

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methods used in this study. It consists research design, research subject, technique and instruments, procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a set of tools used to reliably solve and answer research questions. . The type of study is descriptive qualitative research. This describes the students' perceptions toward ChatGPT. Descriptive research is research that seeks to provide an accurate and factual account of a phenomenon or subject. A descriptive study does not aim to test a specific hypothesis, it simply describes the actual data.

This design aims to identify participants' perceptions toward ChatGPT. In descriptive research, data are collected to test hypotheses or answer questions about a subject's condition. Descriptive research determines and reports problems. This means that in descriptive research, research happens naturally, research has no control over conditions or circumstances, and it can only measure what is already there.

From the above description it is clear what qualitative techniques were used by the researcher to describe the data. The output of the analysis forms a description of research conducted through individual or group observations. In particular, explaining qualitative techniques is the best way to help researcher analyze their data.

3.2 Research Subject

The participants requested by the researchers are students of SMK Negeri 1 Glagah Banyuwangi grade 11th. There are no standards or any consensus on this issue. Researcher selects some of students to complete research studies. According to Sharma (2017) Purposive sampling, also referred to as judgmental, selective, or

subjective sampling, includes a variety of sampling methods in which the choice of study units (people, groups, events, or data points) is mostly determined by the researcher's judgment. Maximum variation sampling, homogenous sampling, typical case sampling, extreme or deviant case sampling, whole population sampling, and expert sampling are some examples of these purposive sampling strategies. The researcher chooses purposive sampling because it allows them to select specific units that are most relevant to their research objectives.

According to the explanation above, researchers prefer to use purposive selection because it yields new insights when examining examples that depict extreme or abnormal behavior. Purposive sampling allows researchers to focus on particular groups or individuals. Researchers can better generalize their findings by concentrating on typical cases that are representative of the greater population through the use of purposeful sampling.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering information to find answers to research questions. Data collection is an onsite activity that finds and collects data used to solve research problems. Interviews were used in this study to collect data from students. This research used interview to collect data. Rubin and Rubin stated in Castillo-Montoya (2016) that Interviews provide researchers with broad and detailed qualitative data to understand participants' experiences, how they describe their experiences, and the meaning they give to their experiences. The retrieved data is then processed based on the research task to obtain information on students' perceptions toward ChatGPT. In the interviews, there are several questions that validate the data on students' perceptions toward ChatGPT. The researcher used two instruments to collect the data, namely:

3.3.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire: This is the survey approach that is most frequently utilized. Students' answers to the questionnaire—often referred to as a self-

completed questionnaire—are utilized to gather data. This time, the researcher made sure that every student used the online Google Form questionnaire to complete it on their own. Open-ended questions were included in this study's questionnaire. This suggested that rather than giving participants a predefined list of options, they are the ones who allow participants to respond to a topic of interest using their own words or ideas. Many exploratory investigations and qualitative research approaches employ open-ended questions. According to Cresswell in Nuruadita (2023) open-ended questions are those for which the researcher does not provide a response alternative, according to Cresswell (2012). Rather than answering these questions, participants are asked to share their responses. To address this research question, research instruments are required. The focus of the questions was on students' opinions on ChatGPT when they are studying English. As a result, the researcher uploaded the Google Form questions.

3.3.2 Interview

A simple definition of an interview is a type of consultation in which the researcher aims to learn more about a subject by obtaining insight into the subject's point of view. As a result, by speaking with students face-to-face, the interview was utilized in this study to gather more detailed information and confirm the earlier results. The study used a qualitative study. The interview format used by the authors is a semi-structured interview. According to Quiros & Almeida (2017), a structured interview is an assessment method for obtaining and comparing responses from all interviews where respondents are asked about their past experiences and proposed hypothetical situations. Semi-structured interviews were chosen because it allows researchers to reorder or add questions depending on the participant's answers. In addition, respondents were given the opportunity to express their opinions during the interview. The interview questions are related to research questions about students' perceptions of ChatGPT. The interview data were then used as the content of

the data analysis by the researchers. Questions will be in Indonesian to avoid misunderstandings with respondents. Interview responses were translated into English before being analyzed.

3.4 Research Procedure

To get data, researchers take multiple steps. The research procedure was described as follows:

- 1) Interview questions preparation for SMK Negeri 1 Glagah Banyuwangi Class XI students
- 2) Explain a Google Forms guide for questions.
- 3) Use a group WhatsApp chat to provide participants thorough instructions about the rules of the questionnaire.
- 4) Examining the Google Forms data
- 5) Interviewing people in relation to Google Forms follow-up responses
- 6) Perform interviews and capture them using an audio recorder.
- 7) Transcription of all interviews.

3.5 Data Analysis

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) state that researchers must perform three simultaneous tasks when analyzing study data: data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion. In this research, the researcher processed began with the comprehensive compilation of responses collected from both the administered questionnaires and the conducted interviews. These responses were then transcribed into Word format to ensure accurate and accessible documentation of the data results obtained. To facilitate data processing, a summary of the steps taken was created, outlining the methodologies and techniques employed. This was followed by an integrative analysis where the responses from the two instruments were connected, allowing for precise and comprehensive findings. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the outcomes of this thorough analysis, providing insights and answers to the research questions.