CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The aim of the research is to explore students' perceptions regarding the use of WhatsApp applications as a medium for online learning at 11th-grade SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang. This study is classified as qualitative descriptive research, which focuses on understanding qualitative aspects of social phenomena and utilizes methods that generate textual data for analysis rather than numerical data (Patton & Cocharn, 2002).

Qualitative research is characterized by its focus on describing social phenomena and its use of methods such as interviews to gather data from the population of interest. In this context, qualitative research is employed to gather insights into students' perceptions of utilizing WhatsApp for online learning, using interviews as the primary data collection tool.

3.2 Setting and Subject of the Research

In this study, the researcher selected SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang as the setting. The rationale behind this choice is rooted in the need to understand the students' perceptions regarding the use of WhatsApp applications in teaching English, particularly among 11th-grade students at SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang. This decision stems from the fact that students at this educational institution are typically at a basic level of English education, making their perspectives particularly

relevant.

The subjects of the research comprised students enrolled in the 11th grade at SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang. Specifically, the researcher focused on one class during the odd semester, which consisted of fifteen students. The selected class was 11th/1st Grade Computer/Engineering (TKJ) Students, chosen due to their frequent utilization of WhatsApp for English instruction. Consequently, this class was deemed suitable for exploring the subject of the research..

3.3   Data Collection Technique

In this research, the data collection techniques used by the researcher were using questionnaires and interviews to be able to answer the research question.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire comprises a series of written inquiries designed to gather information from respondents. From the perspective of how respondents answer, questionnaires are categorized into two types: open and closed questionnaires (Arikunto, 2010). An open questionnaire allows respondents to answer freely in their own words, whereas a closed questionnaire provides predetermined answer options. In this study, a closed questionnaire will be utilized as the research instrument. The researcher will present several closed questions for respondents to answer. This questionnaire aims to collect data on Students' Perceptions of the Use of the WhatsApp Application in Teaching English. Fifteen students from the eleventh-grade Computer and Engineering (TKJ) class at SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang will be approached as participants for this study.

Table 3.1. Scoring Answer

Positive Statement		Negative Statement	
Category	Score	Category	Score
StronglyAgree	4	StronglyAgree	1
Agree	3	Agree	2
Disagree	2	Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	1	StronglyDisagree	4

Table 3.2 The Classification Table

Percentage	Category
0.00% - 33.33%	Low EnoughGood
33.34% - 66.66%	
66.67% - 100%	

Adapted from Tophan and Sirotnik Kenet A (From Wulandari 2011:14)

3.3.2 Interview

Interviews were needed in this research to be the way to explore the answers that the researcher found from the questionnaire. The researcher used a semi-structured interview which had more flexibility, interactive, and deeper explorationof the questions.

The interview serves as a direct means of communication to obtain reliable and valid insights through verbal responses from the respondent. As Key (2000) suggests, it is an evolving conversation where the roles of both interviewer and respondent shift. In this activity, the interviewer engages with the interviewee by presenting questions for them to respond to. In the context of this research, the interview was utilized to gather data regarding Students' Perceptions of the Use of WhatsApp applications in Teaching English. Fifteen students from the eleventh grade of SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang were approached to participate as the subjects of the interview, providing valuable insights into the topic at hand.

The interview is a collaborative interaction between the interviewer and interviewees, during which the interviewer poses questions for the interviewees to respond to. In this study, the researcher conducted interviews to gather data on students' perceptions of the educational media employed by teachers in English instruction. To guide the interviews, the researcher prepared specific points for discussion in an interview guide. The subjects of these interviews were eleventh-grade students at SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang. The interviews took place as discussions between the researcher and the students, providing an opportunity to explore various topics related to the research.

3.4   Research Procedure

To conduct research well, the researcher followed the researchprocedure through the following steps:

1. Researcher visited the school and asked permission to conduct the research.

2. Researcher conducted pre-observation. In the pre-observation, the researcher conducted research at the school to find out whether the population and sample were available or not

3. Researcher determined the population and sample. The population was the 15 students of Eleventh Grade Computer and engineering (TKJ) Students of SMK Negeri 4 Pandeglang.

4. Researcher conducted interviews. This interview included five questions. Interview.

5. After the interview, the researcher gave a questionnaire to the respondent after the interview

6. After conducting interviews and also providing a questionnaire, the researcher analyzed the data obtained.

7. Finally, the researcher concluded from the data obtained.

3.5   Trustworthiness Of The Research

In research, researchers must obtain valid data. it's part of research that shows how reliable the data can be. to check the validity of the data, the researchers

used the theoretical triad, reliability, and reliability in this study.

3.5.1 Data Source Triangulation

In qualitative research, the validity of the data that have been collected should be tested to validate the data. The technique of data verification is called "Triangulation". Triangulation is a technique to collect all the data and combine it into one conclusion from different data sources. Triangulation can be very useful to increase understanding of the data or phenomenon that is being researched. The different sources give the researcher a different point of view. Even though it uses various sources, the data still be processed using one theory or coding from the experts. So, it still gained one conclusion and showed the result (Moleong, 2011:330)

In this study the researcher uses questionnaires to obtain data from students and to strengthen the answers obtained by researchers using interviews with teachers to strengthen the data obtained from students' answers to this research, the researcher uses data source triangulation in his study.