CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter clearly explained about the research method used in this research. It was important to answer the research question systematically. It consisted of research design, population, sampling, and sample of the research, research instrument, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

According to the background and formulation in the previous chapter, this study was conducted using a quantitative approach. Ary et al (2010: 22) describes that quantitative is approach to get a numeric data for answering the research questions. The design used in this research was classified as a survey research. According to Lodico et al (2010: 199), a survey research had a purpose to gather data from samples to know and describe about opinions, beliefs, or perceptions about a current issue from a group of people. Creswell (2012: 376) explains the procedures of a survey research which is began by collecting quantitative numbered data using questionnaires or interviews, and then analysing it to describe trends about responses toward the research questions. The aim of this study was to get the information about the students' perception on the use of E-learning Madrasah.

In this research, after collecting the data from numerical data, the researcher would analyse the data. The next step to make the reader understand easily about the analysis, the researcher would describe the results of the data. Therefore, this study used survey research and questionnaire as a research instrument. The main focus of the research was on the students' perception of E-learning Madrasah as an online learning system at MAN 1 Trenggalek.

B. Population, Sampling, Sample of the Research

1. Population

Population is the whole research subjects which are chosen by the researcher. Chojimah (2019: 3) defines a population as the entire subjects that become the part of the research. Population has an important role for doing the research. The population of this research was categorized into accessible population. Bartlett et al: 2001 argue that "the accessible population is reached after taking out all individuals of the target population who will or may not participate or who cannot be accessed at the study period". In conducting this study, the researcher would involve all of the eleventh social (IPS) and religion (Agama) students at MAN 1 Trenggalek in the academic year 2020/2021 as the population. The population was chosen because the English teacher of those classes more prioritized the use of E-learning Madrasah as an alternative media for teaching and learning than the other media. Total of the population was

171 students from five classes; XI Agama 1, XI Agama 2, XI IPS 1, XI

IPS 2, XI IPS 3. The list of population could be seen in the following table.

Table 3.1 List of population

Class	The Number of Students
XI Agama 1	36
XI Agama 2	36
XI IPS 1	29
XI IPS 2	36
XI IPS 3	34
Total of the Population	171

2. Sampling

Sample of the research should be selected to avoid bias. The process

of selecting the sample was called by sampling (Chojimah, 2019: 3). In

this study, the researcher used probability sampling technique. According

to Cohen et al, 2007: 113, it is a sampling technique that provides the equal

chance for each member of the population to be included in the sample. A

type of probability sampling technique used in this research was namely

random sampling. Creswell (2009) said that it is a procedure for selecting

participants of the research randomly, ensuring that the participants will be

representative of the population. Therefore, the sample was going to be

chosen randomly, not only specified in a certain class.

3. Sample

Sample is the selected part of the population to be investigated in a research. It accordance with the statement of Ary et al (2010:148) which said that sample is a part of population. The sample of this study was the eleventh grade students of social and religion classes at MAN 1 Trenggalek. The number of the sample was about 60 students.

C. Research Instrument

Research was a process for searching the knowledge or information about a topic by collecting data from the subject. Creswell (2009) informs that in quantitative research, the data are collected on an instrument which measures attitudes. In research, the tool or instrument for doing the measurement was generally called as research instrument. On the other hand, Creswell (2014) says that the research instrument is a tool to collect data that must be valid and reliable, so that the instrument will be a good one to use in the research. In this study, the researcher used questionnaire as the instrument of the research. It based on the statement of Lodico et al (2006: 159) "a survey or questionnaire is the main tool or instrument used to collect data in a descriptive-survey research study". The use of questionnaire aimed to answer the research question of this research that was about the students' perception on E-learning Madrasah use.

The researcher applied a kind of questionnaire, it was close ended questionnaire. Creswell (2012: 386) states that close-ended questionnaire is practical because the researcher does not only create questions, but also provides the response options to be chosen by the participant. Generally, this questionnaire type used a Likert scale with 5-point scale; strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree (Leavy, 2017: 105). The researcher developed the contents of the questions by adopting and modifying those from journal and theory. In this research, the questionnaire distribution was categorized as an internet-based survey. Cohen et al (2007: 227) informs that internet-based survey is a type of survey distribution by utilizing the internet platform such as, e-mail or website. In this study, the questionnaire would be distributed via Google form. The questionnaire included 25 statements which were divided into two sub-topics. The first sub-topic consisted of four aspects and the second sub-topic consisted of five aspects. The description of those aspects was in the following section (see table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Nine aspects of the questionnaire

No.	Sub-topics	Aspects	Total of Items
1	Web-based learning experiences	The interactivity	2
2		The independency	3
3		The accessibility	4
4		The completion of assignment and test	3
5	Attitudes toward the benefits of E-learning Madrasah	Enhance communication	3
6		Time and place flexibility	2
7		Ease of content updating and archive capability	2
8		Increase the competence	4
9		Cost effective	2

D. **Data Collection Technique**

Technique of collecting data was an important step to do in research. According to Nugrahaeni (2018) technique of collecting data was the technique for collecting the information in order for gathering the research data. Based on Kothari (2004: 96), the technique of data collection in survey and descriptive research can be conducted by doing an observation, interview, sharing the questionnaire, or combination of those. In this research, the data were collected from questionnaire distribution. This research administered questionnaires to 60 eleventh graders of MAN 1 Trenggalek. It was for finding out their perceptions on the use of E-learning Madrasah as an alternative media for learning English in online learning system. The researcher distributed the questionnaire on October, 6th and 7th 2020. There were several procedures performed by the researcher during this research. The procedures were:

1. The researcher prepared the questionnaire for collecting data

2. The researcher created questionnaire. The questions were about the students' perceptions of online learning by using E-learning Madrasah

3. The researcher tried to get the validity of the instrument from an expert and user representative of the research

4. The researcher shared the questionnaire to the participants by using Google form

5. After collecting the data, the researcher analysed it by using SPSS and explained it descriptively before making the conclusion as the result of the research

E. Data Analysis Technique

The data collected should be processed to the next step for being analysed. "This is essential for a scientific study and for ensuring that we have all relevant data for making contemplated comparisons and analysis" (Kothari, 2004: 122). Technique used for doing the quantitative data analysis was statistics. The researcher would analyse the numeric data by searching the percentage, standard deviation and data averages (mean) by using SPSS 16 program. After that, the result of an analysis was going to be explained descriptively. According to Al-Nouh et al (2015), in Likert scale, close-ended questions data was divided into three levels; low mean rank (1.00 to 2.33), medium mean rank (2.34 to 3.66) and high mean rank (3.67 to 5.00). The low score indicated that the students disagreed with the statement in the questionnaire. Meanwhile the high score indicated that they agreed with the statement provided.