

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative researcher often called the method of naturalistic because the research is done on the natural condition (natural setting), also known as ethnography, because this method initially is more widely used for the research in the field of cultural anthropology, also called qualitative methods the data collected and analysis is more qualitative.¹

Descriptive research is a research method that seeks to provide a systematic and careful with the actual 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

The selection of the research aimed to know the students' perception about learning process on speaking through online, the researcher used questioner and interview in this research to answer the questions about it, at the second semester of English Department of IAIN Parepare.

B. Location and Duration of the Research

This research was held at Tarbiyah Faculty as the location of the second semester of English Department class and researcher took more than 1 month to collect data included of analysis data.

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

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

C. Focus of the Research

The researcher made focus on students' perception of learning process in speaking class through online at IAIN Parepare. This research concerned to teaching and learning process aspects, lecturer and student interaction aspect and also tools and infrastructure aspect. The researcher focus to the students from second semester in English Department that number of 95 students and took 40 students as subject of the research and was randomly selected.

D. Types and Data Sources

This research, the researcher used several components that was became data sources, the data source in this research was the subject from which the data was obtained. The sources of data in this research were divided into primary and secondary data. They were as follows:

1. Primary Data

The data sources in this research was the result of questioners form students, which the subjects were 40 students.

2. Secondary Data

The supporting data in this research were the result of interview via online, which the researcher took 8 students from 40 students who had answer the questioners.

E. Instruments of the Research

The researcher collected the data by using questionnaire and interview as the instruments of data collection.

1. Questionnaire

Spreading questionnaire to the students was been a great way to get information about students perception of learning English on speaking class through online. This questionnaire consists of 12 questions that needed to answer honest according what

their thought about it. In this instrument the students answered the alternative questioners that delivered by researcher and the data from the questionnaire aimed to answer the research question about the students' perception.

Table 3.1 Instrument Questionnaire

No.	Aspects	Indicators	No. Items
1	Proses belajar mengajar	a. materi pembelajaran b. Lingkungan pembelajaran online	1-4
2	interaksi dosen dan mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online	a. Interaksi dengan dosen b. Interaksi dengan mahasiswa lain	5-8
3	Sarana dan Prasarana	a. Sarana b. Prasarana	9-1

2. Interview

Interview is a method or the way to get answer from respondent by give question where the respondent are not allowed for give back question to the interviewer.³ Interview is data collecting technique which used open form questions and it can be used to get more information about students' perceptions in online learning process. The researcher have interviewed 8 students from second semester of English Department in IAIN Parapare. The students answered the questions with their own words and there was no alternative answer from the researcher. The researcher did interview to the students via online by using whatsapp to avoid spreading corona virus (covid-19).

³ Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2009).

F. Procedure of Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Questionnaire

Instruments or data collection tools were called questioners that contain a number of questions or statements that must be answered by the respondent. Together with interview guidelines, the form of questions can be varying, namely opened questions, structured questions and closed questions. On the opened questions, questionnaires obtain key questions or statements that the respondent can answer or respond freely. In addition to the main questions or statements, there are also sub questionnaire a closed questions, the questions or statement that an alternative answer that is left to be chosen by the respondents.⁴

Questionnaire was one of supporting techniques that researcher aimed to identify students' perception in learning process on speaking class through online in pandemic situation. In this test, the form of questionnaire closes with the alternative answer that was chosen by the students. Students chose only the best answers which were suitable to themselves. Questionnaire consists of 12 statements that needed to answer honest by the students. To analyze the questionnaire, the researcher used some steps as follows:

a. Tabulating

Tabulating (arrange data in table form), through this tabulating data that have been taken from questionnaire was effortless to understand due to data was processed more concise and formed in good table.⁵

⁴Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008).

⁵ Ade Husni Mubarak, *Presepsi Siswa Terhadap Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Muatan Lokal Ekonomi Syariah di SMPN 2 Kota Tasikmalaya*, (Skripsi: UIN Jakarta 2011).

b. Procentase

The result of data from spreading questionnaire to the students was processed with statistic through *Distribution Relative Frequency* table, it can called *Percentage Table*. We called relative frequency due to this frequency was showed was not real frequency, while frequency in procentase. To get relative frequency (percentage numeral). The pattern percentage statistic as follow:

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

Where,

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= The Total Number of The Respondents⁶

c. Scoring

Technique data collection with questionnaire used likert scale. Likert scale was used for measuring person's perception, opinion and attitude to object or social phenomenon.⁷ Using likert scale there were some indicators to arranged instrument items about statement or question answer: strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. For giving alternative score answer positive and negative as follows:

⁶ Anas Sudjono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, Jakarta Rajawali Persada, Edition-5. (1994).

⁷ Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*, Jakarta Pt Bumi Aksara, Edition-10, (2009).

Table 3.2: Alternative Score Answer

Positive Statement		Negative Statement	
Category	Score	Category	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	4	Strongly Disagree (SD)	1
Agree (A)	3	Disagree (D)	2
Disagree (D)	2	Agree (A)	3
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1	Strongly Agree (SA)	4

Table 3.3 : The interpretation of questionnaire classification, score category was divided three categorizes, low, enough and good:

Percentage	Category
0,00% -33,33%	Low
33,34%-66,66%	Enough
66,67%-100%	Good

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2. The Analysis of Interview

An interview is a purposeful interaction in which one person obtains information from another. Interviews permit researchers to obtain important data they cannot acquire from observation alone, although pairing observations and interviews provides valuable way to gather complementary data.⁸ This interview was applied to identify the student's aspect in their perceptions of learning process on speaking class through online in pandemic situation.

⁸ Geoffrey E. Mills And L.R. Gay, *Educational Research Competencies for Analysis and Applications*, Pearson Education, Edition-12 (2019).

After collected the data, the researcher analyzed data. To analyze the data, researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyzed data. Researcher divided the activity in analyzing data into three activities; they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

- a. Data reduction is a form of analysis that classifying, directing and organizing data in such way, so that it can be reduced data verification. Collecting the data obtained from interviews. The researcher collected data that have given by interviewee was about their perception in learning process on speaking class.
- b. Data display, data has been reduced and then made the presentation of data. The presentation of data can be done in from of brief description, charts, relationships between categories, and so on the most frequent from of data display for qualitative research data in the past had been narrative text. By data display, the data organized, arranged in a pattern of relationship that would be easily understood.
- c. Conclusion drawing, presented preliminary conclusion was still tentative and would change if not found evidence that supports strong data collection on the next stage. The conclusion in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from beginning, but maybe not, due to as had been stated issues and problem in the qualitative research still tentative and will be developed after researcher in the field.⁹ In this case on covid-19 situation researcher used social media especially whatsapp for known students perception in learning process on speaking class by giving them several questions.

⁹ Emzir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif : Analisis Data*.