

CHAPTER III

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, HYPOTHESIS AND OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

A. Conceptual Framework

The research concept framework is a framework of relationships between variables that are to be observed and measured through research. Based on the theoretical foundation, the researcher created a scheme that describes *the variable WhatsApp Reminder* of smoke-free houses as an independent variable, while the behavior of the mother as a dependent variable, which is described in the following scheme:



Chart 3.1 Concept Framework

B. Hypothesis

Hypotheses are temporary answers that must be tested. The test aims to prove whether a hypothesis is accepted or rejected. The hypotheses in this study are:

1. Ha: There is a difference in the average mother's knowledge in the prevention of STIs in toddlers before and after being given a *WhatsApp Reminder* of a smoke-free house.
2. Ha: There is a difference in the average attitude of mothers in the prevention of ISPA in toddlers before and after being given a *WhatsApp Reminder* of a smoke-free house.
3. Ha: There is a difference in the average action of mothers in the prevention of ISPA in toddlers before and after being given *WhatsApp Reminders* of smoke-free houses.

C. Operational Definition

Table 3.1 Operational Definition

Variabel	Operational Definition	How to Measure	Measuring Instruments	Measurement Results	Scale
Independent Variables					
<i>WhatsApp Reminder</i>	The treatment is in the form of sending educational messages about the dangers of cigarette smoke, the concept of a smoke-free house, and how to apply it which is sent periodically through the <i>WhatsApp</i> application.	The provision of <i>WhatsApp Reminder</i> interventions is sent 3 times/week for 2 weeks in the morning or evening.	-	1 : Not receiving/readin g 2 : Receive and read messages (Tick 2 blue)	Ordinal
Dependent Variable					
Maternal Behavior	The mother's overall response includes the ability to understand, assess, and take action in an effort to prevent the occurrence of ISPA in toddlers, especially through the implementation of smoke-free houses. This behavior is operationalized based on Bloom's theory which consists of three domains, namely: 1. Knowledge: mother's ability to understand information about the dangers of secondhand smoke and prevention of ISPA 2. Attitude: the mother's response or tendency to accept and approve of the efforts of a smoke-free home 3. Action: mother's behavior in implementing a smoke-free house in the home environment	Giving Questionnaires	Questionnaire (Knowledge, attitudes, actions)	... Knowledge score (0-10) ... Attitude score (1-40) ... Action score(1-40)	Ratio Ratio Ratio