

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design and Variables

1. Research Design

The research applied a descriptive quantitative method. Quantitative research is often called positive philosophy: methods used to study specific populations or samples. Sampling techniques are usually performed by compatible technical calculation of a particular sample, quantitative/statistics data gathering to test a prescribed hypothesis.¹

Descriptive research is a research method that seeks to provide a systematic and careful with the facts and the nature of certain population which in aim to solve the actual problems faced now and collect data or information to be arranged describe, and analyzed.²

B. Location and Duration of the Research

This research was held at the tarbiyah faculty as the location of the fifth semester of English department class, and the duration of the research needs one month to collect data included of analysis data.

C. Population and Sample

1) Population

The population is total of all value about certain achievement considering the horde of the object which is complete and clear that has learned and identified

¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), p. 13.

² Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), P. 158-159, Second Edition.

feature.³ The population of the research is the tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare in academic 2020/2021. The researcher takes the fifth semester of English department class as the population. As for the number of students from the fifth semester 124.

Table 3.1 population of the students of IAIN Parepare

No	Class	Number of students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Ruang T-302	6	24	30
2	Ruang T-303	5	22	27
3	Ruang T-304	4	29	33
4	Ruang T-305	5	29	34
Total Number		20	104	124

2) Sample

According to Sutrisno Hadi said the sample is the section of the population that has common characteristics or it can say that sample taking over the individual.⁴ Fifth semester which uses as a sample of the Tarbiyah faculty. Then which are 124 numbers of students and the researcher took a sample from each class consist of 7 to 8 people and based on the gender of 5 males and 25 females, so the researcher took 30 students by using purposive random sampling.

³ Nana Sudjana, *Metode Statistik*, Cet.III, (Bandung: Persit. 1984).

⁴Cholid Narbuko, Abu Achmadi, *Metodology Penelitian*, Cet. XI (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2010).

Table. 3.2 Number of sample

No	Class	Number of students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Ruang t-302	2	6	8
2	Ruang t-303	1	6	7
3	Ruang t-304	1	6	7
4	Ruang t-305	1	7	8
Total Sample				30

D. Instrument of the Research

This research was collect the data by using a questionnaire the instrument in collecting data:

1. Questionnaire

For various reasons, many researchers has used the questionnaire as a technique in assessing information from the subject. The questionnaire is relatively economical and has the same questions in every subject. The author uses a questionnaire to see student perception.

The questionnaire of this research employs 20 questions which consist are positive and negative statements. The researcher used a liker scale that can be seen in those following table:

Table 3.3 Likert scale

Positive statement score	Category	Negative Statement Score
5	Strongly agree	1
4	Agree	2
3	Undecided	3
2	Disagree	4
1	Strongly disagree	5

E. Technique of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting data, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to students. The researcher was distributed the questionnaire using Google form to find out students' perceptions on assignments given that were shared via Whatsapp. The researcher was analyzed data using SPSS to find out the results of students' perceptions on giving assignments. A questionnaire is an alternative tool used for students to choose answers. Students were choose only based on their correct answer.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The data collect through, data analysis technique directed to answer the problem formulation has been determined. Caused the data was quantitative, then analyzes the data using available statistical methods.⁵ And then if all data has been collected the next stage is the presentation of the data based on the results of the questionnaire related to the title.

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatifdan R&D*, (Bandung, Alfabeta, 2008).

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

Where: P = percentag

F = frequency

N = total of number of sample.⁶

Table 3.5 The classification of the students' response based on the criteria:

No	Qualification	Interval
1	Very Strong (VS)	85 -100%
2	Strong (S)	61 – 80%
3	Enough (E)	41 – 60%
4	Low (L)	21 – 40%
5	Strongly Low (SL)	0 - 20 % ⁷

⁶Anas Sudjono, *Pengantar Statistic Pendidika*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Persada, 1994), Fifth Edition.

⁷Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2010).