

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research design of this study is descriptive. Descriptive research is the research design in which data is collected in a qualitative manner and analyzed using quantitative procedures (Nassaji, 2015). Descriptive research refers to the scientific methodology in which observation of the sampled population is carried out in its natural surrounding. In the procedure of data collecting, the researcher use combination of quantitative and qualitative named mixed method approach.

Creswell and Plano Clark (2011) define mixed-methods research as those studies that include at least one quantitative strand and one qualitative strand. A strand is a component of a study that encompasses the basic process of conducting quantitative or qualitative research: posing a research question, collecting and analyzing data, and interpreting the results.

Creswell (2014) describes that quantitative approach construes analysis of an idea by establishing narrow assumptions and use data gathering to support or controvert the assumptions. The data are obtain from measuring attitudes, and are analyzed using statistical procedures and assumptions testing. For the quantitative methods, the writer use close-ended questionnaire to see the students' perception of the English Village program.

Qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action. He uses descriptions in words and language, in certain natural contexts, and by utilizing various natural methods (Lexy J. Moleong, 2007: 6). For the qualitative method, the author uses interviews to collect data. The data collected from the interviews was to find out the second research question, namely about the perceptions and suggestions of parents towards the Parit Baru English Village program.

B. Population, Sampling, and Sample

1. Population

Before the sample was collected, the researcher had to determine the population. A population consists of all the objects or events of a specific type about which researcher seek knowledge or information. The population of this study are students and parents of the English village program in the 2021 academic year at Parit Baru, Jl. Pd. Indah Lestari Jl. Arteri Supadio KM.3 No.D11/14, Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan 78391.

2. Sampling

Sampling is the technique of selecting a sample from the population. In this study, the researcher used total sampling to select sample. Total sampling is a technique that uses when all members of population are used as sample (Sugiyono, 2017, p.142) According to Sugiyono the reason for using total sampling is that if the total population is less than 100, the entire population is sampled. Based on the number of population in this study, The researcher employed total sampling to select the sample because the population in this study is fewer than 100.

3. Sample

Selection of the sample is an essential step in conducting a research study. The sample is a part of the population that analyzed. The sample must be represented as one is to be able to generalize with confidence from the sample to the population. From the population, 24 students and 7 parents involved in this research. The students derived from early, elementary and secondary School Students around Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya Regency.

C. Collaborator

Colaborator is a certain person who helps the researcher to collect the data (Astuti, N.Y.,2016). The collaborators in this research were the tutors of the English village program namely Ms. A, Ms. R, Ms. F, Ms. Y, and Ms. S. The tutors as a collaborator helped researcher in collect the quantitave data.

Another collaborator is the head of welfare officer named Mrs. U. Mrs. U as a collaborator helped researchers in obtaining qualitative data (interviews). Collaborators are certain people who help researcher to get data (interviews). Because the data is difficult to collect by the researchers themselves.

D. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

1. Technique of Data Collection

The fundamental objective of the research is to get data, the data collecting technique is a crucial phase in the research process. In order to conduct this study, the researcher employs a variety of data gathering procedures in line with the topic to be investigated. The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

a. Indirect Communication

To Collect the data related to the research focus in this study, the researcher used indirect communication. While indirect communication is communication by using tools. The tool used is a closed questionnaire consisting of 21 statements. This questionnaire was used to obtain data from English village students in Parit Baru.

b. Direct Communication

In order to achieve problem-solving, the data collection techniques that are used in this study are direct communication. The direct communication technique is a way of collecting data that requires researchers and data sources to make direct contact face to face or verbally. In this study, direct interviews with 3 questions were conducted to obtain data from parents, while there were 7 parents who were interviewed.

