

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

To realize the research objective, which is about the perception of students on the implementation of hybrid learning, researchers used field research with mixed descriptive methods. Creswell (2012:534) states that mixed methods research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and “mixing” quantitative and qualitative research and methods in one study to understand a research problem. Descriptive research is a form of survey that aims to gather the opinions or attitudes of a particular population (Creswell, 2012:486). The researcher gave a questionnaire to determine whether their understanding was positive or negative. After getting the questionnaire data, the researchers identified and analyzed their responses to the statements from the questionnaires and interviews. Researcher use interview techniques to find out their criticism and suggestions about the implementation of hybrid learning.

The research design adopted a descriptive study. Descriptive study is a kind of research that describes the actual state of the object under study, based on the actual situation during the research (Rukajat, 2018:1). Descriptive study is a research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report (Arikunto, 2019:3). Descriptive method is a method of researching the status of human groups, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present (Nazir, 2012: 54).

This study prepared to make a research plan. Researcher create instruments to use as data collection tools. Finally, the researcher compiled a research report based on the results obtained. In this study, the researcher used descriptive statistic and thematic analysis to analyze the data.

Thematic analysis was used by the researcher for analyzing the result of the questionnaire and interview.

B. Population, Sample, and Sampling

a. Population

The population is the whole object to be studied. The population of this research is Second-Year Students students of English Education in IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

b. Sample

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In this research, the researcher only used one class as a sample. The sample are Second-Year Students of who are carrying out a hybrid learning program in college.

c. Sampling

In collecting this sample, the research will use a Non-Probability Sampling Technique, namely Purposive Sampling. Purposive sampling is regarded as the technique for choosing the sample based on particular characteristics of the population (Notoatmodjo, 2016:124).

C. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data in this research, the researcher will use indirect communication and direct communication techniques. Techniques indirect communication is by giving or deploying several questions to the subject of research through questionnaires, while the technique of direct communication is by way of collecting data that requires one researcher to establish direct contact orally or face-to-face with the source of the data (Creswell, 2014:124). The researcher used a close-ended questionnaire and interview guide. Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2018:83).

The researcher collected the data through semi-structured interviews, the reason for using interviews is because the researcher want to know more information from teachers'. Creswell, (2014:217) stated that "one of the most powerful ways to try to understand humans." Semi-structured interviews aim to get in-depth information from respondents about the study.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Data collection is the process of collecting and measuring information about targeted research variables in a particular system and then enabling people to answer relevant questions and evaluate the results. Cohen et al., (2018:243), states data collection instruments are tools that are selected and used by the researcher in collecting data so that these activities can be systematic and made easier by them. In this study, the researcher use a questionnaire and interview guide as a data collection tool.

a. Questionnaire

The type of questionnaire that will be used is a close-ended questionnaire where there are choices for answers. The questionnaire survey with closed-ended questions is one of the most commonly used tools for user information elicitation (Wang et al., 2016:69). Closed-ended questionnaires prescribe the range of responses from which the respondent may choose. Highly structured, closed questions are useful in that they can generate frequencies of response amenable to statistical treatment and analysis (Cohen et al., 2018:247). Questions that need to be answered by participants aim to find out how students perceive of the implementation of hybrid learning in this college. Can be seen in appendix 2.

b. Interview Guide

Interview guidelines are used by researchers to make it easier to retrieve study data. In qualitative research, an interview is

a conversation in which questions are posed to get information. A semi-structured interviewed guide typically includes a guiding questions. The interview was structured around a questionnaire with a series of questions. For example, in this situation, the researcher interviewed lecturers who utilize the hybrid learning approach in order to learn about the benefits of it in that class and to compare data from students' perspectives. Interviews enable participants, interviewers, and interviewees to discuss their interpretations and to express how they regard situations from their own point of view (Cohen et al., 2018:298). Can be seen in appendix 4.

E. Validity

In this study to test the validity of the data, the researcher used the test credibility. How to test the credibility of the data or trust in the data of qualitative research results, among others, is carried out by; extension of observation, increased persistence in research, triangulation, discussion with colleagues, analysis of negative cases, using reference materials and member checks (Cohen et al., 2018:338). As a data credibility test tool, the researcher used triangulation as a test tool. The triangulation used by the researcher was data source triangulation. According to Ary (2012:296), data source triangulation uses various data sources, such as documents, archives, interviews, observations, or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have a different point of view. Data sources used by the researcher were a questionnaire and an interview guide.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the data analysis technique will use the descriptive statistic and thematic analysis. In order to give relevant information, descriptive statistics involve techniques for gathering and presenting a set of data. Thematic analysis is one way to analyze data to identify patterns or find themes through data collected by researcher (Ary, 2012:312). In this research, data analysis is conduct after the data was successfully

collected and organized properly. The researcher conducted a thematic analysis of the data obtained. Thematic analysis involves six stages: reading collected data, coding, searching for themes among codes, reviewing themes, analyzing themes, and summarizing findings (Cohen, 2017:357).