CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed about the research methodology that contains research design, Research subject, data collection, research instrument, research procedure, and data analysis. The research design encompasses the structure and variables employed in this study. The research subject are utilized to indicate the number of participants involved. The data collection and analysis methods are employed to obtain the necessary information for addressing the research question.

3.1 Research Design

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is research that involves the collection of non-numerical data through various methods such as interviews, observations, and document analysis. A qualitative descriptive design is especially suitable when direct insights are needed from individuals experiencing the phenomenon being studied, and when there are limitations on time and resources (Bradshaw et al., 2017). The primary goal of a descriptive qualitative study is to gain a rich understanding of the research subject and explore its complexities, meanings, and context.

The objective of this design is to know the used of ChatGPT in paraphrasing for thesis writing students. The data gathered from documentation and interview pertaining to English students serves as the subject for this research study. The researcher's aim to investigate the phenomenon that the research participants encounter when utilizing ChatGPT as a paraphrase tool. Furthermore, the research is conducted under authentic, real-life conditions.

3.2 Research Subject

The researchers' current subjects are students who takes thesis writing class B in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The researcher have made specific requests that students must be in their sixth semester and used ChatGPT as a

paraphrasing tool during the thesis writing class. Researcher selects 6 of the students in thesis writing class B to complete the research studies.

In this study the researcher choose purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling, also referred to as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, encompasses a set of sampling methods that rely on the researcher's judgement in selecting the units (e.g., individuals, organizations, events, data pieces) to be included in the study. Purposive sampling enhances the reliability and trustworthiness of qualitative research by matching with the research method, goals, and objectives, boosting credibility, applicability, reliability, and verifiability (Campbell et.al., 2020). The researcher's discretion plays a pivotal role in determining which units are most relevant and representative for the research objectives. Sampling method let the researcher to select a small group as a representative a whole study (Rai & Thapa, 2015). Purposive sampling focuses on selecting specific individuals or groups who possess the desired characteristics or expertise relevant to the research objective. In this phase, the researcher already have a groups who are appropriate for this study. 6 of the students in thesis writing class is suitable for this study.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is a crucial phase in the research process that involves gathering relevant information to address research objectives and answer research questions. In this research data were collected using an interview and documentation. The researcher using semi-structured interview in which enables the researcher to probe further, ask follow-up questions, and adapt the interview flow based on the participant's responses. Semi-structured interviews blend structured questions with open-ended exploration, enabling a more thorough understanding and clarification of responses (Wilson, 2014). This interview provides a balance between standardized questions and the opportunity for in-depth exploration of topics, allowing for a deeper understanding of the participant's experiences, perspectives, and insights.

The second data collection used by the researcher is documentation.

Documentation refers to the information obtained by researchers through processes such as observation, interviews, field notes, and accessing files from the relevant institution (Afrillia, 2022). In this study, the documentation researcher used is to transcribe the interviews and collect the screenshots while using ChatGPT for paraphrasing.

3.4 Research Procedure

In collecting the data researcher used procedure from Dzwigol (2020). It included selection of the research subject, determination of the nature of the research, selection of the method of conducting the research, determination of the size of the studied sample, data collection and analysis, presentation of the findings (Dzwigol, 2020). The following steps is procedure that the researcher used:

1. Selection of the Research Subject:

This step involves identifying and selecting the research subject by engaging with students who are potential for this research. The researcher attend the thesis writing class in University Muhammadiyah Malang and ask the participants directly if they are willing to participate in this research.

2. Determination of the Nature of the Research:

In this step, the researcher determines the type of research to be conducted, and the chosen type of research is descriptive qualitative research.

3. Selection of the Method of Conducting the Research:

In this stage, the researcher selects the methods to be used for collecting and analyzing data.

4. Determination of the Size of the Studied Sample:

The number of participants who willing to be interviewed will determine the sample size for the research.

5. Data Collection and Analysis:

To collect the data researcher use semi-structured interview and documentation. The interview is conducted using Zoom meetings and the documentation using

screenshots while students use ChatGPT for paraphrasing. For analysis, the researcher transcribes the interview results.

6. Ensuring Data Completeness and Accuracy:

Ensuring the completeness and accuracy of the data by revisiting any unclear points. This Conducted by repeating the interview if there is something that doesn't clear enough.

7. Presentation of Findings:

This involves compiling and organizing the collected data into a transcribable format for presenting conclusions.

3.5 Data analysis

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) suggest that researchers need to engage in three concurrent tasks while analyzing research data: data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions. In this study, the researcher initially compiled responses gathered from interviews and documentation. These responses involves transcribing data into word format to ensure accurate and easily accessible of the obtained data results. To streamline data processing, a summary of the undertaken steps was crafted, delineating the methodologies and techniques utilized. Subsequently, an integrative analysis was conducted, connecting responses from interview and documentation. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the outcomes of this thorough analysis, offering insights and addressing the research inquiries.