CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research methodology is one of the most important parts of conducting a study because it informs the readers about how the research was conducted. The research methodology is the way to solve the research problem systematically and how the research is done scientifically (Kothari, 2004). The research design used in this research is a descriptive study. It is a kind of research method that involves the collection of data for purpose of describing the existing condition. The researcher attempted to study a phenomenon in which the researcher described the character of the individual being studied. Kothari (2004) states that "descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing characteristics of a particular individual, or group". The research was out at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. It has one variable that describes the data of the perception of students to use google translate in writing skills and the advantages and disadvantages of google translate.

Creswell (2012:536) explains that qualitative data cover things such as open-ended interviews that provide actual words of people in the study, offer many different perspectives on the study topic, and provide a complex picture of the situation. From this opinion, it can be concluded that the qualitative descriptive method is a problem-solving procedure by reporting the results of research based on reports of data views and data analysis obtained in the field, then described in a detailed research report.

The researcher will use descriptive research because the researcher described Student Perceptions using Google Translate in Writing Skills in the fourth semester writing at the English Education Study Program of IKIP PGRI PONTIANAK and the research design is suitable for this research. The researcher wants to find out Student's Perceptions of Google Translate in Writing Skills and the advantages and disadvantages of google translate.

B. Population, Sample, and Sampling

As for the importance of research quality, there were a number of considerations to select the population and sampling technique in this research. The researcher presents a related explanation below:

1. **Population**

    The population can be defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects. According to Creswell (2012), a population is a group of individuals having the same characteristic that distinguishes them from other groups. The population in this research were the fourth-semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the academic year of 2021/2022.

2. **Sample and Sampling**

    The suitability of the sampling strategy also supports the quality of the research. Cohen et al., (2007) said about selecting a sample, the researcher needs to consider the size of the sample constrained by time, money, stress, administrative support, the number of researchers, and also resources. The researcher adjust the sample size based on the descriptive method which collected qualitative data in the research. These 15 students had been the target in the correspondent. According to Gay and Diehl (1992) when the research is a descriptive study, then the sample size is at least 10% of the total population. The researcher used a simple random sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2018:122), simple random sampling is a sampling technique from a population that is carried out randomly without seeing and paying attention to the strata or similarities that exist in the population.

    The main reason why the researcher used simple random sampling is that the researcher wants to know some opinions or ideas from various classes about the used google translate, advantages, and disadvantages in writing skills. That was why the researcher choose simple random sampling.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

This part discusses the researcher collected data from the students. Technique of collecting data in this research the researcher used semi-structured interviews. According to Sugiyono (2018: 317), semi-structured interviews are interviews conducted to find problems more openly, and respondents provide opinions and ideas. In this study, the researcher used the indirect method. An indirect is a sentence that is spoken to convey someone's statement, for example providing information or describing someone. According to Sufredo Saputra, et. al (2016), Indirect is defined as communication between entities in a distributed system through intermediaries without a direct relationship between the sender and receiver. The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews to find out the student's perceptions of the use of google translate in writing skills. In the research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative.

D. Tools of Data Collection

This part discusses, a semi-structured interview was the main tool of the data collection in the present research to accomplish sufficient data. By doing this process, the researcher can obtain data to find out more about the opinions, feelings, and beliefs of the participants about a particular topic. The purpose of the interview was to validate the data and find out more about their opinion. Interviews with study participants talked about Google Translate itself, and their opinions on Google Translate in writing skills.

Interview

The researcher used interviews, an interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the source and the interviewer. According to Sugiyono (2010:317), "a meeting of two persons to exchange information and ideas through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of a meeting about a particular topic". By doing this process, the researcher can obtain the data to know more about the participant's opinions, feelings, and faith about certain topics. The purpose

of the interview was to validate the data and to know more about their opinion. The interview with research participants talked about Google Translate itself, and their opinions of Google Translate. All of the questions asked to research participants were related to the questionnaire that they had already complete.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

This research used qualitative data. To analyze the data acquired as well answering the research problem, the researcher prefers to choose descriptive analysis. Thus, the researcher used a semi-structured interview.

1. Semi-Structured Interview

The researcher analyses interviews using several stages, namely 3 stages consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusions. Sugiyono (2018), explains the 3 stages of data analysis, as follows:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is an analysis carried out by summarizing, sorting, simplifying, and focusing the data found in the field based on notes made by the researcher. After getting the data from the notes, the researcher can reduce the data by conducting the process of selecting data based on the research focus, compiling the data by category, and coding the data with the research grid created by the researcher.

b. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is data display, which can be done in the form of a brief description, charts, relationships between categories, and so on. Researchers can receive input from other researchers so that the data can be structured clearly and more easily understand. After the researcher presents the data, the researcher analyzes the data. In this step the researcher describe all results of interview with detail.

c. Conclusion

The next step is drawing conclusions. The conclusions made by the researcher are still temporary and can change if the stages of the problem do not support the formulation of the problem. Conclusions made by researchers may change or be temporary if researchers find new evidence when conducting research in the field. Thus, researchers get conclusions that are in accordance with the formulation of the problem made.