CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research method used in the study. It include research design, population and sample, instrument of research, data collection, instrument testing, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach. According to Creswell (2012), quantitave methods involve the process of collecting, analyzing, interprenting, and writing the result of a study. The method used is a survey method. Creswell (2012, p.376) stated that survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. According to Ary et.al (1985, p.322), descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena toward determining the nature a situation as it exists at the time of the study. According to Sugiyono (2010), descriptive research is used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the general public and its generalization.

The aim of study is to examine students' perception on using Blended Learning in SMPN 1 Wates. This research method is a survey method using a questionnaire and interview instrument.

B. Population and Sample

Based on the data above, there are definition about population and sample.

1. Population

According to Creswell (2012, p.142) stated that population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. Donald Ary (1985) states that population is the larger group about which the generalization is made. A

population is defined as all members of any well-defined class people, events, or objects. Sugiyono (2010:117) explained that population is generalizing teritory that consists of object or subject that have certain qualities and characteristics were determined by the researcher to learn and then drawn conclusions. The population in this research are the eight grade of the students in SMPN 1 Wates .

2. Sample

The sample is a part of the population. Creswell (2012, p.142) stated that sample is a sub-group of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. In an ideal situation, we can select a sample of individuals who are representative of the entire population. According to Ary (2010), "Sample is a group selected from population for observation in a study. According to Sugiyono (2010, p.118) said the sample is part of the number and characteristics owned by the population. That is a small group or subject of the total population in such a way that the knowledge gained is representive of the total population (however defined) under study.

Based on Suharsimi Arikunto, (2000), the sample is that part of the population which has similar characteristics. There are two ways to choose a sample. First, if the population is less than 100, then all the population can be sampled. Second, if the population is more than 100, the researcher may take sample 10%-15% or 20%-25% from all population as a sample. Donald Ary (1985) states that random sampling is the best known of probability sampling procedures. The basic characteristic os simple random is that all members of the population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the random sample. In this research, the writer took VIII of SMPN 1 Wates as a sample.

C. Instrument of Research

Instrument is a tool that is needed to obtain information. (Gay and Airasian 2000) stated that instrument is a tool used in collecting data. In this research, the researcher used the questionnaire and interview to collect the data.

1. Questionnaire

According to Babie (1990:377), a questionnaire is defined as a document containing containing questions and other types of items designed to elicit information appropriate for analysis. Questionnaire design is a critical part of research because because an inappropriate questionnaire will mislead the researcher, policymaker, and scientist. academics. In addition, a set of adequate and appropriate questions in a sequential order is required in a order in a questionnaire.

In this study, the type of questionnaire that the researcher chose was a closed questionnaire, which means that students simply select the available answers without having to without having to think about their answer. The researcher created the questionnaire in the form of a questionnaire in the form of a Google form and the link was distributed through a Whatsapp group of eight grade students of SMPN 1 Wates. The questionnaire questions were adopted from a study done by Balci (2017) for the questionnaire about students perception. Qifu (2013) for the questionnaire about students barrier. Mulyani (2020) for the questionnaire about students' motivation. The questionnaire in this instrument used Likert Scale. Sugiyono (2014) claimed that the Likert Scale is used to measure attitudes, opinion and perceptions a person or group of people about social phenomena.

Table 3.1: Likert Scale

No	Statement		Responses	
			Positive	Negative
1.	Strongly agree	SS	4	1
2.	Agree	S	3	2
3.	Disagree	TS	2	3
4.	Strongly disagree	STS	1	4

Table 3.2: Likert Scale for Scoring Perception of Students

Perception	SS	S	TS	STS
+	4	3	2	1
-	1	2	3	4

Each response category are assessed. The highest score is 4 for positive items, the lowest score is 1, and vice versa if the item is negative. An object or perception is said to be positive if, the largest number is in a strongly agreeable response, whereas if the object or perception is negative, the largest number is in a strongly disagreed response.

