

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

This study is a compilation of several studies. Combination research, also known as mixed methods, is a type of research in which two methods—quantitative and qualitative are employed in tandem to produce more thorough, accurate, and objective data for a given study project.¹

Researchers combine quantitative and qualitative analysis findings from sequence models with other research methods. This method sequentially combines quantitative and qualitative research methods: in the first stage, quantitative methods are used to gather quantifiable quantitative data, which can be associative, descriptive, or comparative; in the second stage, qualitative methods are used to validate, extend, strengthen, and refute the quantitative data collected in the first stage.

Based on to the description above, the researcher will use quantitative methods for data collection in the first stage before moving on to a qualitative research process. To better comprehend and explain the previously obtained quantitative results, a qualitative method is being used in addition to the current quantitative method.

¹ Sugiyono, Metode penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods), (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2018), 404

In this study, the instruments used to collect data were giving questionnaires, and interview. The data collection is by distributing questionnaires to 37 students in the second grade of Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School. To support research data sources on this topic, the researcher also used interviews to seek information from the teacher's perspective about how students' attitudes factors in online English learnig activities in the second grade of Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School, as well as to analysewhat strategies are used by the teachers to overcome the students' feel bored in online English learning activities in the second grade of Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School.

B. Place and Time of Research

The research will be conducted at the second grade of Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School. The consideration of conducting the study at this site was because of the accessibility and familiarity of the situation and the participants. Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School is located in Perum Puri Permai 1 Pete Village, Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province, 15720.

The time that researchers will spend for this research in order to develop scientific papers will begin from preliminary observation, it will be started from April 2023, the first is preparing the proposal, next the seminar proposal, then arrange chapter I, chapter II, chapter III, chapter IV, and chapter V.

This research was conducted in August 2023. The research was conducted starting with interviews with English teacher, and giving questionnaires to students. The following is the schedule for conducting the research. The following is the schedule for conducting the research. The details of the research schedule can be seen in table 3.1 as follows:

No	Day and Date	Time	Information
1	Monday, 28 th August 2023	10.00 WIB	Asking permission to conduct the research.
3	Tuesday, 29 th August 2023	09.00 WIB	Interview with Ms. Betsy Vernoletta, S.Pd
4	Thursday, 31 th August 2023	10.00 WIB	Giving questionnaires to students of VIII.

C. Participants

Research selects the participants based on the characteristics or criteria needed. The participants in this study were class 8 with a total of 37 students. Of the 37 participants, there were 15 female students and 22 male students.

In this research, the researcher focuses on how is the students' attitudes toward online English learning activities, and what are the obstacles, solutions from the teacher in online English learning activities at second grade of Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School.

D. Research Instruments

In this research, the researcher uses a questionnaire and interview as the instruments to collect the data. The researcher gives a questionnaire to the students by google form to find out how is the students' attitudes toward online English learning activities, and what are the teacher obstacles, solutions from the teacher.

E. Data Collection

According to Sugiyono, "The main aim of research is to obtain accurate data, and without knowing the data collection technology, researchers cannot obtain data that meets the standards. The data collecting is the most strategic step. In the study, the data collection methods used in this study included the use of interviews and surveys.² In conducting this research, the researcher use technique of data collection as follows:

a. Interview

Interview is data collection procedure in which a respondent is interviewed. Furthermore, the interview is a form of verbal communication, similar to conversation that is used to obtain the information from a respondent.

Researcher will interview English subject teacher regarding online learning in school during the pandemic and after the pandemic. The researcher will interview the principal and English teacher. In this case the researcher asked several questions regarding the difference between teaching during online and offline learning at school, why did the school continue to carry out online learning after the pandemic or face-to-face, regarding student attitudes whether there were more positive or negative attitudes when learning at school took place. In this interview is also used to establish communication with teacher in English subject.

² Sugiyono, *Research Methods Quantitative , Qualitative , and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2016), p 22

Table 3.2 Table of interview guidelines for teachers about students' attitudes toward online English learning activities

No	Category	Questions	Number of questions
1	Teacher's response about students' attitudes toward online English learning activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What difficulties do teachers experience when online learning takes place? 2. What are the learning outcomes or student assignments during online learning? 3. How is the student's attitude during online learning (by WA group discussions, Google Classroom, or other applications)? Are they focused or not (feeling bored)? 4. How is the learning system implemented during online learning? 5. What do teachers do with students so that online learning remains effective? 	5 questions

b. Questionnaire Sheets

According to Sugiyono, "The questionnaire is a data collection method that presents a series of questions and explanations that respondents must answer."³ According to Sugiyono, "The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of individuals or groups of social phenomena."⁴ A questionnaire grid is better if the questions are made using clear, easy-to-understand language and, of course, with clear intentions.⁵ It can be concluded that the questionnaire is a data collection technique using questions arranged systematically based on variables to obtain data from respondents, either directly or indirectly.

