CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research use descriptive research with a qualitative design because the researcher will describe the condition of the phenomenon. According to Sugiyono (2012), "Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make a broader conclusion". This means descriptive is research use by researcher to describe and analyze a phenomenon that will be studied. This kind of research is use by researcher to describe the experience of students using Google Classroom in learning Writing.

"Qualitative design focuses on data collection, analysis, and writing," according to Creswell (2014:9), "although they emerge from disciplines and flow throughout the study process (e.g., Types of problems, ethical concerns of importance)." Furthermore from Winartha (2006:155) "Qualitative descriptive analysis method is to analyze, describe, and summarize various conditions, situations from various data collected in the form of interviews or observations made regarding the problem being studied". From all the statements above it can be concluded descriptive quantitative is survey research that involves collecting data to answer questions about information about the preferences, attitudes, practices, concerns, or interests of several groups of people.

B. Location and Time of the Research

1. Time of the Research

   The research was condacted on January 2022.

2. The location of the Research

   The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 4 SUNGAI RAYA, and the researcher choose this school because the teacher here uses google classroom During covid-19.

C. Research Subject

English teachers from SMP Negeri 4 Sungai Raya were the subjects of this study. Qualitative research does not utilize the phrase population since it is based on specific cases that exist in social settings, and the findings will not be applicable to the general population, but rather to situations that are comparable to the social situation in the case investigated. In qualitative research, the sample is referred to as a resource or participant rather than a respondent.

Determination of informants or resource persons in this study, researchers using purposive sampling technique. Sugiyono (2013: 30) claims that "Purposive sampling is a data collection strategy that requires some thought. This consideration, for example, persons who are thought to know the most about what we expect, or perhaps he is the ruler, will make it easier for researchers to investigate the object/social situation under investigation ".. The English teacher at SMP Negeri 4 Sungai Raya was the key informant subject in this study because the English teacher at SMP Negeri 4 Sungai Raya used Google Classroom in the learning process during covid-19.

D. The Technique of Data Collection

The researcher employed questionnaires for indirect communication and interviews for direct communication. Communication between entities in a distributed system via an intermediary without a direct relationship between the sender and receiver is known as indirect communication (Saputra, 2016). "Direct communication" is defined by Joyce (2012) as "expressing what they think face to face." One of the most significant aspects of research is data collection strategies.

According to Sugiyono (2013: 224), "Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to collect data". It's mean that the data collection technique is one of the most influential aspects of research to obtain data. The researcher believed by using questionnaires and interview techniques Will help the researcher find

information about Teachers' Experiences on the Use of Google Classroom During Covid-19. The results of the questionnaire and interview Will be collected, analyzed, and use to support the research.

E. Tools of Data Collection

1. Questionnaire

Researcher used a questionnaire as the first tool use to determine Teachers' Experiences on the Use of Google Classroom During Covid-19. In this study, the researcher gave a questionnaire to the teacher, this questionnaire consisted of 4 indicators, namely usefulness, ease of use, ease of learning and satisfaction. In the usefulness indicator there are 4 statements, in the ease of use indicator there are 5 statements, in the ease of learning indicator there are 2 statements and in the satisfaction indicator there are 5 indicator.

Total statements in the questionnaire that the researcher gave to teacher were 16 statements. According to Sandu (2015: 79), the Questionnaire is a method of data collection, and the instrument is named after the approach. The questionnaire might take the shape of a series of written questions with the goal of gathering information from respondents about their experiences and knowledge.

2. Interviews

Semi-structured and unstructured interviews are the two forms of interviews. The data for this study was collected through a semi-structured interview. The researcher produced an interview guide in preparation by employing a semi-structured interview; nevertheless, the questions, themes, and order of the questions can easily be changed from interview to interview by moving back and forth within the interview guide. According to Lodico (2010: 124), semi-structured interviews are often meticulously organized before being conducted. The researcher devised an interview protocol that contains a list of questions or topics to be discussed with all participants during the interview. The interview is aimed at teachers in order to assist the

researcher in gathering more information about teachers' experiences using Google Classroom during Covid-19.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

1. The Analysing of Questionnaire

The researcher used quantitative methods to analyze the data in this study. The researcher compiled data in the form of numbers in a table using distribution frequency, percentages, and explanations in sentences. Following the collection of the questionnaire from the instructors, the researcher analyzed the data regarding Teachers' Experiences with Google Classroom During Covid-19.

