

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Type of Study

The research used quantitative method. Norjenah states that descriptive research involved collecting data in order to test hypotheses or answer questions related to the current status of the object of the study¹. A descriptive study determines and reports the thing. It means that in a descriptive study, the research happens naturally, and the researcher has no control over the conditions and the situation, and can only measure what already exists. This design has the purpose to know and explain about the students' perceptions toward the English language development program in Ma'had Al Jamiah of STAIN Palangka Raya.

B. Research Design

The main purpose of the research design is to help to avoid the situation in which the evidence does not address the initial research questions.² This suggests a research design focuses on the methods with which data were collected and analyzed to investigate a research question in the most logical manner.

According to Donald Ary "Inquiry employing operational definitions to generate numeric data to answer predetermined hypotheses or questions."³ By this statement the writer studies to summarize data in numerical indices. The writer physically went to the people, setting, site, or institution to observe or record behavior in its natural setting.⁴

In this study the writer's design is quantitative survey research with the classification according to focus and scope as a census of intangibles and the focus information as attitudinal

¹ Norjenah, "The Students' Perception.....", p. 37.

² Yin, *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*, 3rd Edition, New Delhi: SAGE Publications, 2003, p.20-21.

³ Donald Ary, and friends, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010. p. 648.

⁴ John Craswell, *Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative*, California: Sage Publication, inc, 1994, P. 145.

information because this study concerned with students' perception in process. Attitudinal information, attitudinal questions seek to find out more about the opinions, beliefs, or interests of english language program. These questions are often used in needs analysis research when researchers want to gather information on such topics as what learning goals students have or what skill areas they are most interested in.⁵ The data collected from the students' information. It mean the data were statistic data and written.

By the statements above, the writer concluded that survey research was a process of collecting information about the respondents of population. In this research, the writer also did not control over the independent variable as non experimental research. Therefore the writer used the quantitative and survey research to measure the students' perceptions toward English language development program in Ma'had AlJamiah of STAIN Palangka Raya..

C. Time and Place of the Study

The reseracher conducts the research at area STAIN Palangka Raya at Jl. G. Obos complex Islamic center. The writer needs at least one month in collecting all data accurately and briefly.

D. Population and Sampling

The subject of this study is the students of 2013/2014 of STAIN Palangka Raya, the students criteria which students who ever join program in Ma'had Aljamiah all of the student there a student who ever join the Program, they are TBI (English Education), TBG (Biology Education), TFS (Physic Education), and ESY (Economic Syariah. The male 48 studens are and the famele 167 students so all the studen 215.

Zoltan states that from a purely statistical point of view, a basic requirement is that the sample should have normal distribution, and rule of thumb to achieve this, offered by Hatch

⁵Sandra Lee Mckey, *Researching Second Language Classroom*, London: Laurance Erlbaum Associates, 2006. P. 35.

Lazaraton is that the sample should include 30 or more people.⁶ There are 4 study program, TBI (English Education), TBG (Biology Education), TFS (Physic Education), and ESY (Economic Syariah), and total population 215, the writer take the sample with total 53 students, Who joined the program English development program in Ma'had Al-Jami'ah of STAIN Palangka Raya.

E. Research Instrument

1. Research Instrument

The data is very important in the study. They are needed to support and prove the study itself. Sandra claims that language survey is any studies “that gather data on the characteristics and views of informants about the nature of language or language learning through the use of oral interviews or written questionnaire”⁷.

In this study, the researcher used questioner to collect the data Students' Perceptions Toward English Language Development Program In Ma'had Al Jamiah of Stain Palangka Raya.

Acording to Brown, questionnaires are any written instruments that present respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers.⁸ And Sandra Lee McKay states there are two types of questions are *open ended and close ended questions*.⁹ For the research the writer used close ended question because Sandra Lee

⁶Donald Ary, and friends, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010. p. 62.

⁷Sandra Lee Mckey, *Researching Second Language Classroom*, London: Laurance Erlbaum Associates, 2006, p. 35.

⁸Dorney Zoltan, *Questionnaires in second language research*. Routledge 2010 Avenue, New York, P.18.

⁹Sandra Lee Mckey, *Researching Second Language Classroom*, London: Laurance Erlbaum Associates, 2006. p. 35.

McKay states close ended questions allow for more uniformity of responses and are easy to answer, code and analyze.¹⁰

Likert scaling is a bipolar scaling method, measuring either positive or negative response to a statement.¹¹ Likert scale is a psychometric scale commonly involved in research that employs questionnaires. In terms of the other data characteristics, the writer used the Likert scale, the interval scales was also used for coding the question. Each response was given a number for example strongly agree = 1, agree = 2, disagree = 3, and strongly disagree = 4.

The questionnaire was constructed in the form of likert scale which consisted of 24 items. Questioner used Indonesia language it make respondent easy to understand. It according to Sandra Lee McKay one way to deal with the problem is to write the questionnaire in the mother tongue if thi is a feasible alternatiuve. The questionnaire design is available in appendix 1.

To get collecting the objective data, the writer applied the steps as follows:

1. Making list of question (questionnaire)
2. Validiting the questionare by giving try out to students who joined the English language pergram. The witer take 10 students.
3. Analysing the questionnaire and improve the invalid question.
4. Talaing sample of study by using SRS.
5. Distributing the questionere to the sample of the study.
6. Calculating and analysing the result of the quesinnaring by using SPSS16
7. Making displaying the result of the study.