After obtaining data from respondents through predetermined data collection techniques, the data must have a research scale to carry out measurements with accurate quantitative data. According to Sugiyono (2014: 133), the measurement scale is an agreement used as a reference for determining the short length of the interval in the measuring instrument so that the measuring instrument, when used in measurement, will produce quantitative data.⁶ Using a measurement scale, the variable values measured by certain instruments can be expressed in numbers to be more accurate, efficient, and communicative.

The measurement scale to be used in this study is for determining the answer score of the respondent using the Likert Scale. The Likert scale measures a person or group's perceptions, attitudes, or opinions regarding an event or social phenomenon (Bahrun et al., 2018; Saputra & Nugroho, 2017). There are two forms of questions on the Likert scale: positive questions to measure a positive scale and negative questions to measure a negative

³ Sugiyono, *Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016), p 12

⁴ Sugiyono, *Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019), p 93

⁵ Samsu, S. (2021). *Metode Penelitian: (Teori Dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, Serta Research & Development)*. p.83

⁶ Sugiyono, *Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019), p 133

scale. Positive questions were scored 4, 3, 2, and 1, while negative questions were scored 1, 2, 3, and 4.

This questionnaire's multilevel scale employs a modified Likert scale with four (four) response options: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and disagree strongly. Sugiyono's findings, there are four (four) possible responses to this questionnaire: Strongly Agree (SS) at 4, Agree (S) at 3, Disagree (TS) at 2, and Strongly Disagree at 1. Sometimes, scale questionnaires employ four-choice scales as well. Likert, which does not allow for a "neutral" response, forces respondents to select one of the poles. In addition to the standard five (five) scale options, there are occasionally two additional levels used: seven and nine. Occasionally, the four-choice scale is also utilized as a Likert scale.⁷

In this study, the researcher distributed questionnaires with four answer choices, which can be seen in table 3.3 as follows:

Answer	Score
Strongly agree	4
Agree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

⁷ Sugiyono , *Research Methods Quantitative , Qualitative , and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2016), p 134-135

Based on this research will distribute questionnaires to the second-grade students of Dewi Kunti-1 Junior High School.

Table 3.4 Questionnaire guide table related to students' attitude toward online English learning activities.

No	Indicator	Number of Questions	No
1	Students positive of attitudes.	10 questions	1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18
2	Students negative of attitudes.	10 questions	2, 3, 5, 6, 8 12, 13, 14, 19, 20

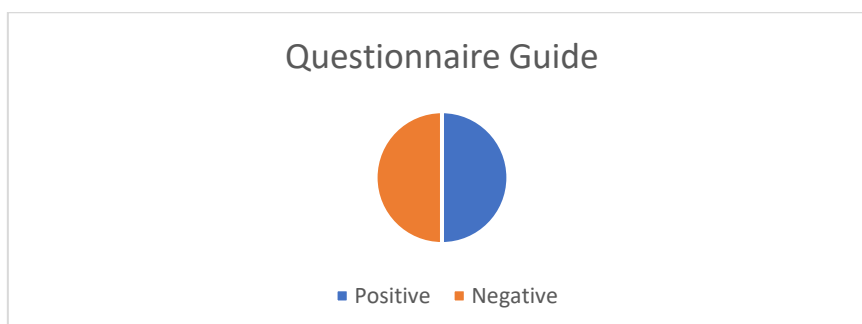


Figure 1

In the study, these social phenomena were specifically identified by the researchers and here after referred to as the research variables. The Likert scale converts a measurement into a metric of variation. The indicator is then used as a starting point to include elements of the tool be it statements or questions.

F. Data Analysis

1. Qualitative Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher will describe, explain and understand the data obtained from the research instrument. Therefore, data analysis is essential in every study to sort out the data as a whole so that the data obtained can find the right and complete data. Data analysis is the stage of understanding and describing the data obtained in narrative or descriptive form from field studies. Therefore, several steps have been taken in analysing the data described by Miles and Huberman. The first is data reduction. Researchers can select, simplify, abstract, and transform the raw data from field notes at this data reduction stage. This reduction stage can be carried out during the research and will be completed within a certain time. However, the researcher first collected data taken from interviews and questionnaires. Then, after all the data has been collected, the researcher will look at and re-read the existing data. After the researcher reads and pays attention, it will be selected and summarize which data are needed and which are not; this is called the data reduction stage.

After the data reduction process, the next stage is data presentation. Presentation of data is an attempt made by a researcher to get an overview of the information and interpretation of the data collected and then associated with the research focus. Usually, in qualitative research, the data is presented with a narrative or text that presents data with results that have been analysed in detail⁸. With the aim of this data presentation stage, the researcher will understand the research that is going on and plan the next stage based on what has been understood.

⁸ Umar Sidiq, Miftachul Choiri, and Anwar Mujahidin, 'Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan', *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53.9 (2019), 1–228.

This final stage in data analysis in qualitative research methods is drawing conclusions and verifying. Verification, often referred to as a conclusion, is the formation of both temporary and final research conclusions. Initial conclusions are temporary and will be revised if substantial evidence supports the following data collection step. When researchers return to the field to collect data, the findings presented early are supported by valid and consistent evidence, making the conclusions credible. Therefore, conclusions cannot be drawn on, so the data supported is credible.

