

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design refers to the overall plan, structure and strategy used to conduct a research study. It is a framework that guides the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data in order to answer research questions or test hypotheses. Creswell (2012:3) states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. This research used descriptive study. Descriptive study is a type of research that aims to describe a population or sample without intervening or manipulating the variables being studied. Arikunto (2019:3) stated that a descriptive study is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or other matters that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report.

In this study employed a mixed methods approach in which both quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection. Additionally, According to Creswell (2009: 23) stated, "Mixed methods research are an approach to inquiry that combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms". This study has only one variable that is students' interest in participating *Studi Independen* program of English Village of Parit Baru.

The data to be obtained from the sample who are respondents of this study are students of the English Village of Parit Baru, to answer questions given to respondents to determine the frequency and percentage of respondents' responses.

B. Research Subject

The population refers to the entire group of individuals, objects, or phenomena that share some common characteristics and about which the researcher wants to make conclusions. Population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics (Creswell 2012: 142). The population of

this research is the students of the English Village of Parit Baru, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Sampling refers to the process of selecting a sample from the population. For this study, the sample was determined using purposive sampling techniques. Purposive sample are selected and believe to be sufficient to provide maximum insight and understanding of what are under study (Ary *et al.* 2010:428-429).

The sample is a part of the population (Sugiyono, 2013). The sample is a smaller, selected group of the population that is used to represent the population as a whole. For this study, the sample that used by the researcher is 30 students. The 30 students was sampled for the questionnaire, and 10 of the 30 students was interviewed. Based on data obtained in English Village of Parit Baru, the number of students participating in the *Studi Independen* program is 114 students. The students' grade levels range from pre-school to grade 7. The number of students was listed in the following table.

Table 3. 1

Data of students who participated in the *Studi Independen* program

NO	Grade level	Number of Students
1	Pre- School	3
2	Kindergarten	4
3	Grade 1	15
4	Grade 2	39
5	Grade 3	20
6	Grade 4	13
7	Grade 5	11
8	Grade 6	8
9	Grade 7	1
	Total Students	114

Based on the amount of data on students who take part in the *Studi Independen* program of English Village of Parit Baru, the researcher used a sample of students from the 4th to 6th grade range. The number of students who was sampled is 30 students for the questionnaire and 10 of the 30 students was sampled for the interview. The student sample data was presented in the following table.

Table 3. 2

Data students of research samples

NO	Grade Level	Sample for Questionnaire	Sample for Interview
1	Grade 4	12	1
2	Grade 5	10	1
3	Grade 6	8	8
	Total Students	30	

C. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data is a very important thing in research because to process data from research results, in a study the purpose of obtaining data would certainly need techniques that characterize a study. Sugiyono, (2017: 104) stated that the data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the purpose of research is to obtain data.

The data obtained must fill in the provisions in the sense that the data must be correct and complete. Therefore, the data obtained must be accurate data in a study. Therefore it is important to obtain accurate and correct data in a study, the researcher must be able to obtain complete data when taking data in the field. So that later it would be easier for the researcher to calculate the data obtained in the field.

With regard to data collection techniques in research, Nawawi (2015:106) suggests:

- a. Direct observation technique
- b. Indirect communication
- c. Direct communication technique
- d. Measurement technique
- e. Documentary study techniques

In this research, the researcher used direct communication and indirect communication. Research approaches or designs are approximately orthogonal to the technique of data collection (Morgan et al, 2001: 1). The researcher used direct communication as an interview, to find out students' current conditions. In collecting data about the students' interest in participating in *Studi Independen* program, indirect communication was chosen by the researcher to know the student's interest in participating in *Studi Independen* program through questioning. In collecting the data, the researcher will select students in the questionnaire as the population, and then select several students as the participants in the interview.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Tools of data collection refer to the methods or instruments that the researcher use to gather information or data on a specific topic or research question. The technique of collecting data is a way that is used by the researcher to get the data (Arikunto, 2002: 136). The data for the study was collected using:

- a. Questionnaires

The questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions used to gather data and information from individuals or groups of individuals. The use of questionnaires is an efficient collection of data techniques if the researcher really knows the variable to be studied or the variable to be measured and knows what the respondent expects (Sugiyono, 2017). The questionnaire is the tool to get data of students' interest results. Cohen, Manion & Morrison

(2007:317) stated that a questionnaire is a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing structured, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the researcher, and often being comparatively straightforward to analyze. Questionnaire distributed to respondents in this case students from English Village of Parit Baru to find out the students' interests in Participating of *Studi Independen* program.

