CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative goals are detailed and complex descriptions of human behaviours, field events, and specific activities (Downs, 2016). Descriptive research is research that describes only one variable in relation to the problem under investigation without questioning the relationships between the variables. Also, in the study, qualitative research is characterized by objectives, concerned with understanding several common ways and producing words as data for analysis.

According to Creswell, (2014b) Qualitative research is verbal, the rest of the documentation, photographs, statistics, etc. are ancillary data or ancillary data as ancillary data. Qualitative data is data that is descriptive of data that has been obtained in the field (Harling, 2012). Descriptive research is research that has the aim of describing a population, condition or event systematically and accurately in the field. This research is where researcher know the students' perceptions toward the use of Instagram for autonomous English learning.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

In carrying out this research it is essential that the study population be specified. Sugiyono (2010: 117) A population is a geographical generalization, having a qualitative object or subject and some characteristics that the researcher corrects to understand and then draw conclusions. The subjects of this study were the students of the fourth semester English Education Studies program of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. make the conclusions. The population in this study is Students of English Education Study Program the fourth Semester of IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

2. Sample

The sample is part of the population that has characteristics similar to the population itself. Creswell (2012: 142) states that "a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher intends to study in order to generalize to the target population". If we will only examine a part of the population, then the research is called a sample study. The participants in this study involved five students from A afternoon class, Students of English Education Study Program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

C. Techniques of Data Collections

The data collection process involves more than just gathering information. This section discusses how researchers collect primary data from participants. The data obtained is very dependent on the original data. According to Lowry (2015) primary data has implications for the development of research data management services. Therefore, the data collection process does need to be carried out, namely in an ethical way for individuals and the research location to be determined.

1. Interview

Interview is a questions and answer activity orally to obtain the desired information. According to Kvale & Brinkmann (2009) in Tracy (2013), An interview is conducted in a question-and-answer conversation, or "an exchange between two people discussing a topic of common interest". The function of an interview is as the information from the participants about what they think and what they want or need in their lesson. The purpose of interviewing people is to find out what they think - what they think or feel about something (Fraenkel et al., 2012). It offers the opportunity to explore, understand, reflect, and interpret each other through an organic, adaptive, and often energetic path. Interviewing helps shed light on life experiences and subjective insights from the respondents' point of view (Tracy, 2013). In this research, the researcher used open-ended questions so the participant can talk freely about what they feel.

2. Documentation

Documentation is an activity that aims to capture certain moments in the form of images or videos. Documentation refers to related topics that are prepared in order for specific materials that can be communicated (such as text, objectives, and presented as a unit) in the form of video, narration, images, audio, and specific text (see: Wietse, 2018). Thus, researcher used documentation techniques to obtain data in the field, in addition to using interviews. Documentation used to take pictures when the interview process takes place with respondents in the field and filling out the interview. This is done as evidence that the researcher is really involved in collecting data, without manipulating it.

D. Techniques of Data Analysis

1. Interview

This interview uses one of indicator that is perception after collecting interview data, the researcher will be transcribe the data. Based on the above statement, the researcher performed a three-stage data analysis. Miles & Huberman (2014:17) states that data analysis techniques in qualitative research include:

a) Data reduction refers to process of selecting, focusing and making it simple. In reducing data, the researcher will create a summary, discarding the unnecessary, and organizing the data in such a way that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified, and these aspects will be used for further data analysis.

b) Data display is the next step in reducing data. After the researcher do data reduction, the researcher will organize the information needed by the researcher based on the research results. The processing can be done in the form of tables, graphics, or pictograms. It is beneficial to help the researcher understand the data. The researcher described the abridged data in sentence form or with narrative text.

c) Conclusion. In drawing conclusions consists of evidence that serves as data verification. When data collection activities are carried out, the researcher begins to record the regularity of the patterns (in the theoretical record), and that conclusion is verified by the researcher by the way the researcher rethinks during writing, and a review of the field notes. It will also confirm the meaning of any data obtained and can be used to support research objectives.

According to the above statement, the researcher can conclude that the data is analyzed based on the results of the interview data to see their perception (Perceive) toward the use of Instagram for autonomous English learning.

2. Documentation

Documentation is the process of obtaining information for research purposes derived from data in the form of archives (documents), because documents are data sources in the form of written language, photos or electronic documents. Documentation methods are useful in completing the results of data collection through interviews. The researcher use documentation to prove that the data is really valid by the researcher and the documentation is in the form of videos and photos of the interview process between researchers and sources during the data collection process. The data obtained is in the form of students' perceptions toward the use of Instagram for autonomous English learning.

E. Research Procedures

In order to achieve the research objectives, researcher are required to follow procedures which are divided into four, namely planning, data collection process, data processing and data reporting, as add by Brancato (2015).

1. **Planning**

   The research contains a plan that formulates the research questions and objectives. The next thing to do is to build a theoretical basis, prepare the target participants in the study. And lastly take care of access to permission to do research. Before carrying out the research, the researcher had prepared the research questions and objectives. After that, the researcher lists the related theories, then prepares the participants for this research. After preparing the participants, the researcher took care of the necessary permits for conducting the research.

2. **Data Collection Process**

   Data collection is the process of collecting and measuring information about various variables of interest, in an established and systematic way that allows one to answer research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate the results of research conducted.

   The data collection process was carried out by direct interviews with Students of English education study program from the A afternoon class, fourth semester at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. At this stage the researcher has conducted classroom interviews with the students concerned to collect the data needed by the researcher.

3. **Data Processing**

   In data processing, researchers have analysis and interpretation to collect data. The researcher has used personal interviews and conducted an in-campus analysis involving students of English education study program from IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Then the questions have also been asked according to the needs of researchers using videos.

4. **Data Reporting**

   In reporting data, researcher was submitted the results of data that are in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data at all. Then the final stage is the data report submitted in the form of a thesis. The data that the researcher obtained in the field at the time of the research has been included in the thesis.