

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In “this chapter , the researcher discusses how the researcher is done. It covers ”the research design, subject of the study, data and data source, ”technique“ of data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.”

A. Research Design

This research used descriptive quantitative approach, according to (Resseffendi 2010:33) says that descriptive research is research that uses observations, interviews or questionnaires about the current state of the subject we are researching. questionnaires and so on we collect data to test for hypotension or answer a question. Through this descriptive research, the researcher will explain what actually happened about the current situation being studied.

This research approach uses a quantitative approach because it uses numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. And it is described by deduction that departs from general theories, then with observations to test the validity of the theory, conclusions are drawn. Then it is described descriptively, because the results will be directed to describe the data obtained and to answer the formulation.

Descriptive quantitative research is used to describe, explain, or summarize various conditions, situations, phenomena, or various research

variables according to events as they are that can be photographed, interviewed, observed, and which can be expressed through documentary materials. In this study, the case analyzed was the number of students who passed and did not pass the iBT TOEP at IAIN Tulungagung. A case that often occurs at IAIN Tulungagung is that most of the English students who passed advanced grammar, reading and listening did not pass the iBT TOEP.

B. Subject of the study

1. Population

Population is a generalization region involves an object or a subject that has quality and special characteristics in which chosen by the researcher to investigate and make-conclusion. On the other hand, Francklin, Jack and Narmall Wallen (1999: 78) said that a population was a class of individual or organization. The population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which she or he would like the result of study to be generalizable. In this study, the subjects were Islamic Banking students of IAIN Tulungagung of 7th semester who had taken the TOEP. The population in this study were 279 students in semester 7.

2. Sample

The sample is part of the population that is taken through certain means, which also has certain characteristics, is clear and complete and is considered to be able to represent the population. So

the sample is data taken from part of a population that has certain characteristics or conditions that are felt to be able to represent the population.

And if the population is large, and the researcher is not able to study everything in the population due to several reasons such as limited time and cost, the researcher can use samples taken from that population. The population in this study can be said to be quite large, so the researchers took samples of the population of 279 students of Islamic Banking at IAIN Tulungagung.

3. Sampling

Sampling technique is a technique used in taking a sample. The sampling technique in this research is using non-probability sampling. Non-probability sampling is a sample collection technique that does not provide equal opportunities for each individual in the population. The sampling method in this study used a purposive sampling technique, namely in taking samples of population members, determining samples based on certain considerations so that the samples used as research were correct and representative. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. Considerations for the sample in this study were students with the following criteria:

1. Islamic Banking active student
2. Those who have taken the TOEP test

From the above criteria, a sample of 279 students was found.

C. Data and Data Source

a. Data

Data is the important part in this study. Data is the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying (Bogdan and Biklen, 1998:106). The data of this study were the result of the documentation about the score of TOEP.

b. Data Source

The data source is the subject from which the data can be obtained. Mason (2002) defines a data source as a subject on which data can be collected. In this study, researchers obtained data from questionnaire. The data source of this research is the Islamic Banking students of seventh semester which consists of 279 students. In selecting the research subject, in the beginning the researcher looking for data about the results of the TOEP test scores of Islamic banking students..

D. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher use questionnaire to answer the research questions.

- Documentation

Document research is a method of collecting data by collecting and analyzing documents. Documentation can be a valuable source of information in quantitative research. Sugiyono (2008, p. 240) states that anyone who can use it to obtain information can create and

illustrate documents. When implementing the documentation method, researchers can provide journals, books, documents, and more. The function of the documentation method is to make the results of observations or interviews reliable. In this research, the documentation the writer used the score data of Islamic Banking students of IAIN Tulungagung.

E. Data Collecting Method

According to Arikunto (2006: 160), data collecting method is the method that is used by the researcher to collect data, and instrument is the tool that is used to get the data. It means, the researcher needed instrument to collect the data. In this research, the researcher collected data by document. The researcher looking for the data of the Islamic Banking TOEP score from Language Center in IAIN Tulungagung.

F. Data Analysis

In this research, the data has taken by using documentation, after that the data was analyzed to describe the real condition well. In this study, data analysis is an activity after data from all students is collected.

Activities in data analysis are:

1. Grouping data from students based on their class.
2. Presenting data for each class under study
3. Make comparisons to answer the problem formulation