Every sentence in the questionnaire has four potential answers that the student must choose from: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Then, for each alternate response, the score is:

Table 3.1

Qualification Positive Item Questioner Answer

Strongly Agree (SA)	4
Agree (A)	3
Disagree (D)	2
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1

Sugiyono (2017 : 135)

After the researcher got the data, researcher analyzed the data with some step, they are :

1. Enter the data into a table that contains a sequence number, an alternative answer column, and the frequency answer column (P)
2. Search frequency answer (F) with sum every answer of respondets
3. For search the percentage every instruments use formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \text{ x } 100\%$$

P = Number of percentage

N = Number of Sample

F = Frequency

2. The Analysis of Interview

To analyse data from the interview as qualitative data, the goals of interview were to support and to get more information about the Teachers' Experiences on the Use of Google Classroom During Covid-19. According to Hoyoys and Barners (2012: 7) on the general procedure of interview analysis, the researcher decided initial codes for each of the responses from respondents, then based on the problem indicator and questionnaire. The researcher also utilized a tape recorder to capture the interview. The researcher employed a semi-structured interview technique in this study to make it simpler for researchers to obtain in-depth data and detail by designing questions concerning Teachers' Experiences with Google Classroom During Covid-19. Technique A semi-structured interview is a set of questions created and compiled in the form of an interview guide, and a list of these questions is used to steer the flow of conversation to the desired outcome. The researchers in this study used interview techniques to get information from informants. In qualitative research, more data analysis methods are carried out simultaneously with data collection data. According to Miles and Huberman (1984), qualitative data analysis activities are carried out interactively and continually until the data is saturated. The delivery of information based on data obtained in accordance with the research focus to be well structured, coherent, and easy to see, read, and understand about an event and action or events related to Teachers' Experiences with the Use of Google Classroom During Covid-19 is referred to as data presentation in this case. The analysis used through several stages, namely:

1. **Data Reduction**

    Data reduction is a type of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs, discards extraneous information, and organizes data so that final conclusions may be reached and validated. The first research was undertaken by gathering data through observations, interviews (interview transcripts), and filling out questionnaires or questionnaires to teachers and principals, as well as writing notes in the field. After that, process the data for analysis, read the entire data set, examine in greater depth by coding the data, and apply the coding or categorization procedure.

2. **Data Display**

    Data visualization is the presentation of a structured set of data with the ability to draw conclusions and take action. Furthermore, data can be structured to make it easier to grasp through the presentation of data. The researcher recounts or narrates the coding results in this procedure to make it easier for researchers to communicate the data that has been collected.

3. **Withdrawal of Conclusions/Verification**

    Conclusion drawing/verification is a review of notes with the goal of developing thinking by sharing ideas with peers. Aside from that, the stated initial conclusion is still tentative, as the removal of adjustments or findings is dependent on field evidence. In this final action, the researcher carries out the process of interpreting the data through discussion and drawing conclusions from the findings of the investigation. This strategy is used by researchers to examine data collected in the field using existing concepts in order to deliver research findings, such as Teachers' Experiences using Google Classroom During Covid-19.

G. Data Validity

1. Test the credibility of the data by using reference materials.

The reference material referred to here is the existence of supporters to prove the data that the author has found, for example interview recordings and photos of interactions with informants. According to Moleong (2008: 17) reference material as "proof of data credibility" generated by associating data from multiple sources. During the writing of this study, the researchers included documentary material. The author's documentation in the form of interview directions, interview findings, and instrument sheets.

2. Triangulation Technique

Tringulation technique to test the credibility of the data is done by how to check data to the same source with different techniques. For example, data obtained by interview, questionnaire, and then checked by documentation. According to Moloeong (2008:178) "triangulation is a strategy for determining the validity of data that relies on anything other than the data for verification or comparison. If the second procedures for determining the data's credibility generate different results, the researcher consults the relevant data source or others to determine which data is considered correct. Or maybe they're all correct, because everyone has a different point of view".

H. Research Procedures

There are some procedures to be followed during the research, to find out data to answer the research problems. The procedures are:

1. Planning

Before conducting the research, the researcher prepared several requirements. In this study, researcher conducted initial observations at the school where the research was conducted, then the researchers prepared instruments to collect data. There were two data used, namely questionnaires and interviews.

2. Data Collecting

In this section, the study used a questionnaire to find out the answers to the questionnaire filled out by the teacher. Then interview to interview the teacher to find out the teacher's answer in using google classroom.

3. Data Processing

After the data have been obtained from data sources, the data is processed throught the following steps:

a. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was used by the researcher for gathering process by which raw data is processed into meaningful information. Data presentasion was used by the researcher for to collect the main sentences from the interview in the form of dialogue and will be described. Conclusion drawing was used by the researcher for concluded the process of analyzing the data content of the interview context for analysis and placing it in a file into categories. Questionnaires were used by researchers to determine teachers experiences on the use of Google Classroom during covid-19 in SMP Negeri 4 Sungai Raya. After the interview data and questionnaires were collected, the researchers processed the questionnaire data using Microsoft Excel and the interview data was descriptive.

b. Interpretation

In the interpretation, the researcher made a conclusion based on data analysis of the data that has been obtained by the researcher.

4. Data Reporting

In reporting the data, the researcher describes the data that has been analyzed and concluded in the form of a more detailed explanation so that the researcher gets accurate data so as to strengthen the data that has been analyzed.