

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research method used in this research. It is important to answer the research question systematically. It consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In conducting study, there is research design. While research design is the strategy and procedure to decide the method to collect data, select subject and other components of research. According to Creswell (2009:3) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detail methods of data collection and analysis. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidences obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. The research design in this study refers to strategy for analyzing the students' perception in learning English grammar by using New Concept English by LG Alexander.

In this study, the researcher applies a quantitative with a survey research design to analyze data. Creswell (2008) stated that survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a

sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitude, opinions, behavior, or characteristics of the population.

The purpose of survey research is to describe the characteristics of a group population (Franked et al: 2012). It is a quantitative research technique in which the researcher distributing the questionnaire to the sample in some cases or population of individuals to describe the attitudes, opinions, behavior, or the characteristics of the population (Creswell, 2005).

Thus related to the purposes of survey research design, the researcher wants to investigate the perceptions of students in learning grammar by using New Concept English at BEC Pare-Kediri.

B. Place and Time of the Study

This research was conducted at Basic English Course (BEC) Pare-Kediri in Jl. Anyelir No.8, Pelem, Kec. Pare, Kab. Kediri, JawaTimur. This research was conducted from April, 21th 2021.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Ary (2006:167) stated that a population as defined as all members of any well-defined class, people events, and objects. The populations of this research are the students of Basic English Course. The respondents are the teacher who teaches in that course and the students of that course. The first respondent is the teacher, the teacher was used as research respondent as well as

a source to know the implementation of New Concept English as the learning media which is used to learn English Basic English grammar are some students. The second respondent is some students who have been taught English grammar by New Concept English.

Students are being the respondents as well as data source because they are the objects that direct experience of learning process in the course. The total populations were 272, 5 English teachers and 267 students.

Table 3. 1 The Population of the Research

No	Respondent	Total
1	A Class	30
2	B Class	26
3	C Class	24
4	D Class	30
5	E Class	28
6	F Class	28
7	G Class	30
8	H Class	21
19	I Class	23
10	J Class	27
TOTAL		267

2. Sample

The number of population in the study is part of the subject determined based on the method of determining the research sample. According to Margono (2004), sampling techniques is a way to determine the number of samples following the sample size that will be used as the actual data source, taking into

account the characteristics and distribution of the population to obtain a representative sample. The number of population is 5 English teachers and 267 students. The researcher used 2 classes as the sample. The total of the sample of this research was 50 students that consist of 23 students from I Class and 27 students from J Class. In addition, one teacher was being interviewed to have more data.

D. Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool for collecting the data. Arikunto (2006:149) stated that some kinds of instruments, such as interview guide, observation checklist, observation sheets, and questionnaire. The instruments which are used in this research are questionnaire and interview.

The first instrument is questionnaire. Questionnaire was distributed to the students by using Google form because pandemic is outbreak. The respondents directly supplied his or her answer to a set of question or statements.

In this study, the researcher used a structured questionnaire in closed form by using a Likert Scale. It is provided five choices of response for the respondents in answering the questionnaire. Those are “strongly agree”, “agree”, “neutral”, “disagree”, “strongly disagree”. The Likert scale was chosen because this research intended to measure about the people views or perception. Table 3.2 showed the score for each rating scale

Table 3.2 The Score for Each Rating Likert Scales

No	Scales	Score
1	Strongly Agree	5
2	Agree	4
3	Neutral	3
4	Disagree	2
5	Strongly Disagree	1

The second research instrument is interview. According to Cohen et al: 2007), interview is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channels to be used; verbal, non-verbal, spoken and heard. Interview has some kinds; they are free or unguided interview, guided interview, and free guided interview. In this research, the researcher used guided interview, it means that the researcher had prepared the set of questions before conducting interview. It aims to get more the validity data from the questionnaire. This interview is conducted to the teacher and the students. There were a teacher and some students were interviewed.

E. Validity and Reliability Instrument

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. In this study, the researcher ensured that the instrument was valid and reliable by doing validity and reliability as follows:

1. Validity

Validity was defined as the extent to which an instrument measured what it claimed to measure (Ary, 2010:225). According to Arikunto, validity is a measure that shows the level of validity of an instrument. Based on Brown (2000:388), validity is the degree to which the instrument actually measures. To measure whether the instrument has good validity, the researcher analyzed the instrument from construct validity and content validity as follows:

a. Construct Validity

In this research the construct provided in the Blue Print. 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 perception of students who learn by using New Concept English.

b Content Validity

Content validity is the degree to which items in an instrument reflect the content universe to which the instrument will be generalized.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the students' perception in learning grammar by using New Concept English. The statements in this questionnaire related to the purpose of this research. That is asking about the students' perception or opinion of personality competence of their teacher.

