

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter goes over the steps involved in conducting research. It focuses on the methods used to collect accurate data in this qualitative study. It includes the following sections: research design, research variables, location and time, research subject, data collection technique, data validity technique, research instruments, and data analysis technique.

3.1. Research Design.

This study observes the phenomena that occur, classifying it as qualitative research. The State High School 1 Puncu is the object to be studied descriptively, so researchers must go directly to the State High School 1 Puncu and research the phenomena and issues that arise while collecting data using a descriptive approach. Descriptive research aims to describe and interpret objects in their natural state (Sugiyono, 2017).

According to Denzin and Lincoln (Moleong, 2018), qualitative research interprets various events to obtain accurate data and accurately describe the situation in the object under study.

Qualitative research essentially investigates scientific phenomena that occur in a specific location, necessitating an in-depth analysis of the symptoms that exist in nature to be interesting to study. Furthermore, the data and facts gathered must be supported by valid supporting data based on the needs identified during the interview, observation, or documentation process. Based on this, this research was conducted to reveal students' perceptions of learning English through Google Classroom media, with the help of accurate data and according to actual field conditions. Furthermore, information must be obtained by field researchers according to their needs. Another expected result is a constant interaction between the researcher and the object under study to answer the problems that arise as part of the research process, which is accompanied by solving the problems that occur.

3.2. Research variable.

The research variable is the object of research or what is the point of attention of research (Arikunto, 2011). Variables of students' perception are students' understanding, acceptance, organization, and interpretation of a stimulus.

The variables in this study were students' perceptions of the use of google classroom in the teaching and learning process of English. Therefore, the learning process is the views and behavior of State High School 1 Puncu students towards learning English through the google classroom media, which includes internal factors, interest, and attention, as well as external factors, namely objects and the environment.

3.3. Research location and time

The researcher chose the research location at State High School 1 Puncu, which is located at Summersuko Village, Asmorobangun Hamlet, Puncu District, Kediri Regency, East Java Province, Postal Code 64292 in the Even Semester of the 2021/2022 academic year.

3.4. Research subject

According to (Arikunto, 2011), the research subject is the limitation of the research where the researcher can determine it with objects, things, or people for the attachment of research variables.

A study requires informants to provide information from institutions, phenomena, or parties with the expertise to provide the data required for research (Moleong, 2018). Purposive sampling was used in this study, a technique for determining the sample based on specific criteria (Soewandi, 2012). Informants in this study were students of class X MIA 4, class X MIA 2, class X IIS 4, class X IIS 1 and class X IIS 5 State High School 1 Puncu, totalling 39 students and English teachers at State High School 1 Puncu, namely Mr Andry Cahyo, S.Pd. This research was conducted in grade X because they are adapting emotionally to the school environment. For assignments and exams that are still not as intensive as in grades 11 and 12, researchers are more flexible in exploring information.

The results of this study are expected to have a positive impact and renewable innovations in learning models, especially at this State High School 1 Puncu.

3.5. Data Collection Technique.

According to (Hasal, 2002), data obtained needs to be collected to facilitate researchers in conducting research. The collection can be in the form of collecting forms, recording phenomena, analyzing characteristics, or recapping the results of interviews.

In this study, researchers used google forms to support data collection because they felt that the media was more efficient and flexible and could shorten the time. While for the interview, the researcher will conduct direct interviews with concerned correspondents.

1. Questionnaire

A *questionnaire* is a data collection technique in which respondents are asked to answer a series of questions or written statements (Sugiyono, 2017). The questionnaire used in this study was closed, meaning the answer options were already available.

2. Interview

Interviews consist of questions and answers between the interviewer and the interviewee to obtain information or opinions about a subject. The interviews used in this study were structured in which each respondent was asked the same questions, which the data collectors then recorded.

3. Documentation

Documentation is aimed at obtaining data directly from the place of research, including Rilevan books, regulations, activities of activities, photographs, and data documentaries that are relevant to research. (Riduwan, 2014).

The document method in qualitative research complements the use of observation methods and interviews. Documentation studies are collecting documents and data needed in the study issue and then researching in-depth so that it can support and increase trust and proof of an event.

3.6. Data validity technique

A re-check of the received data is essential to evaluate the data's veracity. A legitimate data set is consistent with the reality of the field or does not involve manipulation. The amount of precision demonstrated by the data presented by the researcher with the reality that occurs in the field is referred to as validation. As a requirement for testing the hypothesis on the previously given issue formulation, data must exhibit unambiguous data validity (Sugiyono, 2017).