Table 3.3 Interpretation Score

Interpretation	Mean Score
Very Low	1.00 - 1.75
Low	1.76 - 2.50
High	2.51 - 3.25
Very High	3.26 - 4.00

Source: Gliem (2003)

Table 3.4 Questionnaire Indicators

No.	Aspect	Indicators	Items Number	Total	Sumber
1.	Perception	Perceptions of Face-to-Face Learning Use	1,2,3,4,5	5	Balci (2017)
		Perception of Online Platform	6,7,8,9,10	5	
2.	Blended Learning	Barrier	11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18	8	Qifu (2013)
		Motivation	19, 20,21,22,23,24,25	7	Sugiyono (2014)

Table 3.5 List table of The Questionnaire

No.	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	Pertemuan tatap muka membantu saya untuk belajar tentang pelajaran secara terperinci. (face-to-face help me to learn about the lesson in detail)				
2.	Pertemuan tatap muka dapat digunakan untuk mengklarifikasi pertanyaan yang belum terjawab selama proses belajar online. (face-to-face can be used to clarify questions that have not been answered during the online learning)				
3.	Pertemuan tatap muka membantu saya untuk belajar lebih baik dan mendukung daya ingatan dari informasi pelajaran. (face-to-face help me to learn better and support the retention of lesson information)				
4.	Guru melengkapi pelajaran yang hilang/kurang selama pertemuan tatap muka. (the teacher completes missing lessons during face-to-face)				
5.	Pada umumnya, saya dapat menemukan jawaban dari pertanyaan saya selama pertemuan tatap muka. (i can generally, find answers to my questions during face-toface)				
6.	Guru memberikan umpan balik melalui forum online. (the teacher gives feedback through the online forum)				
7.	Pemberitahuan/pengumuman dari guru disiapkan dengan cukup baik dalam forum online. (notices or announcements from teachers are prepared quite well in the online forum)				
8.	Saya dapat menggunakan forum dengan menggunakan perangkat/platform dengan mudah. (i can use the forum				

	using any device or platform easily)				
9.	Saya dapat terbantu dengan kebutuhan di dalam forum online dimanapun ketuhkan. (i can be helped with my needs in the online forum wherever i need it)				
10.	Kegiatan belajar dan mengajar di dalam forum online selalu jelas. (learning and teaching activities in the online forum are always clear)				
11.	Saya tinggal di tempat terpencil atau area pedesaan, jadi saya tidak bisa mengakses kelas online dengan mudah dikarenakan koneksi internet yang tidak stabil. (i live in a remote or rural area so i can't access online classes easily due to unstable internet connection)				
12.	Saya tidak menemukan kesulitan dalam menggunakan platform dan aplikasi yang digunakan. (i cannot found difficulties in using the platform and applications used)				
13.	Biaya internet terlalu mahal dan itu menjadi beban finansial bagi orang tua saya. (internet costs are too expensive and it is a financial burden for my parents)				
14.	Terkadang, saya tidak memiliki kuota internet jadi saya tidak dapat mengakses internet dan ikut berpartisipasi dalam pembelajaran bahasa inggris secara online. (sometimes i don't have internet				

	quota so i can't access the internet and participate in online English learning)				
15.	Saya tidak memahami pembelajaran yang disampaikan oleh guru dalam tatap muka. (i do not understand the learning delivered by the teacher in face-to-face)				
16.	Materi pembelajarannya terlalu banyak dan menjadi beban bagi saya pada pembelajaran tatap muka. (the learning material is too much and becomes a burden for me in face-toface learning)				
17.	Saya tidak tahu bagaimana mendapatkan bantuan dari guru ketika saya menghadapi kesulitan dalam pembelajaran tatap muka. (i don't know how to get help from teachers when i found difficulties in face-toface learning)				
18.	Saya kurang mendapat dukungan dari orangtua saya dalam belajar bahasa inggris melalui tatap muka. (i lack support from my parents in learning English tgrough face-to-face)				
19.	Saya selalu bertanya kepada guru ketika saya mengalami kesulitan dalam belajar bahasa Inggris melalui online learning. (i always ask the teacher when i have difficulties in learning English through online learning)				
20.	Saya selalu mengerjakan tugas-tugas				

