CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The suitable method should be used to reach the main purpose of this research, in order to fulfill the requirements of a research the researcher used a descriptive study to describe the students' interest on MBKM program. In hence, the researcher used the quantitative descriptive. According to Creswell (2012:3) states that research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to improve our understanding of a topic or problem. In carrying out this process, the researcher must determine the appropriate research design so that the research procedure becomes systematic.

Quantitative research methods emphasize the statistical and objective measurements, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through questionnaires, polls, and surveys. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. The statements before supported by Creswell (2012: 19) who stated, in quantitative research, the investigator relies on statistical analysis (mathematical analysis) of the data, which is typically in numeric form. The final written report has a set structure consisting of introduction, literature and theory, methods, results, and discussion. Quantitative research deals in numbers, logic, and an objective stance.

Based on the explanations, it can be summarized that the descriptive study is kind of research design which focus on explaining or analyzing the situation happening that the researcher has no control over the variable. Whereas, quantitative research is related to statistical or mathematic analysis.

B. Population, Sample and Sampling

    1. Population and Sample

        The population in this study is the subject or object to be studied by the researcher. According to Sugiyono (2019: 126) population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The population of this research would be the students of English Study Program of IKIP PGRI Pontianak who registered as the all of odd semester students' in the academic year of 2022/2023, with a total population of 100 students.

        The sample is part of the entire population used as the object of research. According to Sugiyono (2019: 127) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by this population. From the explanation above, the sample must be selected because the sample is part of the population. When selecting a sample, the researcher must determine the sampling technique. Various sampling techniques can be used to determine the technique used in a study.

    2. Sampling

        Researcher used random sampling as a sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2019:129), it is said to be random sampling because the taking of sample members from the population is carried out randomly without regard to the strata in that population. This method is used when members of the population are considered homogeneous.

C. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

    1. Technique of Data Collection

        In order to obtain the data, the researcher should have a strong and reliable techniques in collecting the data. The survey technique was used to collected the data. The technique was suitable for the researcher to get some information from the subjects. In order to received more information and acceptable data the researcher was used indirect communication.

The researcher applied some steps in collected the data by asked permission from the students' that would be research or the respondents. The researcher was distributed the questionnaire to each respondent and collected the questionnaire. A questionnaire enables quantitative data to be collected in a standardized way so that the data would internally consistent and coherent for analysis.

Questionnaires should always have a definite purpose that would be related to the objectives of the research, and it needs to be clear from the outset how the findings would be used. The researcher used questionnaire to collect the data from the students such as the score of students' interest on MBKM program. According to Simister (2019: 105) stated that a questionnaire is a form containing questions. It might be a printed form or one designed to be filled in online. Supported by Roopa and Rani (2017: 273) stated that a questionnaire is simply a list of mimeographed or printed questions that is completed by or for a respondent to give his opinion. Questionnaires might administer in mxany different ways. A survey, by contrast, is normally a large, formal exercise. It typically consists of three different aspects: an approved sampling method designed to ensure the survey is representative of a wider population; a standard questionnaire that ensures information is collected and recorded consistently; and a set of analysis methods that allow results and findings to be generated.

2. **Tools of Data Collection**

In collecting data, the researcher used tools to get the necessary research-related information. An instrument is a tool developed by researchers to achieve the goals set in the study. In this study, the researcher used tools to complete the data by using a questionnaire form as an instrument to determine students' interest on the MBKM program. The questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other instructions to gather information from respondents, According to Kabir (2016: 208) there are two types of questionnaires, they are Open-ended and Close-ended question. Open-ended question allows the

respondent answer the questions using their own sentences. In the other hand, Close-ended question is directly the respondent can choose the appropriate answer.

The format question of the questionnaire in this research was used a close-ended form. 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 prescribed the range of responses from which the respondent might choose. Highly structured, closed questions were useful in that they could generate frequencies of response amenable to statistical treatment and analysis (Cohen *et al.,* 2018:247). The researcher has designed the questionnaire by adopted the experts. The data has described in the form of written questions and the respondents also gave the answers in written form. So, the researcher has provided sufficient space for the responses. The researcher has constructed 20 questions on the questionnaire that would be asked to students with indicators of feelings of pleasure, student involvement, interest, and student attention.