Triangulation is a data validity approach used in this study to assess the trustworthiness of the data supplied by researchers to determine whether it is worthy of further investigation. (Sugiyono, 2017) States that there are three types of triangulation used, namely as follows:

- 1) Checking is done by checking several sources, which is called source triangulation.
- 2) Checks are carried out on the same source but with different techniques, called technical triangulation.
- 3) Checking with time synchronization is called time triangulation.

This study uses source triangulation which validates the sources related to the research object. Researchers compare the information obtained with other information obtained from other sources to obtain valid data.

3.7. Research instrument

"The research instrument is a data collection tool used to measure the observed natural and social phenomena" (Sugiyono, 2017) explained. Research instruments aim to obtain comprehensive information about a problem, natural or social phenomenon.

The instruments in this research are questionnaires and interviews that will be given to each student with questions related to the perception of learning English in the google classroom media.

1. Questionnaire

A *questionnaire sheet* is a data collection technique in which respondents are given a set of questions or written statements to answer. Questionnaires can be

closed or open questions or statements (Sugiyono, 2017). In this study, questionnaire sheets were used to determine students' perceptions of English learning conducted in Google Classroom Media and obstacles in the learning process conducted in Google Classroom Media. The questionnaire was only distributed to tenth-grade students.

2. Interview Sheet

The interview sheet is a data collection technique that uses questions and answers between the interviewer and the interviewee to obtain information or opinions about a particular topic (Abubakar, 2013). The interview sheet used in this study is a structured interview sheet, which means that each respondent is asked the same questions and data collectors take notes. The purpose of the interview sheet in this study was to discover the difficulties encountered during online learning.

3. Documentation

In this documentation strategy, researchers can get information not from speakers but from other written sources or documents from informants in the form of cultural relics, the products of learning accomplishments, and works of art (Riduwan, 2014).

In this study, the documentation method was used to obtain data in the form of documents or records of students' learning outcomes (before and after using Google Classroom media) in the State High School 1 Puncu. State High School 1 Puncu includes students' learning outcomes, photos of problems, and other related documents. This document researchers use to obtain data in the form of records stored from documents that the researchers need to get information that has not been researchers can when carrying out interviews and observations.

3.8. Data analysis technique.

The data analysis technique employed is a qualitative research analytical technique. Therefore, the resulting data will not be classified statistically but rather with an interpretation of the phenomena that occur, followed by a

systematic conclusion, resulting in a research result with valid and systematic data and processing.

To find out how students' perception of the use of google classroom in the English teaching and learning process, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method, which is a method that tries to analyze based on the reality in the field, and the results will be presented in the form of a table complete with a description which is associated with theory and provides supporting information to answer each problem, as well as interpretation of the relevant results and conclusions and suggestions are drawn.

Furthermore, the collected data is processed using a Likert scale technique (Sugiyono, 2017). The Likert scale measures attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. With this type of measurement scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. Then, these indicators are used as a starting point for compiling instrument items in the form of statements or questions. With categories including Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Table 3.1 Likert Scale Rating Weight

Answer Options	Code	Score	
		+	-
Strongly Agree	SA	4	1
Agree	A	3	2
Disagree	D	2	3
Strongly Disagree	SD	1	4

The responses of 39 active students who have taken English subjects online with an average of 70% agreeing answer choices of what is expected reveal students' negative or positive perceptions of online learning through Google Classroom media in English subjects. If the respondent's answer choices do not reach 70%, the student's perception of English subjects taught online in Google Classroom falls into the poor category.

The score derived from the questionnaire data is calculated using percentage statistics and the formula:

$$T \times P_n$$

Description :

T = *A total number of respondents who chose.*

P_n = *Choice of Likert score numbers*

The questionnaire percentage will be expressed as a category of assessment results. For example, in Google Classroom Media, the assessment results category determines students' perceptions of the teaching and learning process. The assessment of the respondent's interpretation of the taste of the product is the result of the value generated by using the Index % formula.

$$\text{Index formula \%} = \text{Total Score} / Y \times 100\%$$

Using the indicators in Table 3.2, calculate the qualitative average percentage category.

Table 3.2 Questionnaire Assessment Category

Percentage Interval	Category
76% - 100%	Strongly (Agree / Good / Like)
51% - 75%	Agree / Good / Like
26% - 50%	Disagree / Not Good / Dislike
0% - 25%	Strongly (Disagree / Bad / Poorly)

In order to identify the barriers to online learning in Google Classroom, descriptive analysis techniques were applied to data gathered from interviews with respondents. This type of qualitative descriptive research is a type of research that focuses on the process of gathering data.