2. Tool of Data Collection

a. Close-ended questionnaire

Researchers used a questionnaire to identify solutions to the problem formulation in this study. A questionnaire is a kind of research tool consisting of a series of questions used to collect data from respondents

(McLeod, S. A., 2018). The type of questionnaire used in this study to collect data on students' perceptions of the English Village Program was a closed questionnaire. The closed questionnaire used in this research uses a Likert scale, with a scale of 4.

In this study, questionnaires were distributed to 24 students. Students must answer questions based on the choices given, namely strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree. From this closed question, students can answer the question by putting a tick (√) on their choice. The list of the questionnaire statements in this research is spoken in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding among students in the case of the meaning of each statement.

Before the questionnaire was distributed, the researcher had conducted a try-out to the non-participants, the non-participants in question were students who attended the 2nd meeting week who were not participants in this study. The trial aims to determine whether the questions are suitable for use in data collection. The try-out questionnaire consisted of 24 questions.

b. Interview Guide

The interview is a way of collecting information in which questions and replies are conducted verbally and in a prearranged order. Because the responder is not permitted to offer questions during the interview, it is referred to as unilateral. Given that human memory is restricted by place and time, data collectors may utilize a voice recorder to assist smooth out the interview by employing a tape recorder so that the answers to the questions asked can be responded afterwards. Interview guidelines and voice recording aids assist interviewers in categorizing and analyzing responses provided by parents in order to make conclusions.

For this study, semi-structured interviews used, where the author asks several questions that have been compiled and then deepened to obtain data with further questions. The author uses this method to obtain data about the opinions of students and parents about the EnglishVillage

program of Parit Baru. In this study, interviews were aimed at parents to obtain data. The researcher interviewed 7 parents. The indicators interviewed include the opinions and perceptions, the criticism, and the suggestion given by the informant on the English Village program.

This interview was conducted using a direct interview technique. by using the interview guide the researcher continued to control the continuity of the interview. In addition to preparing the interview guide, the researcher also prepared sensory devices such as: recorder, blank sheet, pen, and camera used in the interview. In this interview, the researcher will have a collaborator. Mrs. U as a collaborator assists the researcher in obtaining qualitative data (interview). Collaborator are certain people who help researchers to get data (interviews).

Before the researcher conducted the research, the researcher did a try-out first to find out the level of difficulty of the question. The difficulty of the question. The difficulty level was used to ensure that the questions were easy or difficult for the participant to understand. Questions were asked to non-participant first.

E. Data Collection Procedure and Analysis

1. Phase Quantitative

a. Data Collection

Data collection is carrying out English Village of Parit Baru. In this research, the researcher used a questionnaire to get data related to the students' perception of English Village program. There are twenty two statements in the questionnaire. The questionnaire used Likert scale. Likert scale in this study is Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (DS).

The questionnaire gives to the participants through some procedure from the prepare with the result that analyzes, the procedure was clearly in steps below:

1. The researcher prepared the questionnaire.
2. The researcher gave the questionnaire to the respondents.
3. The researcher collected the responses.
4. The researcher analyzed the data to obtain using numeric form.
5. The researcher got the result of the questionnaire.
6. The researcher follows up to the interview.

b. Data Analysis

In this study, the questionnaire analysis use numerical form. It determined the students' perceptions on the English Village program. All of the questions are close-ended questions and those questions were using Likert scale type. Likert scale uses 1-5, but in this study the questionnaire consist of four predetermined answer where there was no option uncertain. This is to perceive whether the tendency of participants in choosing the statements will agree or disagree. For will be the highest score and one will be the lowest score. The options has following scales.

