CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

This research is a survey research with a quantitative approach. This type of research is appropriate because it aims to describe the characteristics of a sample from a population.[1] Survey research is a data collection system for describing, comparing, explaining knowledge, attitudes and behavior.[2]

Based on the description above, this study aims to find out the character strength of students at English Department IAIN Parepare and to find out how is the difference in the character strength of students' English Department based on gender. Moreover, this research has no treatment.

3.2 Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research was in IAIN PAREPARE. It was located in Jl. Amal Bhakti No. 8, Bukit Harapan, Kec. Soreang, Kota Parepare, Sulawesi Selatan 91131. The researcher studied the English Department students especially for the senior students in nineth semester.

In this research, the researcher has undertaken about a mount, for analyzing the character strength of students.

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[1]Fraenkel, Jack R & Wallen, Norman E. *How to Design Evaluate Research in Education*. (New York: Mc Graw Hill. Sixth edition. 2006), p.5

[2] Tuckman, B.W., *Conducting Educational Research*. (New York: Hardcourt Bruce Jovanovich Inc. 6th edition. 1999), p.35

3.3   Population and Sample

A Population is the whole of the object research which can be either humans, animals, plants, air, symptoms, values, events, attitudes and forth. Therefore, these objects can be varied source of research data.[3]

3.3.1   Population

The population of this research was the students of English Department IAIN Parepare 9th semester. The total population in this study were:

Tabel 3.1   Total of English Department 2016 who are actively studying

2016	Students
Male	24 Students
Fimale	117 Students
Total	131 Students

(Source: Administration of Tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Pare-pare)

3.3.2   Sample

This research uses convenence sampling technique. This technique was chosen based on the suitability and ease of getting answers from respondents. This technique is also suitable for homogeneous (homogeneous) populations, namely student teacher candidates at the Tarbiyah faculty at IAIN Parepare. This sampling technique has been widely used in educational research. The use of this technique also considers the efficiency and effectiveness of time, effort and cost.

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[3] Syofian Siregar, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Dilengkapi Perhitungan Manual &SPSS* (Penerbit: Kencana Prenamedia Group, 2013), p. 30.

3.4   Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research would use Questionnaires type of inventory, namely data collection through a list of written questions that are arranged to obtain information or information from several people.[4]

Researchers adopted an instrument to measure character strength by Petterson & Seligman (2004). The researcher adjusted the instrument into Indonesian. This instrument uses a Likert scale consisting of five alternative answers (very suitable, appropriate, sometimes inappropriate, and very unsuitable). This character strength scale includes the classification of character strengths, namely: 1) wisdom and knowledge: cognitive strength that requires proficiency and use of knowledge such as creativity, curiosity, critical thinking, love of learning, and perspective. 2) Courage: emotional strength that contains a strong desire to complete goals even though there are external and internal obstacles, such as courage, perseverance, truth, and enthusiasm. 3) Love: interpersonal strength which includes the desire to be close and friendly with others. Such as, intimacy, kindness, and social intelligence. 4) Justice: the public power that underlies a healthy community life. Such as, working together / gotong royong, honesty, and leadership. 5) Temperance: a force that protects from excess. Such as, the act of forgiveness (forgiveness), humility, wisdom, and self-control. 6) Transcendence: the power that can create relationships with the wider

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[4]Kerlinger, Fred. N, *Asas-Asas Penelitian Behavioral* (Alih Bahasa: Landung R. situmorang and H.J. Koesoemanto. Yogyakarta: Gaja Mada University Press; 1995), p.32

universe and give meaning. Such as, respect for beauty and perfection, gratitude, hope, humor, and spirituality.

3.5   Procedure of Collecting Data

3.5.1   Inventory

To collect data in the field, the researcher would do a scale technique. The scale is used because it sees the large number of respondents who can reveal things that are secret in nature. The purpose of using this scale is to find out the character strength of students at the IAIN Parepare English Department and to find out how is the difference in the character strength of students' English Department based on gender. The scale form used is the Likert scale model. The scale is in the form of several statement items that must be answered by each respondent, by selecting one of the answers available on each statement item.