	Bahasa Inggris yang diberikan oleh guru melalui online learning selama wabah Covid-19. (i always do English assignments given by teachers through online learning during the Covid-19)				
21.	Walaupun saya tidak mengerti sepenuhnya apa yang dibicarakan oleh guru selama kelas online, saya akan mencoba untuk melakukan yang terbaik dalam menyelesaikan tugas-tugas yang diberikan oleh guru. (although i don't fully understand what the teacher is talking about during online learning, i try my best to complete the tasks given by the teacher)				
22.	Saya termotivasi dan antusias untuk belajar Bahasa Inggris melalui online learning. (i am motivated and enthusiastic to learn English through online learning)				
23.	Interaksi dalam pertemuan tatap muka cukup berguna untuk memahami subjek dengan lebih baik. (interaction in meetings or then it is also useful to understand the subject better)				
24.	Berbagi dan diskusi di sesi tatap muka sangat bagus. (various and discussions on the face-to-face side are great)				
25.	Bimbingan dari guru tentang tugas-tugas dalam sesi tatap muka sangat				

membantu saya. (guidance from the teacher on ssignments in face-to-face is very helpful to me)				

2. Documentation

This instrument is used to retrieve data that is necessary for research. The definition of a document, according to Satori and Komariah, is a statement of past events that takes the form of oral, written, or form works (Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, 2018, p. 145). Names of the students who served as research subjects, screenshots of learning evaluation questions, and data files containing student test scores from an English teacher are all included in this study's data.

D. Data Collection

According to Donald, Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen (2010), survey research necessitates planning, implementation, and analysis in order to produce reliable and valid data. After gathering all the data from the questionnaire, the researcher used Microsoft Excel to calculate the survey's results. The study's questionnaire was a closed-ended survey. Students are asked to select from one of five categories to respond to questions in this survey: SA = 4, A = 3, D = 2, and SD = 1. The questionnaire consists of 25 items, consisting of positive and negative statements. All questions related to students' perceptions of using Blended Learning in teaching and learning English.

According to (Ary et al. 1985) as in the interview, data is collected through face-to face or telephone conversations between the interviewer and the respondent. In addition, Syamsuddin (2011: 95) explained that interview activity has two functions in qualitative research. The first function is the main strategy in collecting data like data in the interview transcript. The second function is an additional strategy for other techniques like participatory observation, document analysis, and photography.

The data collected from the results of the questionnaire of each sample. Many students have different perceptions about blended learning in ELT.

E. **Instrument Testing**

In this research, there are two tested:

1. **Validity**

Validity is the extent to which a measuring instrument performs its measuring function accurately and precisely. A measurement of an instrument's validity is called validity. A valid instrument will have a high level of validity, whereas a less valid instrument will have a low level of validity.

The researcher distributed the questionnaire to people outside the sample in order to test the instrument's validity (accuracy) and reliability (reliability), and then they analyzed the results. The Person Product Moment Correlation Formula is used as the validity formula, and it has the following formula:

rxy = $\frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$

Keterangan:

r: Koefisien Korelasi

x: nilai skor butir

y: nilai skor total

N: Jumlah Responden

2. **Reliability**

The researcher divided or split odd-even items or the initial and final halves in order to test the reliability of the instrument using the split-half technique. The reliability of a measurement tool is quantified by a number that expresses how trustworthy or reliable it is.

The product moment is correlated with each hemisphere before continuing with the Sperman-Brown calculation. The researcher

applies the following formula to assess the reliability (reliability) of the instrument:

$$r\,tot = \frac{2\,(r\,tt)}{1 + r\,tt}$$

Keterangan

rtot = Reliabilitas keseluruhan item

rtt = Angka korelasi belahan pertama dan kedua

F. Data Analysis

Data collection and compilation from surveys and other forms of documentation is known as data analysis. Following collection, the data is processed and examined. Data analysis aims to condense the information into a format that is simple to read and understand. The SPSS program is used to analyze the data from the instruments. Analysis of the instrument's quantitative data using regression analysis and the criteria of validity, reliability, frequency, and data normality.