

CHAPTER III RESEACHMETHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this study, the researcher used a field research. It is a study in which data collection is carried out directly in the field. According to Robert G Burgess, field research is a learning situation in which researcher have to understand his own actions and activities as well as those of the people they are studying.¹ So, when using field research, the researcher directly comes to the object of study to understand the actual situation and conditions of activity in the field.

The method used in this study is a qualitative method. The qualitative method is a study aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of individuals, and groups in the form of words and language.² Researcher who takes a qualitative method will seek knowledge or data from interviews with research subjects or direct field observations. Then the research results that have been obtained will be described in detail in sentences that are hereinafter referred to as data.

In this study, the researcher using narrative inquiry to explain the data result. According to Maggi Savin-Baden and Lana Van Niekerk, narrative inquiry is an approach that focuses on the use of stories as data.³ It obtained from someone experiences as lived and told, through both research and literature. In the narrative inquiry, the researcher collected data through principal, teacher, and students' experiences in implementing online learning by using WhatsApp and Google Classroom application. From their experiences, the researcher analyzed the interviewees way to implement online learning by

¹R G Burgess, *Field Research: A Sourcebook And Field Manual* (New York: Routledge, 1982), 1, https://books.google.com/books/about/Field_Research.html?id=Qrh8Lpuvk_sC.

²Nana Syaodih Sikmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: PR Remaja Rosdakarya, 2016), 60.

³Maggi Savin-Baden and Lana Van Niekerk, *Narrative Inquiry: Theory and Practice*

using WhatsApp and Google Classroom application, the challenges, and solution to solve the problems.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted from one of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School, Central Java. The main reason the study was conducted there because that institution had implemented a government policy, namely distance learning through online mode during the COVID-19 pandemic. Another reason that makes the researcher interested is the institute provides various media to facilitate the English learning process, such as WhatsApp and Google Classroom. In that institution, the researcher collected the data through observation, interview, and documentation. The correspondents of the study chosen by the researcher based on their experiences and knowledge about this study, such as one principal, one English teacher, and three students. Before doing the research, the researcher gave a research application letter to get permission from that institution to collect the data. After getting permission, the researcher chosen and asked correspondents' agreement to be interviewed. This research was started on March, 1 2021 until 4 may 2021.

C. Research Participants

Research participants are the people or informants who will be interviewed, observed, and asked for information and also their opinion on a case.⁴ The meaning of informants includes feelings, beliefs, ideas, thoughts, and activities of the informants. The Selection of informants was carried out using the purposive sampling technique where the selection led to people who had the competence and accurate information with data needs. The aims of this study are to determine the form of the implementation of using WhatsApp and Google Classroom application, obstacles, and solutions to solve the problems that occur in using those applications during the English teaching and learning. So, the subjects that fulfill these parameters have to be participated in online learning, especially in the case of

⁴Andi Prastowo, *Metode Penelitian Dalam Perspektif Perencanaan Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz, 2011), 52, <http://digitallib.pps.unj.ac.id>.

implementing WhatsApp and Google Classroom as an online tool in English teaching and learning. So, the researcher was chosen eight informants, including one principal, one English teacher, and three students of the twelve graders of one of Indonesian Islamic Senior high school. All eight participants in this study, the pseudonyms are:

No	Name	Sex	Position
1	Mr. Joe	Male	principal
2	Mrs. Ann	Female	English teacher
3	Zee	Female	Student 1
4	Xee	Female	Student 2
5	John	Male	Student 3

Table 1 Participant demographic data

D. Data Sources

Data sources are anything that provides information about the required data. The data source can be divided into two types, namely:

1. Primary Data

According to Harnovinsah, primary data are the data obtained by researcher directly.⁵ In other words, primary data are data that the researcher collects directly from the first source or the place where the object of research is carried out without the intermediary of other people. The researcher obtained primary data from interviews with selected informants including one principal, one English teacher, and six students of the twelve graders of one of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data are data obtained by researcher from existing data.⁶ It is usually in the form of documents or reports. In the process of searching for secondary data, before collecting data, the researcher must identify the data

⁵Harnovinsah, *Metodologi Penelitian, Pusat Bahan Ajar Dan Elearning Universitas Mercu Buana* (Universitas Mercu Buana, 2018), 12, <http://mercubuana.ac.id/files/MetodeLogiPenelitian/Metodologi%20Penelitian%20Dr.doc>.

⁶Harnovinsah, *Metodologi Penelitian*, 12.

needed first so that the data collected are in line with the research focus. Then, after obtaining secondary data, the researcher analyzed and interpreted these data by the initial objectives of the study. The examples of secondary data are books, journals, and some data or documents of one of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School.

E. Instruments and Data Collecting Techniques

In this study, there are some data collecting techniques used by the researcher, namely:

1. Interview

The interview is an important data collecting technique that involves verbal communication between the researcher and the research subject.⁷ Researchers can get more in-depth and quality information by interview. The researcher used a semi-structured interview technique. A semi-structured interview is included in the in-depth interview category. Its category is freer in practice than structured interviews. This semi-structured interview was conducted on informants who were able to give information related to the use of WhatsApp and Google Classroom application as an online tool in English Teaching and Learning, such as the English teacher, the principal, and some students of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School. who have used the application in learning. Before the interview process, the researcher prepares an outline of the main points of the conversation or questions, but in practice, the researcher is free to ask questions without order. In the interview, the problem will be discussed more openly, where the informant will be asked for his opinion and ideas about the problem and the researcher will get in-depth information by listening to the stories of the informants. The interviews were recorded with a digital voice recorder to ensure that the participants' tales were not missed.

