

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter is intended to present some points related to research setting, research method, technique of collecting data, technique of analysis data, trustworthiness of study and procedure of the study.

#### **3.1 Research Setting**

In qualitative research, the research setting shows the research location that is directly related to the research focus that has been determined from the start. The research setting is the environment, place or area that the researcher wants to use as the object of research. This research was conducted at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra. This university is located on William Iskandar Street, Medan. This research was conducted for approximately one month.

#### **3.2 Research Method**

The research design of this study is qualitative research, because the data required is qualitative which refers to EFL students' perceptions regarding the use of AI ChatGPT as a writing tool. According to Sulisty Basuki, "qualitative research as research related to an idea, or someone's thoughts, perceptions that have been felt, each person's opinion, or someone's beliefs. Process-oriented techniques for comprehending, interpreting, describing, and formulating theories about a phenomena or environment are referred to as qualitative research techniques". The term "qualitative" is used to characterize data that cannot be calculated or quantified objectively and is more subjective

The design of this study is phenomenological. In phenomenological research, the researcher describes a participant's personal experience with a phenomenon. Phenomenological research is research that aims to provide an overview of the meaning of the extraordinary experiences experienced by several individuals regarding certain concepts (Wahyuni et al., 2022). Therefore, research that examines the perceptions of EFL students regarding the use of AI chatGPT as a writing aid is suitable to use this design because it can provide an overview of

the experiences experienced by EFL students regarding the technology to be studied.

### 3.3 Research Participants

The researcher choose undergraduate English education students at The State Islamic University of North Sumatera in 2023/2024 academic year who had experience in using AI ChatGPT as a writing tool. The reason is because as students studying foreign languages and prospective teachers need to know more about the benefits of using AI, such as ChatGPT, in order to survive in this millennial era. Based on survey in the English education department at UIN North Sumatera, it's known that almost all students are familiar with ChatGPT, and most students have started using ChatGPT. Although there are also students who are still not too familiar, and there are also students who show reluctance towards ChatGPT.

**Table 1. Demographic Information of Participants**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Semester</i>	<i>Experience</i>	<i>Frequency of Use</i>
1	Female	Semester 8	3 years	Everyday
2	Female	Semester 8	1,5 years	Everyday
3	Female	Semester 4	1 year	Everyday
4	Female	Semester 2	1 year	Everyday
5	Female	Semester 6	2 years	Everyday

### 3.4 Technique for Collecting Data

Data collection is a series of interrelated activities that aim to gather good information to answer research questions (Creswell, 2007). The data collection technique used in this research is by interview. Interviews are used to collect data from people about their opinions, beliefs, and feelings about a situation in their own words. Interviews are also used to help understand the experiences people have and the meaning they make of those experiences. One type of interview used in this research is the semi-structured interview. Semi-structured interviews are a

data collection method where the interviewer has prepared an interview guide before conducting the interview, but does not strictly follow it in terms of question structure or question order (Braun & Clarke, 2013). This interview aims to obtain in-depth student perceptions.

### **3.5 Technique for Analyzing Data**

The data analysis model used in this research is an thematic model by Braun and Clarke. Thematic analysis is one way to analyze data with the aim of identify patterns or to find themes through data that has been collected by researchers (Heriyanto, 2018). This method is a very effective method for research intends to examine in detail the qualitative data they have in order to find the interrelation of patterns in a phenomenon and explaining the extent to which a phenomenon occurs through the eyes of researchers

The data analysis process is carried out continuously during the research. The stages of data analysis are as follows.

1. Understanding the data

Researchers must read and re-read the data that has been obtained. Researchers need to read each piece of data that researchers was analyzed carefully, researchers need to take the time to really understand the content of the qualitative data obtained. One more important thing in understanding this data is that researchers need to make personal notes to mark important points attract the attention of researchers for analysis. The main goal at this initial stage is to help researchers understand the data obtained and begin to find several things in the data that are related to the research question.

2. Compiling code or Coding.

In this case, the researcher is the one who determines which qualitative data that needs to be coded. Codes can be written according to the meaning of the sentences in the qualitative data obtained. Researchers write codes according to what appears on the surface. Researchers usually do this by writing codes according to the words used by participants.

### 3. Finding for a theme

At this stage the researcher begins to shift attention from initially looking for codes to now changing to looking for themes. Finding themes that align with the goals of the research is the third step in the thematic analysis process. This theme highlights a significant finding in the data that is connected to the formulation of the study problem. Boyatzis stated that this theme describes the pattern of the phenomenon being studied. (Heriyanto, 2018)

### 3.6 Trustworthiness

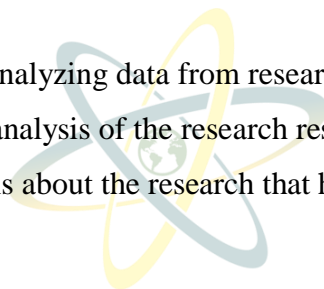
To test the validity of the data, the credibility test is carried out by doing a membercheck. Membercheck is the process of checking information obtained by researchers obtained from information sources (Wahyuni et al., 2022). The purpose of membercheck is to find out the extent to which the data obtained is in accordance with what is given by the data provider. data provider. Membercheck is carried out so that the information obtained and will be used in writing the report in accordance with what is meant by the data source or informant (Sugiyono, 2013). If there is no difference in the information received by the researcher with the information from the source of information is credible. It can happen that the information received by the researcher is different from the source of information due to misinterpretation. If this happens, it is necessary to discuss with the source of information so that misinterpretation does not occur.

### 3.7 The Procedure of Study

This research procedure consists of three stages, namely:

1. Preparation Stage
  - a. Making research plans and proposals
  - b. Making a literature study about the research to be carried out
  - c. Finding indicators of student perception instruments about the use of ChatGPT as a writing tool
  - d. Making concept analysis and discourse analysis according to the concept map

- e. Validating the questionnaire to find participants and interview questions with two expert lecturers
  - f. Selecting the research field
2. Implementation Stage
- a. Make a research permit to the university and contact the university.
  - b. Conducting research at school and distributing questionnaires and interviews to English education students.
3. Completion Stage
- a. Processing and analyzing data from research results
  - b. Basing the data analysis of the research results
  - c. Draw conclusions about the research that has been done.



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