

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

In this chapter present the process of the research methodology. The research methodology consist with research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study uses a quantitative approach as a research design and survey as the strategy of the research. Creswell (2012) said that the basic aim of the survey is to document the nature of the frequency of a particular variable. It uses statistical data to collect the data on predetermined instrument. In this research, the researcher uses positive and negative questions, but domination with positive to claim developing knowledge, attitude, and behavior. To collect the data or information, a survey most popular as a research strategy.

Moreover, according to Gravetter et al. (2012), the research survey design is a survey method for collecting data from both individuals and groups. The main aim of a research survey design is to obtain an accurate picture of the object or individuals selected. Survey research on certain objects such as eating habits or political attitudes. Survey research is collecting data by asking questions to individual either directly such as filling in questionnaires on paper or online. Survey research is one form of

primary research, it means that the research is direct to the main source or target. As for the results of the primary data that has been collected can be followed up in secondary research later.

The aims of this study to investigate the perceptions toward the use of *Google Translate* in essay writing of the English Department Students of IAIN Kediri. The researcher uses descriptive research design in the form of survey research. Descriptive research used to accurately describe and predict what people think, feel, or do (Johnson & Christensen: 2016). Descriptive research provides information about a phenomenon or variable.

B. Subject of the study

In this research, the researcher uses random sampling. According to Beaudry & Miller (2016) random sample is to take the sample randomly for each individual can as a population and to know more about human judgment. The subject of the study consists of 100 students of the fourth semester at English Department Students of IAIN Kediri in the academic year 2019/2020 as the sample from the total 251 students as the population. All the participants are 19 males and 81 females with the age around 17-22.

C. Research Instrument

An instrument is a tool for observing, measuring, or documenting quantitative data (Donald Ary, 2014). In this research, the researcher uses online questionnaires as an instrument. Macmillian (2012) defined that

questionnaire is a written document containing questions or statements that are used to obtain subject perception, attitudes, values, beliefs, perspectives, and others. This questionnaire adapted from Nurin Umi Habibah (2017) from her thesis and Macmillan (2012) from his theory in perception to support the questionnaire. The questionnaire divided into 3 categories: knowledge, attitude, and behavior, in the knowledge divided again into 3 items; grammar, vocabulary, and semantic.

The first categories is knowledge (grammar) with 6 statements to know it. Second, knowledge (vocabulary) included 7 statements, third is knowledge (semantic) here 5 statements. Next, there are 7 statements to judge attitude, and the last is behavior with 5 statements. In this study, the researcher using a questionnaire with Likert Scale Type. It presents several positive and negative statements regarding knowledge, attitude, and behavior. The questionnaire was written in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding among the main points of the statement and to make it clear for the participants. The questionnaire checked before shared to the participants, some steps are validity and reliability of the questionnaire.

Validity is a measure of the instrument to measure what will to research (Tan, 2020). The validity, as to ensure the questionnaire in this study examined holding several consulting sessions with the experts, they are lecture in IAIN Kediri who teach in the fourth semester. Additions and deletions were applied in the questionnaire based on comments and

feedback from the experts. Additionally, the result reliability from Cronbach Alpha showed 0.83-0.94 from questionnaire.

D. Data collection

In data collection, it means the way how the researcher to get or collect the information or data from the participants. There are some steps to collect the data in this research. First step is asked permission and license from IAIN Kediri as legal administration before doing the research. Second, prepare the instrument before shared to participants, the instrument in this research is questionnaire. After finished all prepared next is shared the link of *Google Form* by via *WhatsApp* in group TBI 18 or fourth semester of English Department Students. After getting the data, the researcher filling out and analysis the data from the questionnaire, all the data will be interpreting based on the measurement result.

E. Data Analysis

In this research, the data analysis used descriptive analysis. According to Adams & Lawrence (2018), descriptive analysis is a method used to detail in analyzing or describing something from the results of research. Using the data analysis model, data from participants will be analyzed. The data analysis model use data reduction, presentation, and conclusion. Descriptive analysis is an activity where selecting and sorting data by categorizing it. Participant responses from the Likert Scale will be

coded and entered into Microsoft Excel. Data will be display with frequency in the table and percentage. The final step of this research is the conclusion, the conclusion contains a statement from the analyzed the data.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = percentage

F = frequency

N = total of respondent

Simple tabulation on Ms. Excel used to seek the Mean from the data.

The simple formula to seek the Mean in the bellow:

$$Me = \frac{\sum X_i}{N}$$

Me = Mean

$\sum X_i$ = the sum of score

N = number of score

The researcher uses scale among 4 to 1 as code to respond the statement. The result of the data calculated to find the summary, based on the summary of respondent were categorized into positive, neutral, or negative to category the result of score. Scale of criteria used to identify the significance of the particular items on perceptions toward the use of *Google Translate* in essay writing.

Scale of Score Criteria

Criteria	Score
Negative	1,1 – 2
Neutral	2,1 – 3
Positive	3,1 – 4