CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the study design, data of the research, research instruments, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, and research procedures.

A. Research Design

In this study, the type of research design is the case study. According to Creswell, (2002: 61) in Wynsberghe, Khan, (2007), a case study is a problem to be studied, which will reveal an in-depth understanding of a "case" or bounded system, which involves understanding an event, activity, process, or one or more individuals.

In this study, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. According to Suryana in Utami, (2020: 35) affirms that descriptive research is focused to make a description systematically and accurately based on facts about a certain object. According to Sukmadinata in Muna, (2019: 28) stated that qualitative research is to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of individuals individually or in groups.

Based on the explanation above, it becomes the basis for researchers in considering the importance of research design.

B. Data of the Research

1. Place of the Study

In this research, the researcher choose SMA Prestasi Prima as an object to take the data which was located on Jl. Hankam Raya No. 89, RT.7/RW.4, Cilangkap, Cipayung, RT.7/RW.4, Cipayung, Kec. Cipayung, Kota Jakarta Timur, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 13870. Researchers chose this school because every English material during the COVID-19 pandemic was delivered using the Google Meet learning media. Not only English material, but the material in other subjects also uses Google Meet.

2. Time of the Research

This study was conducted from January 2021 starting from submitting titles, preparing proposals, observing distance learning, then filling out questionnaires for students via a google form, interviewing via chat on WhatsApp, then analyzing the data and conclusions.

Table 2.1 Research schedule

No	Activities	Month						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1.	Formulating the research problem and tittle	■						
2.	Submission of Title		■	■				
3.	Writing Proposal				■			
4.	Asking permission from the headmaster and consulting to English teacher					■		
No	Activities	Month						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul

5.	Observation					■		
6.	Collecting the data						■	
7.	Data Analysis and Processing						■	
8.	Make of reports							■
9.	Publication							■

3. The Subject of the Research

Data in research is needed to answer research questions. In this study, data will be taken using observation, questionnaires, and interviews. In the eleventh grade, there are four classes, namely IPA 1, IPA 2, IPS 1, and IPS2 with a total of 130 students. In this study, the researcher chose one of four classes, namely class XI IPA 1 which consisted of 30 students. Because in this class, students have studied in normal situations and now have to learn through google meet and besides that, the participation of students in learning English through Google Meet is quite good. Based on the explanation of the data subject above, the researcher wants to know about "Students Perception and Motivation Toward English Through Google Meet to the Eleventh Grade Students at SMA Prestasi Prima Academic Year 2020/2021"

C. **Research Instruments**

According to Sugiyono in Sugiharto (2018: 55), a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. The goal is to collect data or information that is useful to answer research problems. In this study, the researcher uses several instruments :

1. Field Note

This research instrument used field notes to record English learning activities through google meet and as a supporting instrument in conducting research. Then field notes are presented in tabular form.

2. Questionnaire Sheet

The second research instrument here uses a questionnaire sheet containing a list of questions about the students' perceptions and motivation toward English through Google Meet. This aims to find out information from respondents.

3. Handphone and Whatsapp Application

The next instrument is the handphone is used as a supporting instrument to conduct the research. The use of Whatsapp application to get the data by in-depth interview technique. The in-depth interview was done by chatting with the respondents via Whatsapp.

D. The Technique of Collecting the Data

1. Observation

Observation is a way to obtain data by systematically making observations and recording (Dwija, 2020). The researcher chose observation for the data collection technique in this study because so that researchers could see firsthand what the activities of learning English through google meet were like.

2. Questionnaire

According to Arikunto in Muna (2019: 31), the questionnaire is a list of questions given to others with the intention that get their responses, according to the way giving responses, there are open-ended and close--questionnaires. The researcher chose a closed questionnaire in the study because so that did not allow respondents to answer except the questions that have been provided by the researcher and so that respondents are more focused.

3. In-depth interviews

According to Moleong, (2005: 186) in Boro, (2020), in-depth interviews are the process of digging information in depth, openly, and problem-free, and research-focused and directed at the research center. Researchers chose in-depth interviews because to dig deeper information about the problems that occurred

E. **The Technique of Analyzing the Data**

Describe several stages or techniques in analyzing data as follows (Miles, Huberman, 1984)

1. Data Reduction

In qualitative data collection, the researcher used various techniques and carried them out repeatedly to obtain very large and complex data. Because the data obtained in the field are still very complex, still rough, and not systematic, the researcher needs to analyze by reducing the data. Data reduction means making a summary, choosing a theme, making certain categories, and patterns so that it has meaning. Data reduction is

a form of analysis to sharpen, select, focus, discard, and organize data in the direction of making conclusions. Data was be selected and reduced so that only relevant data is used. Qualitative data obtained from the field is the result of interviews with all informants and the results are explained in the presentation data in chapter 4 for further analysis.

2. Data Display

Data display is the process of presenting data after data reduction. The presentation of data in qualitative research is carried out in the form of summaries, charts, relationships between categories, patterns, and others so that it is easily understood by the reader. Data that has been arranged systematically then to be display to make it easier for readers to understand the concepts, categories, and relationships, and differences of each pattern or category.

3. Conclusion Drawing or verification

The third step in the interactive model is decision-making and verification. In qualitative research, the initial conclusions drawn are still temporary, so they can change at any time if not supported by strong evidence. But if the conclusions that have been drawn are supported by valid or consistent evidence, then the conclusions drawn are flexible. The conclusions of the results of the study must be able to provide answers to the formulated problems. In addition to providing answers to problem formulation, conclusions must also produce new findings in the field of science that did not yet exist. These findings can be in the form

of a description of an object or phenomenon that was previously still vague after examination becomes clearer, it can also be a hypothesis and even a new theory.

F. Research Procedures

This study was conducted in three stages, those are preparation stage, implementation stage, and data processing stage. The implementation of these three stages will be described as follows:

1. The preparation stage
   a. Conduct literature review. Researchers seek and collect relevant theories on the problem to be examined in this study.
   b. Prepare a research proposal. In this step, the researcher arranged the stages of the research in a manner systematically made into a proposal.
   c. Submitting a research proposal. The research proposal that has been prepared is submitted to the Seminar Thesis proposal to determine whether the proposal is feasible or not continued to be research material. If feasible, the proposal is accepted and then continued into a thesis.
   d. Create and arrange all research instruments.
   e. Ratify all research instruments through expert weighing lecturers who are an expert in this research field (expert judgment).
   f. Submit a research permit to the research location.

2. Implementation stage

a. Observ on learning English when the teacher teaches through Google Meet.

b. Then give a questionnaire to the respondent via google form to find out the perspective and motivation of students learning English through Google Meet.

c. Then conduct interviews with respondents via chat on WhatsApp to get information.

3. Data processing stage

a. Data verification, namely double-checking the completeness of the data to be used.

b. Tabulate data, recap the data that has been obtained

c. Analyze research results following the theory used.

d. Conclude from the research results.

e. Provide suggestions and recommendations

4. Write the report of the research