D. Research Procedure

As previously explained, this research will be conducted on students of the English Education Study Program is one of the private tertiary institutions at Pontianak. Researcher need to arrange the procedure first. This is done so that the research process runs on the track and systematically. Systematic research procedures need to be carried out to maintain time efficiency and research accuracy. Researcher will conduct research by giving questionnaires to research subjects. The research procedure is explained as follows:

1. Preparing for research

In preparing for research, researcher must do several things that are needed. First of all, the researcher will ask for permission to conduct research on the English Language Education Study Program for English Education Study Program is one of the private tertiary institutions at

Pontianak. From the Head of English Education Study Program. After obtaining permission, the researcher will choose the research subject by random sampling. Research on student interest in the MBKM program which includes pleasure, interest, student attention, and student involvement. These considerations were decided so that the subject could provide appropriate information about this research problem.

For further preparation, the researcher must prepare a research tool in the form of a questionnaire, and in preparing the questionnaire questions it is necessary to control the variable studied in such a way that they can be used to determine students' interest on the MBKM Program.

2. Research implementation

This step is the implementation of what the researcher have prepared. This research will start after the researcher gets permission and prepares the instrument to collect the data. This is an important step in a study where the researcher will collect data. Therefore, the first thing to do in this step is to distribute questionnaires to research subjects.

3. Analyzing research data

The final process in a study will be completed by analyzing the data obtained from the implementation of the research process by distributing questionnaires. As previously stated, in analyzing the data, the researcher will use a quantitative approach as an appropriate analytical technique in this study.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the data taken by using a close-ended questionnaire only. After the data has been collected, then the researcher analyzed to describe the real condition of the students in writing through Microsoft Excel.

Questionnaire was used to support this research aimed to identify students' interest on MBKM. In this case, the form of questionnaire used closed-ended questions with the alternative answer that choose by the students. By the reason, Liker scale was appropriate scale to this study. The researcher

was determined the score of the responses of sample based on the gradation from positive to negative. In the quantitative analysis, the response can be scored from 5 to 1 (Ary *et al.,* 2014). Thus, the researcher has given 5 for answering "strongly agree" and 1 for selecting "strongly disagree". The specific score of Liker scale in this research described in table 3.1 below;

Table 3.1
Likert-Scale Rating

Option	Score for Positive Statement	Score for Negative Statement
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Neutral	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5

Table 3.1 shows the example of questionnaire with Strongly Agree (SA) with 5 points, Agree (A) with 4 points, Neutral (N) with 3 points, Disagree (D) with 2 points, and the last Strongly Disagree (SD) with 1 point which the participants were choose by giving the checklist mark ($\sqrt{}$).

According to Roopa and Rani (2017: 274) stated that Liker scale is a psychometric scale commonly involved in research that employs questionnaires to measure social attitudes. The students were choosing only the best answers that suitable to themselves. Questionnaire contained 20 questions that need to be responded by the students. The questions were provided 5 choices as the frequency of their activity in writing. According to Creswell (2012: 395) the author used different types of closed-ended questions for variety, from checking the appropriate response to an extent of agreement scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree) such as; 5) strongly agree, 4) agree, 3) neutral, 2) disagree, 1) strongly disagree. In order to analyze the questionnaire, the researcher used the following formula mean score such as below:

a. Mean score

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where:

X   : Mean score

∑X : Total score

N   : The number of respondents

Table 3.2
Interpretation of mean score

No	Mean Score	Interpretation
1	1.00 – 2.00	Low
2	2.01 – 3.00	Moderate
3	3.01 – 4.00	High

Sumber. Wiersma dalam Mohamad Nizam dkk. (2017)

Regarding to the table 3.2, the criteria of the mean score has categorized in three criteria such as – low category mean score from 1.00 to 2.00, from 2.01 to 3.00 categorized as – moderate category mean score and the last category from 3.01 to 4.00 categorized as – high category mean score. If the mean score in high level, it means the aspects give the positive contribution to the students' interest on MBKM Program. But, if the mean score is low, it showed the negative contribution to students' interest on MBKM program.

The researcher spread the close-ended questionnaire through the Google form link which had made by the researcher to the all of odd semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Thus, the questionnaire was consisting of 20 questions about the aspect that influence students' interest on MBKM program. After the researcher got the data from the students' responses, the researcher tidied up the data by seeing the demographic information. In hence the researcher did a coding in which the analytical result emerged. Furthermore, the result of this study can be seen in finding and discussion (Chapter IV).