Table 3.1

Scoring system of the close-ended questionnaires

Kind of Statements	Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Disagree (D)	Strongly Disagree (SD)
Positive (+)	4	3	2	1
Negative (-)	1	2	3	4

Taken from Ferdila 2014

The researcher examine the results of the questionnaire, the researcher counted the raw of the raw of the data into percentages and interpreted them. It was calculated from the numbers of the answers of each statement and multiplied by 100%. Questionnaire analysis was presented in the following part.

$$\frac{n}{\sum n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

N : number of students who choose a certain option

$\sum n$: total numbers of students

After finishing the data calculation of the questionnaire, the researcher drew conclusion of each statement and combined it at each category of the questionnaire. In describing the result of the research, the researcher find mean of each category to see wether the category have positive or negative responses as a whole. The researcher used the scale to decide whether the category have positive or negative responses. The criteria presernt in the following table :

Table 3.2

Score	Class
1 - 2.4	Negative
2.5 – 4	Positive

Taken from Yanse 2016

c. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

Validity within quantitative research is a measure of how accurately the study answers the questions and hypotheses it was commissioned to answer. By checking the validity of the data, the researcher can find out that the questions in the questionnaire are feasible to use. In order to asses construct validity, Pearson's correlation coefficient was employed.

Pearson correlation coefficient formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Description:

r : correlation ceofficient

- x_i : value of the x -variable in a sample
- \bar{x} : mean of the values of the x -variable
- y_i : values of the y -variable in a sample
- \bar{y} : mean of the values of the y -variable

Criteria to look question give a significant correlation between a total number is if values of r of each question higher than r table its mean valid. According to Sugiyono (2020; 180) the rule are:

$$r_{value} \geq r_{table} = \text{valid}$$

$$r_{value} \leq r_{table} = \text{invalid}$$

The validity test of this research is calculated using the assistance Exel 2010 program. The result of this validity test were then compared with the price of r table at the significant level of 5% . The results of the validity test will be presented in the following table:

Table 3.3
Result of Test Validity

Item	Total Corrected Item- Total Correlation/ r total	r table	Criteria
1	0,7526	0,602	Valid
2	0,7811	0,602	Valid
3	0,6531	0,602	Valid
4	0,6402	0,602	Valid
5	0,6531	0,602	Valid
6	0,691	0,602	Valid
7	0,7646	0,602	Valid
8	0,5718	0,602	Invalid
9	0,6409	0,602	Valid
10	0,7568	0,602	Valid
11	0,6531	0,602	Valid
12	0,7086	0,602	Valid
13	0,6542	0,602	Valid
14	0,6865	0,602	Valid
15	0,6657	0,602	Valid

16	0,203	0,602	Invalid
17	0,629	0,602	Valid
18	0,7355	0,602	Valid
19	0,2149	0,602	Invalid
20	0,629	0,602	Valid
21	0,8632	0,602	Valid
22	0,8174	0,602	Valid
23	0,779	0,602	Valid
24	0,7192	0,602	Valid

The test result of the instrument amounted to 24 statement questions after being analyzed, it was satated 21 were declared valid.

2. Reliability

Reliability comes from the word rely which means to trust and reliable which means to be trusted. Relationship trust with accuracy and consistency, Purwanto (2016). Reliabiliy means consistency where an insrument produces the same score, Ghoni and Almanshur (2009). The reliability of the measuring instrument is the accuracy or validity of the instrument in measuring what it measures, Lubis (2009).

The formula used is Cronbach's Alpha formula:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right)$$

Description :

r_{11} : reability value

k : the number of question

$\sum \sigma_b^2$: number of item variants for each question

σ_1^2 : total variance

According Wiratna Sujarweni (2014) "*The questionnaire is said to be reliable if the Cronbach Alpha is > 0,6.*". From the result of the

reliability test conducted by the writer using Exel 2010 program shows that the reliability of the questionnaire is 0,94677, which means the questionnaire is reliable.

Table 3.4
The result of the reliability test

Reliability Coefficient	Cronbach Alpha	Standard Cronbach Alpha	explanation
21 items	0,94677	0,6	Reliable

2. Phase Qualitative

a. Data Collection

To collect qualitative data, the researcher used interview to get related data to the parents' peception and suggestions of the English Village program. For parents, there are three questions of the interview. The parents' interview questions also were developed based on three aspects. They are : 1) Perception. 2) Critism. 3) Suggestion.