Before being used as an instrument, the researcher gave the questionnaire to the I Class, J Class students. After distributing the

questionnaire and getting the students' score for each statement, the researcher calculated the validity for each items in the questionnaire by using the coefficient correlation formula of Pearson Product Moment with SPSS 16.0 application.

Each items are considered to be valid if the value of the $r_{\text{obtained}} > r_{\text{table}}$. From 50 (N) samples with significance level 5% the r_{table} was 0,279. If the $r_{\text{obtained}} > r_{\text{table}}$ the item was valid. The result of validity instrument for each items show on table 3.3.

Table 3.3 the Result of Validity Instrument (Students' Questionnaire)

	R obtained	R table (N=50, α= 5%)	Notes
ITEM 1	0,488	0,279	Valid
ITEM 2	0,613	0,279	Valid
ITEM 3	0,619	0,279	Valid
ITEM 4	0,453	0,279	Valid
ITEM 5	0,544	0,279	Valid
ITEM 6	0,610	0,279	Valid
ITEM 7	0,359	0,279	Valid
ITEM 8	0,613	0,279	Valid
ITEM 9	0,670	0,279	Valid
ITEM 10	0,634	0,279	Valid
ITEM 11	0,671	0,279	Valid
ITEM 12	0,596	0,279	Valid
ITEM 13	0,658	0,279	Valid
ITEM 14	0,629	0,279	Valid
ITEM 15	0,697	0,279	Valid
ITEM 16	0,616	0,279	Valid
ITEM 17	0,677	0,279	Valid
ITEM 18	0,549	0,279	Valid
ITEM 19	0,214	0,279	Invalid
ITEM 20	0,703	0,279	Valid

Based on table 3.3, all items are bigger than r_{table} are valid. So, the result of table 3.3, the instrument for students there are 19 items are valid and 1 item is invalid.

2. Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it is measuring (Gay, 2012, p. 165). Besides, Sugiyono (2009:121) stated that the instrument which is a reliable is an instrument that if used several times to measure the same object will produce the same data.

In this research, it used questionnaire and interview as an instrument to measure the result of students' perception in learning toward it. Before the researcher distributing into the students, the researcher wants to know the reliability of this.

1) Questionnaire

To find how far the students' perception in learning grammar by using New Concept English, the researcher was distributing the questionnaire to the students. There are 20 items in that questionnaire. After distributing questionnaire, the researcher calculates the reliability by used *Cronbach's Alpha* in SPSS 16.0. The result of reliability testing can be seen as below:

Table 3.4 Reliability of Questionnaire of Learning Grammar Using New Concept

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.747	20

In the table above, the result of the instrument was found reliable based on the value of the *Cronbach's Alpha* that is 0,747. The criteria of reliability instrument can be divided into five classes as follows: (Ridwan, 2004:118)

1. If the Cronbach's Alpha score 0.00 – 0.20 : less reliable
2. If the Cronbach's Alpha score 0.21 – 0.40 : rather reliable
3. If the Cronbach's Alpha score 0.41 – 0.60 : enough reliable
4. If the Cronbach's Alpha score 0.61 – 0.80 : reliable
5. If the Cronbach's Alpha score 0.81 – 1.00 : very reliable

F. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting method was the method that was used by the researcher to collect data. Data of this study was collected by distributing or fill e-questionnaire in Google Form. The researcher shared a link of the questionnaire to the 50

students via group class in WhatsApp. After the students finished filling the questionnaire, their answer would automatically be sent and be able to be seen in researcher's email. Finally, the researcher was checked students' answers whether all items are completely answered. All the gathered data will be evaluated and analyzed.

G. Data Analysis

After collecting the data from the students, the next step is analyzing the data or the result of the questionnaire to find the questionnaire on students' perception in learning grammar by using New Concept English. The following are steps of data analysis.

The researcher used Microsoft Excel and SPSS 16 to input the data, the researcher used computer software statistical analysis which was Microsoft Excel to tabulate the questionnaire. And also, the researcher used SPSS 16 to find out the frequency, percentage and mean score of the questionnaire. Then, the mean score was matched in the table below.

Table 3.5. Table Interpretation of Mean Score (Melan-Pouny, 2002)

Mean Score	Name	Predicate	Interpretation
4,1 – 5,0	SA	Strongly Agree	Positive
3,1 – 4,0	A	Agree	Positive
2,1 – 3,0	N	Neutral	Neutral
1,1 – 2,0	D	Disagree	Negative
0,0 – 1,0	SDA	Strongly Disagree	Negative

After getting the result, the next step is finding the interpretation for the result of each item. Finally, after collecting the results then the researcher analyzed and interpreted the data. The result of the findings is discussed to be related to the theory.