The questionnaire technique used to find data about the students' interests in learning English by providing a list of questions asked to students from the English Village of Parit Baru. The questionnaire in this study was adopted from Nur Aina (2020). Here the researcher used the closed-ended question as the instrument for collecting the data, each statement consisting of 14 items. A closed-ended questionnaire is a question with a list of answer choices from which they should choose to answer the question. In this study, the answers are limited. A closed question provides a choice of alternative answers from which the respondent is select, by ticking or underline or choosing from a read-out list or prompt card (Meadows, 2003: 4).

b. Interviews

Interviews as a data collection tool can provide rich and detailed information on a topic and can help the researcher gain a deeper understanding of the experiences and perspectives of their participants. According to Sugiyono (2017: 137), interview is a method of collecting data by means of questions, answers which systematically, and based on research objectives. The interview is a tool for collecting data by formulating questions that serve as guidelines. In this case Interview questions that were asked to students from English Village of Parit Baru as a source to find students' interest Participating in *Studi Independen* program. This interview guideline is created so that the interview process will be more structured so that all the information needed can be obtained properly.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

This research used quantitative data. In order to find the students' interest in learning English, the research analyzes the data taken by questionnaire. The procedures for analyzing the data are:

1. Quantitative

a. The analysis of Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher was analyze the quantitative data. This questionnaire is used to know students' interest in participating in *Studi Independen* programs of the English Village of Parit Baru. In quantitative, the researcher analyzed the data from the questionnaire. The questionnaire used to know student's interest in learning English.

To find the students' interests, the formula is below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Notes:

P = Percentages

F = Frequency of the samples who choose the option

N = Total number of samples

(Sugiyono, 2014:45).

Table 3. 3 The percentage criteria of student response

No	Score	Categories
1	20-35%	Very Low
2	36-51%	Low
3	52-67%	Moderate
4	68-83%	High
5	84-100%	Very high

Arikunto (2006).

2. Qualitative

To analyze the data from interviews, the the researcher used Miles and Huberman model in data analysis. According to Miles & Huberman's (1994:10-11), there are three steps in analyzing qualitative data, those are:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes. In this step, the researcher reduces the data that have got from the interview by selecting or summarizing the important data that is needed.

b. Display Data

The second step is to display data. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits drawing the conclusion and action

c. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand.

Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions. "The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their 'confirmability' that is, their validity" (Miles and Huberman, 1994:11).

F. Research Procedure

In the research procedure the researcher used several stages, namely:

a. Planning

Planning is the first step in the research process. This step, the researcher identified the research objectives, research problems, and the

population to be studied, the researcher also reviews the literature related to the research topic and studies of similar studies. and determining the research methods to be used, such as questionnaires and interviews, as well as planning the time and resources needed to carry out the research.

b. Data Collection Process

Data collection is the second step in the research process. At this step, the researcher created a questionnaire to collect data from respondents, identified respondents, namely students who took part in the *Studi Independen* Program in Parit Baru, distributed questionnaires, then conducted interviews to obtain additional information.

c. Data Processing

Data processing is the third step in the research process. This step involved organizing, cleaning, and transforming the collected data into a format that can be analyzed. For this step, the researcher identifies and classifies the data according to the variables studied, such as the level of interest, and factors that influence students' interest in participating in independent learning programs in English villages using statistical software or programs to analyze data, such as SPSS or Excel, then interpret the results of data analysis.

d. Data Reporting

Data reporting is the final step in the research process. This step involves presenting the results of the data analysis in a report format. The report should include an introduction, a literature review, a description of the research design and data collection method, data analysis, and discussion of the findings. Therefore, the researcher presents the results of the research in the form of a report or scientific paper. Research results are presented in the form of graphs or tables to facilitate understanding as well as providing recommendations for improving *Studi Independen* program for Parit Baru students in improving English language skills.