Researchers Conduct interviews through several procedures from making questions to the results of the analysis, data collection procedures clearly in the steps below:

1. Creating interview questions.
2. Doing interview
3. Recording the process.
4. Transcribing the interview answers
5. Analyzing the transcript.

b. Interview Analysis

At this stage, interview analysis was carried out to obtain all the results of the interviews. The data obtained from the interviews were recorded using a voice recorder. Miles and Huberman suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out continuously until they are completed. The data analysis technique used in this research is

descriptive narrative. Researchers analyzed the data using steps based on Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2015: 244-246).

1. Data Reduction

To reduce the interview data, the researcher transcribed the respondents' answers first. After the transcript was completed, the researcher interpreted the data using a table containing themes, transcripts, and encodings. In the table, the researcher entered the transcripts one by one according to the theme so that it was orderly, clear, and the data processing was smooth. Furthermore, the researchers concluded the results of the interview data transcripts. After that, the researcher linked the transcript of the data obtained with the existing theory, and the code was given to facilitate identification 3 themes, namely A1 (Perceptions), A2 (Critisms), and A3 (Suggestions).

2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next is display data. The result of the data reduction reported system which can be understood and reasonable of the data that get in the field by the research. The researcher displayed data from a brief description.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The third step is conclusion drawing and verification. The conclusion drawn is started after the data were collected by making a temporary conclusion. In the other words, it can be said that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get a perfect conclusion. The researcher makes a conclusion from all the data get in order to make it clear and understand the reader.

c. Validity

To check the validity of the data, the researcher used the triangulation technique of data sources. The triangulation used by the researcher is the triangulation of the data source. Data source

triangulation means collecting data from different data sources using the same method (Sugiyono, 2014). Sources of data in this study were students and parents.

F. Research Procedures

In this session, researcher displayed how the research procedures were performed. To obtain the results of the study, there are several stages that the researcher has passed. There are planning, data processing, and data reporting.

1. Planning

The research plan is the central part of a study to outline the initial thoughts about the research logically and concisely. The primary purpose of planning is to achieve something desired by following the proper steps. In this research, the research planning refers to the initial step of the researcher deciding on the topic and investigating the perception of students and parents of the English Village program.

2. Data Collecting

The data collection process is a series of research to obtain appropriate and necessary information in this research. In collecting data, researchers need to observe and build good communication with students, parents, and administrators of the English Village program and formulate and formulate questions that will later be useful for research needs. Researchers prepare research objectives and research instruments properly. Based on the data collection techniques used, the researcher collected questionnaires answered by the students. Then the researchers will record the data obtained during the interview process. The interview recording will be transcribed to facilitate the analysis process.

3. Data Processing

At this stage, the data obtained through the data collection stage will be selected and processed to find valuable new information and data. So that the data presented is easy to understand and draw conclusions. In this study,

the researcher will use thematic analysis to analyze the data obtained from the interview process.

4. Data Reporting

Data reporting is the final part of the research, and this stage will be proof of the research results that have been done. According to Lodico et al. (2010), a research report is a completed study that reports an investigation or exploration of a problem, identifies a question to be addressed, and includes data collected, analyzed, and interpreted. Interpretation is a series of activities to interpret a result with kinds of questions, answers, or a certain standard to create meaning from the data obtained by the researcher in the point of finding the answer to the problem in a study that is currently improved. Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing a plausible explanation.

Furthermore, Donald Ary et al. (2009:490) stated that interpreting qualitative data is difficult because there are no set rules to follow. After all, it depends on the researcher's background, perspective, knowledge, theoretical orientation, and intellectual skills that the researcher brings to the task. Also, there is no statistical test of significance to facilitate the interpretation of qualitative data. In this research, interpretation will implement to provide the result of the students' and parents' perception of the English Village program of Parit Baru.