Tabel 3.2   Blue Print Angket Kekuatan Karakter

Indikator	Sub Indikator	Nomor Item	
		Positive	Negative
Wisdom and Knowledge	Creativity	1	6
	Curiosity	2, 7	
	Open-mindedness	3	8
	Love of learning	4, 71, 73	9
	Perspective	5	10
Courage	Bravery	11	16, 50, 61, 69
	Persistence	12	17
	Integrity	13	18
	Vitality	14	19, 68

	Love	15, 70	20, 55
Humanity	Kindness	21	26
	Social intelligence	22, 62, 65	27
	Citizenship	23, 67	28, 56
Justice	Fairness	24, 72, 77, 80	29
	Leadership	25	30, 51
	Forgiveness and mercy	31, 52	36, 60
Temperance	Humility and Modesty	32, 75, 78	37
	Prudence	33	38, 63
	Self-regulation	34, 49	39, 53
	Appreciation of beauty and excellence	35, 64	40, 58
	Gratitude	41, 74, 76, 79	45
Transcendence	Hope	42	46, 54
	Humor	43, 57	47, 59
	Spirituality	44	48, 66

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis in this, the researcher would use the Rasch Model data analysis technique. This model is a one-parameter item response theory (IRT) model that presupposes that each item is a difficulty parameter. This model also arranges abilities and items based on difficulty.[5] The Rasch model also converts raw data to interval data with the same value between units and other units.

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[5]Bond, T.G & Fox, C.M., *Applying the Rasch Model: Fundamental Measurement in the Human Sciences.* (New York: Routledge, Edisi Ke-3. 2015), p.56

The basic principle underlying the Rasch model is the probability of the respondent to answer any item correctly based on the difficulty of the item and the respondent's ability. The following is an analysis with the Rasch model:

3.6.1 Reliabilitas Item dan responden (*Item and Person Reliability*)

The item reliability index means that the difficulty of the item is the same as other samples that have the same ability.[6] Meanwhile, the reliability index of the respondents means that the individual abilities in this sample are consistent even though they are given another instrument that measures the same construct. The maximum reliability index value is one. This value indicates high reliability. The item and respondent reliability index received was ≥ 0.80.[7] This is in accordance with the opinion of Fischer (2007) that the item reliability index and respondents who were well received were> 0.80. The reliability criteria, namely <0.67 (weak), 0.67 - 0.80 (enough), 0.81-0.90 (good), 0.91-0.94 (very good) and> 0.94 (special).[8]

3.6.2 Polariti Item (*Point Measure Correlation*)

Polarity analysis or item suitability is an indicator used to show items used to move in one direction intended by the construct being measured. Polarity analysis uses the point measure correlation (PMC) analysis technique or point measure correlation, which is a technique to produce items that actually match the measured construct. The PMC 1.0 value indicates that all respondents with low ability answered the item incorrectly and all respondents with high ability answered the item correctly.

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[6]Wright, B. D., & Linacre, J. M. *Reasonable Mean-Square Fit Values*. (Rasch Measurement Transactions, 1994), p. 370-371.

[7]Bond, T.G & Fox, C.M. *Applying the Rasch Model: Fundamental Measurement in the Human Sciences.* (New York: Routledge, 2015), p.45

[8]Fisher, W.P.J. Rating *Scale Instrument Quality Criteria. Rasch Measurement Transcations* (21(1) 2007). p.95.

The index of PMC values received is between 0.4 and 0.85.[9] Meanwhile, Alagumalai et al. (2005) categorized PMC values into five, namely: >0.4 (special), 0.3 - 0.39 (good), 0.20 - 0.29 (sufficient), 0.00 - 0.19 unable to distinguish, and <0.00 (need to re-check items).[10]

3.6.3   Independent T-Test

Independent T-Test is one of the parametric tests to perform independent comparisons. An independent sample is a sample that produces data from different subjects. Independent comparative studies, for example, male-female comparison, control-treatment group comparison, firm a-b comparison, and others.

The T-Test is used to answer the hypothesis whether the character strength of students English Department at IAIN Parepare is based on gender or not, how to do the T-Test is as follows:

1. Comparing the t statistical value with the critical point according to the table. If the calculated T statistical value is higher than the T table value, we accept an alternative hypothesis which states that an independent variable individually affects the dependent variable.[11]

2. If the significant value $t < 0.05$ then (H_0) is rejected means that there is a partial influence of the variable independent of the dependent variable.

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[9] Azrilah A.A., Mohd Saidfudin M. & Azami Z. *Asas Model Pengukuran Rasch: Pembentukan Skala dan Struktur Pengukuran*. (Bangi: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. 2013), p.76

[10] Alagumalai, S., Curtis, D.D. & Hungi, N. (editors). *Applied Rasch Measurement: Book of Exemplars. Papers in honour of John P. Keeves*. (Dordrecth: Springer. 2005), p24

[11] Imam Ghozali, *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 21 Update PLS Regresi*. (Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. 2013) p.98-99

Whereas if significance value t > 0.05 then (H_0) is accepted which means that there is no influence of the independent variable on dependent variable.[12]

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[12] Wiratna Sujarweni, *Statistika Untuk Penelitian*. (Yogyakarta: Graha ilmu: 2012) p.155