CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents about the research method that used in conducting the research. It covers research design, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In conducting research, we need to follow the rules or rules that apply, so that the research results obtained can be said to be valid. The research method is basically a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. According to Sugiyono (2018), the definition of research methods is a scientific way to obtain data to be able to describe, prove, develop and discover knowledge, theories, to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in human life (Sugiyono: 2012).

In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach. According to Kriyantono, the purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in depth using collecting data as deep as possible, which shows the importance of the depth and detail of the data being studied. In qualitative research, the more in-depth, careful, and extracted data is obtained, it can also be interpreted that the better the quality of the research is. The researcher used a qualitative approach because this study focuses on student perceptions toward English e-learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

B. The Subject of the Study

The purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in depth using collecting data as deep as possible, which shows the importance of the depth and detail of the data being studied, so the research subject is the person or people who are involved in the research from beginning to end. Therefore, the research subjects in this study were IAIN Kediri students majoring in English in the semester batch 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, there were 101 students selected to take part in this research and 5 of them were selected to be interviewed.

C. Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2018, p. 102), a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. A research instrument is a tool used to carry out research activities, especially as a measurement and data collection in the form of a questionnaire, a set of test questions, and observation sheet, and so on. There are several types of instrument that researcher can use. In this study, researcher used questionnaire and interview gudelines.

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a list of questions or statements that are given to participants. Sugiyono (2010) explained that a questionnaire is a technique of collecting data that is done by giving some questions or statements to the respondent.

There were 15 questions in the form of close-ended question. The students had to answer the questions based on the choices given, which were (1) strongly disagree, (2) disagree, (3) neutral (4) agree, (5) strongly agree. From those close-ended questions, the students might answer the questions by putting a tick (√) in the choices given.

2. Interview guidelines

Interview guidelines can be divided into three stages such as the interview preparation, interview process, and evaluation, including the problems that usually arise in research which was using interview techniques. The researcher used an open-ended interview because the question submitted by the researcher requires broader answers. So that interview using open-ended interview suitable to be used to find out more about student's perseptions.

D. Validity and Reability

To ensure a high level of reliability and validity, the researchers used triangulation. Triangulation is a methodology to determine the reliability and validity of findings by comparing them with information from various sources, methods, researchers. The researcher used source triangulation. Triangulation source is testing the credibility of the data by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. The expert of this research is someone who is considered an expert by the researcher.

This ensures that the perspectives used are balanced in guiding interviews and identifying data.

E. Data Collection

Data collecting technique is an important step in research because the research aims to get the data. Collecting data can be done in any settings, any sources, and anyways. There are five data collecting technique. Those are observation, interview, questionnaire, documentation and triangulation. In this research, the researcher uses interview. The researcher was classified every answer from the informant to finally know the result of the analysis. The researcher would describe the steps of collecting data as follows:

a. Before the research

1. The selection of informants are choose by the researcher in order to aim the objective of study.

b. During the research

1. The researcher provided a link to the Google Form questionnaire via WhatsApp chat media.

2. The researcher was set the time of the interview and giving the information to the subjects about the contents of the interview.

3. The interview section begins for more or less the week. Researchers conducted interviews via Whatsapp media.

c. After the research

1. The researcher was classifying the result of the interview in form of note field.

2. Taking the evidence in form of transcript.

F. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze data. According to Sugiyono (2010), there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on those statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities, they are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.

This questionnaire is analyzed by using percentage techniques. This is used to determine students' perceptions towards English e-learning during covid-19 pandemic. Researcher used the formula from Sugiyono (2010, p. 137) as follows:

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{Fq}{N} x\,100\,\%$$

P = Percentage of question response
Fq = Item of frequency
N = The total respondent

Table 3.1 Scoring classification of students' perceptions

NO	Series of Statement	Score	
		Positive	Negative
1	Strongly agree	5	1

2	Agree	4	2
3	Undecided	3	3
4	Disagree	2	4
5	Strongly Disagree	1	5

Adapted from (Gay, et.al., 2006, p. 130)

Table 3.2 The interval score of students' perceptions

No	Interval score	Category
1	85 – 100	Very high interest
2	69 – 84	High interest
3	52 – 68	Fair interest
4	36 – 51	Low interest
5	20 – 35	Very low interest

Adapted from (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 136)