⁷Nigel Mathers and friends, *Using Interviews in a Research Project* (UK: Trent Focus Group, 1998), 1, <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url>.

2. Observation

Observation is a series of data retrieval processes carried out directly on the research object so that the information obtained is based on facts. Observation is important to get accurate data results such as description of the research object. In this study, the researcher observed one of Indonesia Islamic Senior High School. The things that observed are English teaching and learning activities using Whatsaap and Google Classroom, the available teaching facilities, the condition of the institution, and so forth.

3. Documentation

Documentation Techniques are the data collecting technique by viewing and studying data that has been documented. Documentation is used to provide additional information in this study. According to Suharsimi Arikunto, the documentation data are obtained from the results of searching data related to variables such as transcripts of notes, books, newspapers, recipes, agendas, and so on.⁸In this case, the researcher used archives related to the one of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School. such as the institutional structure, number of teachers, vision and mission of the institution, pictures of online learning implementation via WhatsApp and Google Classroom, student English score archives, and so on.

F. Research Data Validity

Research data validity used by the researcher was triangulation. Triangulation is the process of checking data carried out by qualitative research. Triangulation assesses the adequacy of data based on the convergence of several data sources or multiple data collection procedures. The following are the types of triangulations that used by the researcher:⁹

a. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is used to test the data credibility by checking and comparing the data that has

⁸Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006), 206.

⁹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, 273.

been obtained from several sources. In this case, the researcher compares the results of the observation with the interview data and also compares the results of the interview with the other interview.

b. Technical Triangulation

Technical triangulation is used by the researcher to test the credibility of the data by checking the data from the same source with different techniques. In this case, the researcher checks the results of the study using different data collecting techniques, namely interviews, observation, and documentation so that the degree of confidence in the data can be valid.

G. Data Analyzing Techniques

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that the researcher collects to increase understanding and to present what the researcher has discovered.¹⁰ So, data analyses are the stage of systematically compiling data obtained from various sources. The following are the stages of data analysis carried out by the researcher:

1. Data collection

Data collection is a fundamental part of the analysis data process. In this research data collection was carried out by search, record, and collect data result through interview, documentation, and observation related to the use of WhatsApp and Google Classroom application as an online tool in English Teaching and Learning. The interview largely focused on the participants' experiences in implementing WhatsApp and Google Classroom, the obstacle, and solution to overcome the obstacle in learning activity also. In this study, each participant's interview lasted around 30 to 45 minutes. Besides, the researcher also did observation by observed several things such as English teaching and learning activities using WhatsApp and Google Classroom, the available teaching facilities,

¹⁰Rio Hermawan, "*Factors That Cause Language Anxiety In The English Classroom Speaking Performance In SMP Negeri 4 Pakem Yogyakarta*" (Thesis, Yogyakarta State University, 2013), 39.

the condition of the institution, and so forth. It happened at school after doing the interview, the data was to confirm the interview data result. The last way to collect the data is documentation, the researcher used archives related to the one of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School, such as the institutional structure, number of teachers, vision and mission of the institution, pictures of distance learning implementation, student English score archives, and so on.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the activity of summarizing, selecting, and sorting data to find the important ones and removing unnecessary data. Therefore, reduced data will provide a more detailed and clear description, and make it easier for a researcher to carry out further activities.¹¹ In this research, after collected data related to the use of WhatsApp and Google Classroom application as an online tool in English Teaching and Learning, then the data is reduced to classify into each research problem. The data were from the results of observation, documentation and interview with the principal, teacher, and students of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School.

3. Data Presentation

After doing data reduction, the next step is data presentation. Data presentations are the description of information collections in the form of short descriptions, tables, graphs, and others.¹² In this study, data presentation is made to easier for the researcher to describe and understand the study about the application. The researcher started the narrative analysis by transcribing the interview transcripts and reading the transcripts several times carefully. Researcher recounted every event, story, and experience that the participants said using indirect sentences such as the participant experiences in using WhatsApp and Google Classroom in English learning and teaching. The data presentation is carried out in the form of descriptions, charts, and so forth.

¹¹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, 247.

¹²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, 249.

4. Data Verification

The data verifications are the answer to the research problem. The preliminary conclusions put forward are still provisional and will change if there is no strong data support them. To obtain credible verification, it must be supported by valid and consistent data.¹³ In this study, conclusions are put forward by the researcher will be supported by the data obtained by the researcher in a field. This conclusion will answer the problem research so that the researcher will get general conclusions about the use of WhatsApp and Google Classroom application as an online tool on English Teaching and Learning at Indonesian Islamic Senior High School.

H. Research Ethical Consideration

This study was conducted after obtaining approval and research permission from one of Indonesian Islamic Senior High School. by considering research principles, including:

1. Respect each participant's decision
2. The participant's privacy is guaranteed by the researcher
3. Provide justice for each participant to express their opinion
4. Get approval from participants before researching.
5. The aims and objectives of the study were clearly articulated before researching so that there were no misunderstandings with participants
6. Any communication related to research must be conducted with honesty, transparency, and without coercion.

¹³Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, 252.