

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter researcher pointed out several important things such as, research design, research participants, data collections, data collection methods, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative approach is a research method used to explain and describe a phenomenon or subject that can be described using descriptive language in the form of paragraphs and not explain numbers or statistics? Descriptive qualitative method is often used to understand expression of perception in research because this method allows researcher to gain depth insight into the experiences and interpretations of each individual's perceptions. Descriptive qualitative method is potentially useful for understanding the perceptions of each individual. This sentence is quoted by a journal that was published at (Vo et al., 2019). By conducting in-depth interviews and distributing questionnaires, researcher can understand any differences in experience and thoughts that underline each individual's perceptions. Based on the nature of the description of qualitative method above, the researcher concludes that descriptive qualitative is a relevant method to apply in this research, where descriptive qualitative method can provide a description of understanding of each individual perception.

3.2 Research Participants

This study has a population of 1 class which includes 20 students. In order to get the appropriate information, the researcher has several requirements where each participant is required to have taken paragraph writing class in semester 5 with a minimum grade of "B" and before filling out questionnaire, participant should confirm their voluntary and conscious consent to participate in this research. Participant is required to provide detailed information and in accordance with what happened in class regarding the questionnaire that researcher asked.

The researcher concluded that the most relevant samples for this study were students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang who had taken paragraph writing class in semester 5.

3.3 Data Collections

3.3.1. Instrument – Questionnaire

In the context of research, instrument refers to the tools or method used to collect data in research. Research instrument help researcher collect the information needed to answer research questions and achieve predetermined research objectives. The first instrument used by researcher in this study was a questionnaire. Questionnaires allow efficient collection of data from a large number of respondents in relative short time. In this study researcher distribute 3 questions related to university students' perceptions toward pair and the problem learning in writing class with 15 university students.

3.3.2 Instrument - Interview

An interview is a process of interactions two or more participants where one acts as an interviewer and the other as a respondent or subject being interviewed. The main purpose of an interview is to obtain information, point of view or further understanding regarding a particular topic. Interview is the second instrument that researcher used in this research to add data. Interview were conduct 5 participants to validate the answer, interviews consisted of 3 questions related to pair and problems learning in writing class.

3.4 Data Collecting Methods

Data collecting is method that used by researcher to collecting information. In this case researcher used several methods to collect data as follows:

1. Selecting population

Researcher selected the population that contributed to this study according to predetermined criteria such as student of the University Muhammadiyah of Malang who had taken paragraph writing class in semester 5 with minimum grade of “B”.

2. Developing questionnaire and interview

In this session researcher develop a pattern of question related to the research topic and things that actually happen in the field. In this case the researcher should ensure that the questions presented are clear and logic by asked light questions and then continuing more complex questions. The thing that should be paid attention is that researcher should ensure that each question does not leave the research topic.

3. Distributing questionnaire

Distributing questionnaire is the process of distributing questionnaires to the intended respondents in a study or survey. Questionnaire distribution can be done by sending questionnaires to respondents thought various methods such as, email, and social media or via Google form.

4. Conducting interview

The researcher conducted voice note interviews with respondents then the researcher asked 3 questions related to university students’ perceptions toward paired and the problem learning in writing class. The process of acquiring research data is known as data collection. In this study, the researcher employed a research instrument as a tool to obtain the necessary data.

3.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to the process of collecting data and interpreting data to obtain information and make it easier for researchers to draw conclusions. By analyzing data researchers can reveal information and make better decisions to support the development of strategies based on facts according to the data. According to Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification. More details regarding these three flows are as follows:

3.4.1 Data Reduction Collecting

Researchers collected data in two stages, the first stage was distributing questionnaires to 15 respondents with 3 questions, the second stage was conducting face-to-face/voice note interviews with 5 respondents with 3 questions related to learning problems in writing class which later included the data. will be a transcript. The aim of data collection is to dig up deeper information regarding university students' perceptions of paired learning and the problems that arise in implementing this learning method.

3.4.2 Display Data

Researchers analysed the existing data by grouping data based on types, such as types of perceptions that are often used to perceptions that are rarely used as well as learning problems that often arise to learning problems that rarely arise in implementing the paired learning method in writing class.

3.4.3 Conclusion / Verification

Drawing conclusions is the process of drawing conclusion based on data that has been analysed. After the data is collected, the process of drawing conclusion has several steps that are usually carried out, namely, compiling a summary of the data that has been analysed, identifying significant patterns, connecting the finding with the initial research objective, evaluating whether the findings are correct or not and the last step is interpreting the data results. The qualitative data gathered in this study were acquired through the use of research instrument, specifically through document analysis. The researcher serves as the primary tool for extracting information in document analysis. Document analyses implicate the thorough examination and interpretation of data to build empirical knowledge, derive meaning and enhance comprehension. (Chanda, 2022). Document analysis can take various forms, including electronic formats like video content and television, as well as non-electrical formats such as papers, journals, and books. In this study, the researcher used video and video transcript as material for analysis.

