>	Enjoy of Activity a. Action b. Experience c. Feeling	5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**Sources. Lorita (2021)**

**Table 4**  
**Likert Scale**

No	Likert Scale	Criteria
1	4	Strongly Agree
2	3	Agree
3	2	Disagree
4	1	Strongly Disagree

#### **D. Technique for Analyzing Data**

According to Creswell (2012, p. 236) the process of data analysis involves making sense out of text and image data. It involves prepare the data for analysis conduct different analysis, move deeper and deeper into understand the data (some qualitative researchers like to think of this as peeling back the layers of an opinion), representing the data, and making an interpretation of the large meaning of the data.

Technic of analyzing the data from the questionnaire were analyzed by using Likert Scale. The researcher gathered data from questionnaire. In this case, the form of questionnaire was closed with the alternative answer that would be chosen by the students. Students choose only the best answer which are suitable to themselves. To analyze questionnaire data, the researcher will use descriptive analysis technique. The researcher was analyzed the data by counting the percentage the questionnaire the students.

The data obtained from the questionnaire is analyzed used the google form. The scores of the questionnaire are the total number of options given by the respondents. The values obtained from the data analysis are used to formulate the findings. To get percentage of students' score distribution of the questionnaire, the researcher used the google form to find out the score in the spreadsheets feature, the researcher used the Interval Percentage Criteria from Riduwan and Sunarto (2017) and modified by researcher.

To get the percentage of the effectiveness of using WhatsApp group in online learning process during Covid-19 Pandemic Of the Fourth And Sixth semester students in English education at Baturaja University.

**Table 5**  
**The Criteria of Percentage on Interval**

<b>No</b>	<b>Percentage Interval</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>1</b>	81% - 100%	Very Effective
<b>2</b>	61% - 80%	Effective
<b>3</b>	41% - 60%	Effective Enough
<b>4</b>	21% - 40%	Ineffective
<b>5</b>	0% - 20%	Very Ineffective

**Sources. Riduwan and Sunarto (2017)**