

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter present and discusses (1) research design (2) subject of the study (3) Setting of the study (4) data collecting and data source (5) Technique of collecting data (6) Data Analysis (7) Validity of The Data.

#### **A. Research Design**

In the study the research desugn that researcher used quantitative research, Quantitatitve research is the type of study that presents' the result in description or picture rather than in number Ary et.al (1985:322) explained "Descriptive research method is used to obtain information about existing conditions and has been widely used in educational research. The researcher wants to describe a certain condition in the form of description rather than in graphic.

Descriptive quantitative is kind of non exprerimental research. The research describe data quantiative which obtained corellation with subject condition from population. The researcher also takes interviews to understand student's perception of online learning. The researcher applied research at English Departement of IAIN Tulungagung for the selected students from Semester 3 until 7.

#### **B. The Setting of The study**

This study was conducted in IAIN Tulungagung. this college was located at Jl. Mayor Sujadi No.46 Kudus Plosokandang, Kec Kedungwaru, Kab, Tulungagung, East Java 66221. IAIN Tulungagung is one of the colleges in Tulungagung that has the motto "Intelektual, Professional and spiritual". This Islamic college was founded on August 6, 2013, according to Presidential regulation No. 50 of 2013 or in the Islamic calendar to coincide with the date of 12 Dzulqaidah 1417.

#### **C. The subject of the study**

In this study, the researcher chooses the subjects by the perceptions of students'. To know the perceptions about online learning at Faculty of Tarbiyah and teacher training IAIN Tulungagung and the main subject of the

research were students' at English Educations Academic Year 2020/2021 semester 3-7.

The researcher observes the subjects' daily in the learning and share the questionnaire and interview to select the subject as well as the criteria that have been constructed by the researcher. In the case of this research, the researcher uses a technique for selecting the subject.

An instrument for selecting an argument is the tools to select the subject of the study to get the subject that is affordable with the purpose of the study. In this case, the researcher uses questionnaires as the instrument to select the subject. In this case, The questionnaire will involve ten questions in an open-closed form. The rule of a questionnaire for students is they choose the choices based on their experience.

**Table 3.1. Subject descriptions**

NO	SEMESTER	STUDENTS'	PERCENTAGE
1	III	50	34.5%
2	V	46	31.7%
3	VII	49	33.8%

## **D. Data Collection and Data Sources**

### **1. Questionnaire**

According from S.Roopaa and MS Rani (2012) Questionnaire is simply a list mimeographed or print question that is complete by or for a responden to give is opinion .

The researcher give questionare by google form to students of English Education with the share link google form in the WhaatsApp Group and the researcher give date line 24 hours to submit the questions.

### **2. Interview**

According to Walid (2015:116), stated that interviews are conducted to obtain information, which can not be obtained through observation or questionnaires. With interviews, participants will share their experiences with researchers. Furthermore, Cohen et al. (2007:349)

stated that interviews are situations that occur not naturally but are constructed to make it different from everyday conversation, so researcher should regulate and adhere to different procedures in an interview. So it can be concluded that the interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the interviewee and the interviewer where the purpose of the interview is to get the right information from a trusted informant.

From the theory, the researcher choose delegation from English Education student to interview.

## **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

### **1. Data Collection**

Simple Random Sampling (SRS) is a method of selection of a sample comprising of  $n$  number of sampling units out the population having  $N$  number of sampling units such that every sampling unit has an equal change of being chosen.

The samples can be draw into possible ways :

1. The sampling units are chosen without replacement in the sense that the units once are chosen are not plays back in the population.
2. The sampling units are chosen with replacement in the sense that the chosen units are plays back in the population.

From the theory the researcher choose poin one as the technique data collection. The data collection can be seen in table below :

<b>NO</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>STUDENTS'</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
1	III	50	34.5%
2	V	46	31.7%
3	VII	49	33.8%

### **2. Data Analysis**

After gaining the data, the researcher and interprets the data as Bogdan and Biklen stated (1982: 248) said that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, the

result of observation and other materials that are accumulated to increase the researcher's understanding and to enable the researcher to present what the researcher has discovered to others the researcher design the data. Here, in analyzing the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. According to Mckernan, there are five steps of data analysis in qualitative research. Those steps are: assembling the data, coding the data, comparing the data, building interpretation, and reporting the outcomes. The process of data analyzing as below:

1. The researcher collected the data from an in-depth interview, and check questionnaire review to know how students' perception about online learning.
2. The researcher categorized the data. In this step, the researcher organized the data and reduces it through the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data. In reducing the data, the researcher focus on research questions, which are about students' perception of online learning The data were categorized into themes and put the coding to display the findings easily.

***Table 3.2. Categorization Themes***

<b>NO</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>THEME</b>
1.	PAOL	Perception about online learning
2.	AUTOL	Application used to online learning
3.	POL	Process Online learning
4.	SE	Students' experience

3. The researcher compared the data to see the similarities and differences of data. It is done by displaying the data in the form of table, picture and narrative text.
4. The researcher interpreted the data after the third stage, classified into the themes and analyze the data using data analysis on analyzing students' perceptions of online learning.

