

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, researcher presents methodology of research which consist of five points; research method, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

According to Sugiyono, (2017) that research design is a way to obtain data with certain uses and purposes scientifically. Scientific data is data that can be verified and valid. There are three methods of collecting data in research which are quantitative, qualitative method, and mixed methods. As Alhamdani, (2016) says that qualitative is an open question that will then be explained or answered by the interviewee in the form of an open-ended answer. Meanwhile, quantitative is research that uses mathematical operations in collecting data (Walliman, Nicholas (2011)). Creswell (2009) assumes that mixed research is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research as a method for analyzing data.

The mixed method was chosen in this research due to its reputation for being able to provide answers to research questions in both quantitative and qualitative. According to Shorten & Smith (2017), the use of mixed methods could uncover the experiences of the participants and gain deeper answers through a wealth of data

obtained from the results of research exploration. Pole, Kathryn (2007) mixed method is considered to be able to complement research such as an explanation of the intervention process obtained from the qualitative method and the results of the intervention measurement obtained from the quantitative method.

The purpose of this study was to determine the students' perceptions of the English Language Education Department by using WhatsApp in the thesis writing course. Data discovery was obtained by taking a closed questionnaire as a quantitative method, and then students' answers were developed in interviews. Researchers use two methods to produce strong data and complement the weaknesses of each method.

3.2 Research Subject

This research involves students from English Language Education Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in sixth semester who take thesis writing course online. Researcher chooses 4 students as a sample in this research. Respondents selected based on the criterias such as; students who active in the class, and students who get B+ as minimum score in the thesis writing class. Researcher chose participant who knowledgeable in online thesis writing course. Grundmeyer, (2012) claims that it is necessary to choose knowledgeable informants in order to achieve the goal of revealing students' initiatives about their perceptions and at least they have completed the course for one semester. In taking research

samples, researcher used a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a way for researchers to collect information from respondents based on knowledge and experience of the sample being studied (Etikan, Ilker, et, al., 2016). There were 165 students from 4 classes as the population in this research, each class consist about 40 students.

3.3 Research Instrument

The tool used to measure the value of the variable to be studied is a research instrument Sugiyono, (2017, p. 92). Research instruments require measuring tools so that research will be accurate. In this study, researchers used questionnaires and interviews to collect data. The use of a questionnaire and interview was chosen to find student perspectives on the online class in the thesis writing course which is described below:

3.3.1 Questionnaire

As mentioned by Kabir (2016), in collecting information from respondents, researchers need a series of questions as a guide, we often refer to a series of questions as questionnaires. With the focus on the topic, the questions must be well structured so as not to waste the respondent's time. As we know there are two kinds of questionnaires, namely open-ended and close-ended questionnaires. The researcher uses a closed-ended questionnaire since a closed-ended questionnaire can measure how much students agree or disagree about the use of WA in thesis writing learning.

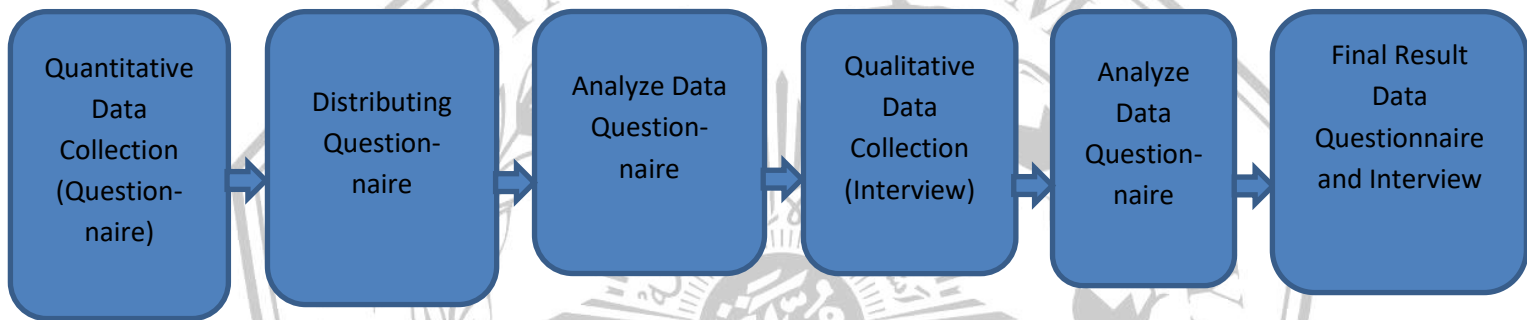
The researcher made a questionnaire and then distributed it to 165 students in the English Language Education Department, at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The questionnaires are given in the form of a Google form to find out the student's points of view about thesis writing courses online using WhatsApp during the pandemic. The criteria for respondents are students in the sixth semester and using WhatsApp in a thesis writing online course. The researcher used a Likert scale to evaluate the questionnaire such as strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree.

3.3.2 Interviews

Ermawati and Nurul (2020) state that an interview is required to understand the see the point of view of someone who is directly involved with the subject being studied to verify the results of the deeper questionnaire. The research uses semi-structured interviews to gain various perceptions of the subject. Four interviewees were selected based on the criteria of purposive sampling that were specified. Thus, the researcher interviewed students via WhatsApp call based on the questions that were prepared before. The researcher also set up the recorder and also book notes as a tool for the interview. The interview was conducted around 15-20 minutes for each student. Then, the researcher transcribes the result of the interview to be analyzed.

3.4 Data Collection

Data collection is one of the most important instruments in conducting research. Before starting the research, the researcher must first determine what instruments will be used so that the data collection process is more organized. The researcher has compiled two steps, namely a questionnaire and an interview. This is how the process is:



1. Constructing questionnaire statement by Google form.
2. Distributing questionnaires to respondents from class A-D via WhatsApp.
3. Analyzing the data by classifying the answer.
4. Preparing questions for interview.
5. Choosing participants to join the interview.
6. Analyze data interview.
7. Concluding questionnaire and interview

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is also called the process of finding and collecting data from questionnaires or interviews. These are the following steps for analyzing data interviews:

1. Classifying students who agree and disagree with the statement problem from the questionnaire.
2. Choosing students to interview from each class.
3. Transcribing the result of the interview.
4. Analyzing the results of the interviews.
5. Comparing the results of the questionnaire and interview then conclude.

