

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher was going to described research design, subject of the study, setting of the study, data collection method, trustworthiness of the study and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Kothari (2004:1) stated that research is a scientific and systematic search for information related to a particular topic. Furthermore, Raco (2013:2) stated that the research method is a scientific activity carried out in stages beginning with the determination of topics, data collection and data analysis. So that later obtained an understanding and understanding of certain topics, issues, and symptoms.

Fitrah and Luthfiyah (2017:44) stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people or actors that can be observed. Furthermore, Walidin etal.(2015:76) stated that qualitative research is research that aims to gain a deep understanding of human and social problems, not describing the surface part of reality as quantitative research with positivistme.

According to Fitrah and Luthfiyah (2017:36), descriptive research is research that aims to describe existing phenomena, which occur now and in the past. This study does not make manipulations or changes to the independent variables but illustrates a condition based on facts. Furthermore,

Mulyadi (2011:10) stated that descriptive research is a discussion for the exploration and clarification of independent variables on the dependent variable, by describing several indicators relating to the problem and the unit discussed.

From some of the explanations above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is a research procedure that prioritizes the description of words and not numbers in which the researcher acts as a research instrument.

B. Subject of the Study

This research was conducted online because the Covid-19 pandemic did not allow the researcher want directly to the field and the subjects of this study were eighth students at SMPN 1 Karangan.

1. Population

Helaluddin and Wijaya (2019: 60) explained that the population was defined as a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that had certain qualities and characteristics. The population in this study was class VIIC students of SMPN 1 Karangan. With a total of 250 students

2. Sample

Helaluddin and Wijaya (2019:62) explained that sample is a small part of population which determined to be used in the process of data collection in research. Furthermore, Taherdoost (2016:20) stated that sampling in research could be used to make conclusions about a population or to make generalizations in relation to existing theories. In general, sampling techniques could be divided into two types as follows:

a. Probability or random sampling

Probability sampling means that each item in the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample.

- 1) Simple random sampling, means that each population case in the study has the same probability of inclusion in the sample.
- 2) Systematic sampling, sampling where each nth case after a random start is chosen.
- 3) Stratified random sampling, when the population is divided into strata or into subgroups and random samples are taken from each subgroup.
- 4) Cluster sampling, where the entire population is divided into groups.
- 5) Multi-stage sampling, the process of moving from a broad sample to a narrow sample, using a step-by-step process

b. Non probability Sampling

Non probability sampling in a study is often associated with case study research designs and qualitative research.

- 1) Quota sampling, non-random sampling technique where in the study participants are selected based on characteristics that have been determined by the researcher so that the total sample will have the same distribution of characteristics with a wider population.

- 2) Snowball sampling, non-random sampling method in research that uses several cases to help encourage other cases to take part in this study, thereby increasing sample size.
- 3) Convenience sampling, in research the researcher choose participants because they are often available and easily available.
- 4) Purposive or judgmental sampling, a strategy whereby certain participants or regulatory events are deliberately chosen to provide important information that cannot be obtained from other options.

In this study, the researcher chose simple random sampling because the basic principle of sampling can be completed where the samples in each item in the population have the same opportunities and possibilities to be selected in the sample. And the researcher choosed the VIIIC class because based on the teacher's experience the VIIIC class is the most active class of all, almost all students submit the online task. This process and technique are known as simple random sampling, and should not be confused with systematic random sampling. The sampling process is carried out in several stages. First, the researcher distributes questionnaires. Second, the researcher gave 24 hours for respondents to fill out the questionnaire, after more than 24 hours of receipt the form would be closed by the researcher. After receiving closed responses there were 29 students or 93,55% of the total sample, 31 students who filled out the questionnaire within that time frame and were used as samples in this study. Data on the list of

respondents is presented in the table. In displaying respondent data, the researcher does not write the real respondents' names to maintain their trust. In addition, the researcher also maintains the confidentiality of the respondent's identity to feel comfortable providing data.

Table 3.1 List data of the Respondent

No	Initial Respondent's Name
1	Student 1
2	Student 2
3	Student 3
4	Student 4
5	Student 5
6	Student 6
7	Student 7
8	Student 8
9	Student 9
10	Student 10
11	Student 11
12	Student 12
13	Student 13
14	Student 14
15	Student 15

16	Student 16
17	Student 17
18	Student 18
19	Student 19
20	Student 20
21	Student 21
22	Student 22
23	Student 23
24	Student 24
25	Student 25
26	Student 26
27	Student 27
28	Student 28
29	Student 29
30	Student 30
31	Student 31

C. Setting of the Study

This research was conducted online because the Covid-19 pandemic did not allow the researcher want directly to the field and the subjects of this study were eighth-grade students at SMPN 1 Karangan. Why the researcher chose this school, it was because almost it was regarded as the best school in

Karangan subdistrict, almost all of the students always do the task that delivered online, besides it was the nearest school from the researcher house.