5. The researcher presented the outcome of the study to answer the research questions and concluded the result of the study.

## **F. Validity of The Data**

Validity and reliability of instrument are integral parts in conducting a study since the instrument which will be used must be valid and reliable before using it to collect the data. Because of the questionnaire and interview from adopted previous research and here to make sure validity and reliability, in this research the researcher was doing validity and reliability testing as follows:

### **1. Validity**

Validity is measuring what it is designed to be measured. In language testing, Brown (2004:22) defines validity as the extent to which inference made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of assessment. Before conducting the research, the researcher will ascertain that the instrument had three kinds of validity as follows:

#### **a. Construct Validity**

To understand the definition of construct validity, it is first necessary to understand what a construct is. According to James Dean (2000) a construct or psychological construct as it is also called, is an attribute, proficiency, ability or skill that happens in the human brain and is defined by established theories. In addition, the test items developer should provide evidence that the scores really reflect the construct, by reviewing the theory and the previous studies (Ary et al., 2010:231). So, it should be measured to prove that some items in the instrument measure the construct that was designed to measure and it was not some other theoretically unrelated of the construct. In this study the construct provided in the Blue Print deal with expert from Riski Sari Aninda (2016). The Blue Print is used to create the formation of the instrument. In this research, the questionnaire had high construct validity if it contains the statements

investigating the students' perception of applying vlog media for speaking class.

#### b. Face Validity

Face validity refers to the degree to which a test looks right and appears measure the knowledge or abilities it claims to 32 measure based on subjective judgment or the examinees who take it (Brown, 2004:26). The questionnaire in this research is used to investigate the students' perception. After that, to achieve validity the researcher provided statements asked about the students' perceptions of applying vlog media for speaking class. c. Content validity Content validity is requires the test takers to perform the behavior that is being measured (Brown, 2004:22).

The purpose of this study is to observed the students' perception of online learning class at English Educations and statements in this questionnaire related to the purpose of this study. That is asking about the students' perception of online learning. Before being used as an instrument, the researcher gave the questionnaire to semester I at IAIN Tulungagung as a trial. They are chosen because of the lecturer in their class said that students were familiar of online learning. So they could give the response in the questionnaire well. After got the students' score for each statement the researcher calculated the validity for each items in the questionnaire by using Pearson Product Moment in IBM SPSS 16.0 Each items are considered to be valid if the value of  $r$  obtained  $> r$  table. From 10 (N) samples with significance level 5% the  $r$  table was 0,5494. The result of its calculation is summarizing in the table 3.2 below:

**Table 3.2: The Result of Validity Testing for Each Item.**

ITEMS	$r$ -obtained>	$r$ -table (N=10, $\alpha$ = 5%)	Notes
Item 1	0,6789	0,5494	Valid
Item 2	0,6667	0,5494	Valid
Item 3	0,8089	0,5494	Valid

<b>Item 3</b>	0,5305	0,5494	Not Valid
<b>Item 4</b>	0,4578	0,5494	Not Valid
<b>Item 5</b>	0,5476	0,5494	Not Valid
<b>Item 6</b>	0,5094	0,5494	Not Valid
<b>Item 7</b>	0,5198	0,5494	Not Valid
<b>Item 8</b>	0,5806	0,5494	Valid
<b>Item 9</b>	0,5877	0,5494	Valid
<b>Item 10</b>	0,5807	0,5494	Valid
<b>Item 11</b>	0,8098	0,5494	Valid
<b>Item 15</b>	0.8769	0,5494	Valid

## 2. Reliability

Reliability is the consistency of the instrument in producing the same score on different testing occasion or with different raters.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2013:97) reliability refers to the consistency of the score obtained how consistent they are for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and from one set of items to another. After calculating the validity of the instrument, than the researcher came to the students' at english educations semester 1 class to distribute the instrument. All items were easily understood by respondents and none of the items was ambiguous. To find out the reliability of the score for each statements' obtained, the researcher calculated the score by using Cronbach's Alpha from IBM SPSS Statistics 16.0

**The table below shows the statistical calculation of Cronbach's Alpha from IBM SPSS Statistics 16.0. Table 3.3**

Alpha Cronbach Alpha	N of Item
0,8765	15

The result of the test was found reliable based on the value of the Cronbach's Alpha that is 0,8765. According to V. Wiratana 35 Sujarwni (2014) reliability divided into two aspect of retrieval reliability test:

1. If the alpha Cronbach score  $> 0,60$  : the item is reliable.
2. If the alpha Cronbach score  $< 0,60$  : the item is not reliable. It can be concluded that  $\text{Alpha} = 0,8765 > r \text{ table} = 0,60$ , so the instrument of the all items were reliable.