¹⁰*Ibid.* p. 35.

¹¹Dorney Zoltan, *Questionnaire in second language researc* .Routledge 2010 Avenue, New York . P.21.

2. Research Instrument Try Out

The writer tried out the test instrument before it applied to the real sample in the study. The writer analyzed the test instrument to gain the information about the instrument quality that consists of instrument validity and instrument reliability. The procedures of the try out as follows:

- a) The writer tried out the test instruments to some sample.
- b) The writer to the students' answer, then writer analyzed the obtain data to know the instruments validity with judgment experts, and instruments reliability

3. Research Instrument Reliability

The reliability of a measuring instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures whatever it is measuring. This quality is essential in any kinds of measurement¹². On a theoretical level, reliability is concerned with the effect of error on the consistency of scores. In this world measurement always involves some error. There are two kinds of errors: random errors of measurement and systematic errors of measurement¹³. Random error is error that is a result of pure chance. Random errors of measurement may inflate or depress any subject's score in an unpredictable manner. Systematic errors, on the other hand, inflate or depress scores of identify able groups in a predictable way. Systematic errors are the root of validity problems; random errors are the root of reliability problems.

The initial piloting of the item pool usually consists of the following steps¹⁴:

¹²Donal Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010, p. 236.

¹³*Ibid.* p.237.

¹⁴*Ibid.*p.54-55.

- a) Select three or four people who are motivated to spend some time to help you and whose opinion you value. Some of them should not be specialists in the field.
- b) Ask them to go through the items and answer them, and then to provide about their reactions and the answer they have given.
- c) You may ask for any general comment.

In designing a survey, as in all research, it is essential for researchers to strive for reliability. In order to assure the reliability of a survey, several measures can be used¹⁵.

- a) First, the same survey can be given on two occasions to the same individuals. Then the researcher can check to see how consistently the respondents gave the same response to the same item.
- b) The second way of assuring reliability is to have two forms of a survey and have individuals take both forms. The consistency of response on these two forms could again be checked.
- c) The final way to achieve reliability is to check the internal consistency of responses in a survey. In this case, if a survey contains several items that ask similar questions but in different forms, then the researcher can check to see how consistently the respondents have answered these questions.

¹⁵Sandra Lee Mckey, *Researching Second Language Classroom*, London: Laurance Erlbaum Associates, 2006, p.41.

4. Research Instrument Validity

Validity was defined as the extent to which an instrument measured what it claimed to measure¹⁶. The writer did Face Validity to make sure that questionnaire was valid.

The writer did pilot study not only to know the students' difficulties in answering the questionnaire but also to measure the content validity of the questionnaire. The validity of test have comply contruc validity and content validity. If non test enough construct validity. Construc validity commonly use judgment experts. Intrumen fothomoble based on theory furthemore checked by experts. In this intrument the writer use non tes so for the validity ask with my first adviser and second adviser.¹⁷

F. Data Collection

Another important in designing survey is deciding what means of collecting information will be most effective. The most prevalent data-collection methods are questionnaires, interviews, and observation of language use.¹⁸ In this research the writer used the first technique as the technique for collecting the data by the respondents. The type of the questionnaire that the writer used was directly administered questionnaires.

A directly administered questionnaire is given to a group of people assembled at a certain place for a specific purpose.¹⁹

Instrument of the study were needed in the research. It was because the instruments were tools to get the data of study. In which the data were the important things to help the

¹⁶Donal Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010 p.225

¹⁷Widodianto Sri, *Uji Validita dan Realiabilita*, 2013

¹⁸Donna M.Johson ,*Approaches to Research in Second Language Learning*, London : Logman Group Ltd, 1992, p.113

¹⁹Johnson, B & Christensen, L.,*Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches*, 2nd Edition, Boston: Pearson, 2004, p. 387.

writer in answering the problem of study. In collecting the data for this research, the writer used questionnaires to obtain the data in order to answer the problem.

G. Data Analysis

In research, the writer used interval scale and collected the data by using the questionnaires both of the close-ended and likert types questions. This research was about students' perception which is known as attitudinal information. Often attitude scales on a questionnaire are also treated as interval scales. For example, frequently when Likert-scales are used, each response is given a number (e.g., strongly agree = 1, agree = 2, disagree = 3, and strongly disagree = 4) and these numbers are treated as interval scales.²⁰

The writer analyzes the data the use computer programs for processing questionnaire data. There are numerous statistical software packages that can be used to process quantitative questionnaire data. Personally use SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) which is the market leader in this category²¹. for the process analyzes open-ended in this survey, the writer use SPSS 16, because in the process analysis this program make possible not only to provide statistic-based method (i.e, frequency of term and phrases) but also linguistics- based methods (i.e, grouping terms with similar meaning and identifying semantic network smoothly) in addition, because it strongly linked with the statistic modules of the SPSS software data management for analysis by importing and exporting the text-based result becomes easier.

²⁰ Sandra Lee Mckey, *Researching Second Language Classroom*, London: Laurance Erlbaum Associates, 2006, p. 42.

²¹ Zoltan Dornyei and Tatsuya Taguci, *Questionnaires in Second Language Research*, New York: 270 Madison Avenue, 2010, p.100.