In collecting data, the researcher made questionnaires and distributed through students' Whatsapp groups on February 9 to 10, 2021. The researcher also conducted interviews on February 11, 2021.

D. Data Collection

In this research, the researcher conducted interviews and collected open-ended responses to questions in an online questionnaire using WhatsApp.

1. Interview

In this study, interview used is Standardized open-ended interviews. In this type of interview, the words and sequence of questions must have been predetermined. All respondents were asked the same basic questions in the same order.

In this study, the researcher conducted face to face interviews with informant. Koentjaraningrat defined that the interview is the way used for a particular task, trying to obtain information and orally the formation of respondents, to communicate face-to-face. While interview questions were taken from the questionnaire, with additional questions to support the data obtained. Interview guidelines could be seen in the appendix.

The interview was conducted in Indonesian is used to facilitate the eighth-grade students answering questions. After that, the researcher

translated the results of the interview in to English. The interviews just conducted with twelve students interviewed who participated in this study because the covid-19 pandemic limited the meeting.

2. Questionnaire

According to Yusuf (2014:49), questionnaire is an investigation carried out by sending a questionnaire to respondents who have been determined and after being filled out the questionnaire is returned to the researcher.

Cohen et al., (2007:321) explained that there are types of questionnaire items, as follows:

a. Closed questions

In a closed question, the researcher determines the range of responses that the respondent can choose from. Closed questions are structured and useful because they can produce frequency responses that can be received by treatment and statistical analysis.

b. Open-ended questions

Open-ended questions are useful if the possible answers are unknown or the questionnaire is exploratory. This questions allow participants to write using their own terms, explain and fulfill the response requirements and avoid predetermined categories of responses.

The research questionnaire consisted of ten closed questions that focused on students' perceptions of English E-Learning during the

Covid-19 pandemic, in addition, there were few questions about student motivation. But to make it easier for students to fill in, the questionnaire was prepared using Indonesian so that it would later need to be translated again by the researcher. The researcher made an electronic questionnaire in the form of Whatsapp, then distributed it to groups of Whatsapp eighth grade students at SMPN 1 Karangan. Because this type of questionnaire is a closed questionnaire, students only choose the answers available without having to think about their own answers. The researcher told the informant that the questionnaire would remain confidential and would not affect the value of English lessons.

E. Trustworthiness of the Study

In this research, the researcher used methodological triangulation. Triangulation is essentially a multimethod conducted by researchers when conducting research, data collection, and analysis (Walidin, 2015:139). Furthermore, Cohen et al., (2007:141) explained that triangulation can be defined as the use of two or more data collection methods in the study of several aspects of human behavior.

In triangulation, through various perspectives or views, it is expected to get results that are close to the truth. In this study, used data triangulation, Sutopo (2006) as quoted in Walidin et al. (2015:142) explained data triangulation conducted by exploring the truth of information certain through

various methods and sources of data acquisition. The researcher compared data collected from questionnaires and interviews.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this study, the data were taken from interview and questionnaire. In analyzing collected data, the researcher used two analysis techniques, they are:

1. Qualitative Data Analysis

Helaludin and Wijaya (2019:123) described several stages/techniques in analyzing data, as follows:

a. Data reduction

The first step was data reduction. Data reduction means making a summary, choosing a theme, making certain categories, and patterns so that it has meaning. Data reduction was a form of analysis to sharpen, select, focus, discard, and organize data in the direction of making conclusions. Data will 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.

b. Data display

The second step is data display. Data display was the process of presenting data after data reduction. In this step, the process of showing data simply in form of words, sentences, narrative, table and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion. In this step, the researcher

displayed the data gotten from interview and questionnaire in the form of table, figure, description. In this research, the displayed data consisted of the information about the students' perception and motivation toward English electronic learning (e-learning) during covid-19 pandemic.

c. Conclusion

The third step in this research is decision making and verification. The conclusion was drawn based on the data collected during the research that is the students' perception and motivation toward English electronic learning (e-learning) during covid-19 pandemic from interview and questionnaire.

2. Quantitative Data Analysis

This research data was analyzed using several steps. First, the researcher rank respondents' data based on when the questionnaire was collected. Second, the data that has been received is then entered into the research table. Third, in the research table, the researcher calculated the percentage of respondents who are divided into four parts, namely strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The use of scale classification in this study is to measure the agreement and disagreement of respondents to the object in the questionnaire. The statements contained in the questionnaire contain content that would be assessed by respondents. So in this study, the results of the data are ordinal data (tiered without a score). The numbers used are just sequences to make it easier for

the researcher. So, the analysis was only in the form of frequencies (numbers) or proportions (percentages). From the results of this percentage will be found the results of a questionnaire regarding the perceptions and motivations of students.