CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents some points related to this research include research design, data source, population, sample, research variable, research instrument, data collecting method, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design of this study is a survey research design with a quantitative approach. In the quantitative approach, there are two research models, namely experimental research and non-experimental research. In this study, researchers will use a non-experimental research model in the form of survey research (also called descriptive research). According to Ary et al (2014:31) survey permit the researcher to summarize the characteristic of different groups or to measure their attitudes and opinions toward some issue. From this opinion, it can be interpreted that survey research allows a researcher to summarize a characteristic in a different group or to know more information about the opinions and attitudes of a group towards a problem that is happening. Therefore, the researcher chose this design which aims to know the opinions and information from the community, especially in the school environment regarding any actions or support that have been carried out by parents to students when the process of student learning activities is carried out through online mode.

B. **Population and Sample**

a. **Population**

The population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics. According to Sugiyono (2013: 80), the population is not only people but also objects and other natural objects. The population also includes all the characteristics or properties possessed by the subject or object, not just the number. The population in this study were students at MTsN 8 Blitar with a total of 891 students.

b. **Sample**

In determining the sample, the researcher used incidental sampling. Incidental sampling is a sampling technique based on the chance (Sugiyono 2012:124). Sampling in this way is carried out by the researcher based on the students at school. So in this study, the researcher took 90 students taken from several students in grades 8A, 8C, 8D, and 8E.

C. **Validity and Reliability**

In collecting data for research, a good instrument must have been tested for validity and reliability. This is done so that the instrument is accurate and consistent.

a. **Validity**

Validity is the most important consideration in developing and evaluating a measuring instrument. Validity was defined as the extent to

which an instrument measured what it claimed to measure (Ary et al, 2014:242). It means that an instrument will be valid when it has been tested for validity. There are four kinds of validity, namely, content validity, criterion-related validity, construct validity, and face validity. To ensure that the instrument used by the researcher to retrieve the data is good, the researcher uses construct validity.

Construct validity is a test of the validity of an instrument using the opinions of experts (Sugiyono, 2012:177). This test is done by asking for opinions and suggestions from experts with existing theories. In this study, the researcher only use construct validity because this instrument is temporary and non-test which is only used to obtain information in the surrounding environment at this time.

b. **Reliability**

After completing the instrument validity test, the next step to finding out that this instrument is feasible to use is to test its reliability. An instrument is considered reliable if the same instrument is given to the same subject or matched subject on two different occasions, the instrument should yield a similar result (Brown, 2004:20). It means that an instrument can be said to be reliable if it has consistent results in the second chances or more. To find out that this instrument is reliable, the researcher tested this instrument on eighth-grade students at school.

The following are the results of reliable tests that have been carried out by the researcher:

Table 3.1 Reliability of Instrument

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.632	16

According to Sujarweni (2014), an instrument can be said to be reliable if the value of Cronbach's alpha > 0.6. From the results of reliability testing, it can be seen in the table above that the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.632, which means that this instrument is reliable.

D. Research Instrument

In collecting data, the researcher used a closed-ended questionnaire. In addition, an interview guide to finding out how the parent supports contribute to the students' learning English through online mode. The questionnaire is a data collection method that allows large groups of people. Questionnaires are also used to find out some behaviors, opinions, beliefs, or attitudes in several people or groups (Langdridge & Johnson 2013:87). In this study, the researcher used 16 question items on the questionnaire. In addition, researchers also used interview techniques to collect further data. Interviews are one of the flexible methods used to find out detailed conversation material to be analyzed (Langdridge & Johnson 2013:62). In the interview guide, the researcher uses 5 question items to find out more information.

In this study, the researcher used the Guttman (DeVellis 2017:115) scale to measure the results of the data that had been obtained. The researcher use the Guttman scale intending to know more assertive information from respondents. To assess the items were following:

Table 3.2 Score of Guttman Scale

Statement Favorable (+)	Score
Yes	1
No	0

E. Data Collecting Method

The data collecting method is the method used by the researcher to collect the data. Data collection was carried out by the researcher to obtain information needed by the researcher to complete this research. In collecting data, the researcher used questionnaires to collect data from respondents. According to Sugiyono (2012: 199) questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of written statements or questions to respondents to answer. In addition, based on the opinion of Ary et al (2012:426) said that a well-structured questionnaire is an important factor that affects the response rate. With this statement, the researcher uses a questionnaire that has been well prepared and justified by experts to collect data from respondents.

In addition to distributing questionnaires to respondents, the researcher also used interview techniques to find out more information needed by the

researcher. According to Ary et al (2012: 466) said that interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words. By acknowledging the opinions and feelings that are being experienced by respondents, the researcher can find out more information to collect data.

There are several steps in the research that have been carried out by the researcher, as follows:

1. The researcher comes to school at 07.00 am on May 28, 2021.

2. The researcher meets the English teacher to help meet students and distribute questionnaires

3. The researcher entered four classes to distribute questionnaires

4. At 07.15 the researcher entered the first class, continued at 08.00 the researcher entered the second class, after that at 8.45 the researcher entered the third class, and finally, at 09.30 the researcher entered the last class.

5. The researcher gives 20 minutes for each class.

6. After the questionnaires were collected, the researcher added the provisional results.

7. The researcher chose the 5 highest scores to conduct interviews with each selected student. The researchers took the 5 highest scores to find out more about information about parental support.

8. Interviews were conducted by the researcher at the end of the students' school hours.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Malecki and Demaray (2003) to find out how the parents give full support to students of junior high school at MTsN 8 Blitar, by analyzing the results of the data obtained by the researcher with theories that have been put forward by experts. The researcher also used IBM SPSS 20.0 to calculate the average and percentage of the questionnaire scores that have been collected by students by entering the results of the scores answered by students.

To rate the frequency and percentage of parents support in students learning through online mode at MTsN 8 Blitar, the researcher used criteria:

Table 3.3 Score of Criteria

Score	Criteria
0.76-1.00	Very High
0.56-0.75	High
0.26-0.55	Low
0.01-0.25	Very Low