2. Quantitative Data Analysis

The research method used is the descriptive research method with the quantitative approach and Likert scale. According to Sudjana and Ibrahim in Iyus Jayusman (2020), descriptive research is research that seeks to describe a symptom, or event that is happening at present. For a quantitative approach explained by Arikunto in Iyus Jayusman (2020) that "the approach uses quantitative because it uses numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results⁹. Sugiyono also says that descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of an independent variable, either one variable or more (independent).

While the Likert Scale is used to examine the morale of a person or group. The competencies to be measured are translated into several indicators used to develop an instrument in the form of questions or statements. The answers to the Likert scale instrument were developed into 4 (four) categories from very positive to very negative with the words: 1) strongly agree (SA), 2) agree (A), 3) disagree (D), and 4) strongly disagree (SD)¹⁰. The steps used to compile a Likert scale, including: 1) compiling

⁹ Iyus Jayusman and Oka Agus Kurniawan Shavab, 'Studi Deskriptif Kuantitatif Tentang Aktivitas Belajar Mahasiswa Dengan Menggunakan Media Pembelajaran Edmodo Dalam Pembelajaran Sejarah', Jurnal Artefak, 7.1 (2020).

¹⁰ Tri Handayani, 'A Comparative Study Between The Use Of Free Writing Technique And Clustering Technique In Increasing The Learners' descriptive Text Writing Ability At The Second Semester Of The Seventh Grade

statements of attitude objects; 2) carrying out instrument trials; 3) determine the score for each statement; 4) perform item analysis to determine the validity of the instrument¹¹.

Based on this understanding, descriptive research is done by searching for information associated with existing symptoms, describing clear goals to achieve, planning how to approach, and collecting various data to create a report. In this research, the writer wants to know students' attitude toward online English activities.

The data analysis used in this study uses quantitative descriptive statistics with percentages. According to Anas Sudijono (201), the formula used to find the percentage is as follows:¹²

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

Particular :

P : Percentage Number

F : Frequency

N : Total Respondents (students)

Learners At Smp It Ar Raihan Bandar Lampung In Academic Year Of 2017/2018' (UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2018).

¹¹ Mawardi Mawardi, 'Rambu-Rambu Penyusunan Skala Sikap Model Likert Untuk Mengukur Sikap Siswa', *Scholaria: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan*, 9.3 (2019), 292–304.

¹² Adam Malik and Muhammad Minan Chusni, 'Pengantar Statistika Pendidikan: Teori Dan Aplikasi' (Deepublish, 2018).

Categorization uses the Mean and Standard Deviation. Saifuddin Azwar (2010) determined the score criteria by using Norm Reference Assessment in Table 3.6 as follows:

Table 3.5 Norm Reference Assessment.

No	Interval	Category
1.	$M + 1,5 SD > X$	Very High
2.	$M + 0,5 SD < X \leq M + 1,5 SD$	High
3.	$M - 1,5 SD < X \leq M - 0,5 SD$	Low
4.	$X \leq M - 1,5 SD$	Very Low

Particular:

M: Mean *SD*: Standard Deviation

X: Score

This analysis data uses descriptive analysis techniques, namely, percentage, mean and standard deviation. For the level of student attitudes towards online learning activities using the following criteria:

Table 3.6

Interval Score	Level
1.00 – 2.33	Low
2.34 – 3.67	Moderate
3.68 – 4.00	High

Source: Wahyu Hidayat (2021). *Analisis Fuzzy Delphi Untuk Penelitian Sosial*.

Bandung: Alfabeta¹³

1. Reducing Data

Data reduction is the method of choosing, focusing, and simplifying, abstracting, and information from written field notes or transcriptions. Questionnaire and interviews with students and teacher were used to collect data from students for this study.¹⁴

2. Displaying Data

According to Miles and Huberman, data display is second phase of qualitative analysis. This step produces a well-organized and compressed data set that can be used to reach a conclusion. When assessing the data, the researcher performed several data display activities, as follows:

¹³ Wahyu Hidayat (2021). *Analisis Fuzzy Delphi Untuk Penelitian Sosial*. Bandung: Alfabeta¹³

¹⁴ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook, Second Edition*, (Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 1994), 10.

a. Giving Questionnaire

In this step, the researcher gives the questionnaire by google form to students. This step conducted to know what are the students' attitudes problem in online English learning activities. From display the data, the researcher got the conclusion in order to answer all about the research questions in this research.

b. Interviewing the teacher and students

In this step, the researcher interviews the teacher about how do students' attitude toward blended English learning activities. It can be conclude by the interviews. The researcher also interviews the students about what are they feel about online learning English. By the interviewing teacher and students, the researcher want to know how is the students' attitude toward online English learning activities and what are obstacle, solution that teacher given for the students.

3. Conclusion

The final stage is conclusion. Conclusions are also important because they provide general information about the research and will also conclude the research. In this stage the writer begins to determine the important variables to draw conclusions. As a result, the final conclusion will be filled with valid and consistent evidence that has been collected.