CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Following the previous sections, this chapter will continue to report the process on conducting the present study. In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain some points namely; the research design, research subject, data collection and. Each section is presented as below:

3.1 Research Design

According to Kumar (2011), research design is a procedural plan that is used by the researcher to answer question validity, objectively, accurately and economically. Krisdianto (2016, p. 31) stated that research design is a procedure to collect data, analyze the data to answer the research problem after conducting the research. In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive quantitative research design. Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Rezavieh (2010, p. 22) stated that quantitative research is a design that used objective measurement to collecting numerical the data to answer the question.

3.2 Research Subject

Subject is an individual who participate in the research (McMillan 1996). This research was conducted in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The researcher investigated the parent’s perception on EYL program at University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Therefore, the research subject of this research is students’ parent from all grades on EYL program. They are being asked to fill the questionnaires voluntary.
3.3 Data Collection

Data collection are consists of the way and the instrument that the researcher used to obtain the data. In this section, the researcher discuss about the instrument and the procedure of collecting data.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

Instrument is a tool used by the researcher to collect the data. In this research, the researcher used questionnaire as the instrument. According to Kumar (2011) questionnaires is a written list of questions which are answered by the respondents. There are two types of questionnaire; closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007, p. 321). They explained that closed-ended question is useful in generating frequencies of response amenable to statistical treatment and analysis, while opened-ended is used to collecting data from the subject to capture a particular situation.

The researcher conducts this study by using closed-ended questionnaires. The questionnaires consists of eleven questions and will be written in Indonesian language to make the respondent easier to understand the question, which might be the respondent is not familiar with English language. Some of the example of the statements:

- Saya mendapati kemajuan yang pada anak saya setelah bergabung dengan program EYL.
- Anak saya merasa nyaman dengan kegiatan EYL yang diberikan.
- Anak saya mengikuti program EYL karena kemauan dari sang anak sendiri.
- Anak saya selalu bersemangat ketika mengikuti program EYL
- Program EYL bisa dilanjutkan di tahun berikutnya

In the questionnaires, type of question that will be used is rating scale, Likert scale was being used as the choices of the answers. Cohen et al. (2007, p. 326) explained that Likert scale is used to know the range of some questions or statement. The categories that used by the researcher in this rating scale question are Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, and Disagree.

### 3.3.2 Procedure

The data of this research were collected these following procedures:

1. Create the questions.
2. Consult the questions to the advisors.
3. The questionnaire will be distributed to the respondents on 31st of December.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting all the data, the researcher does the analysis through some steps, which are:

1. Classifying the correspondent’s answer.
2. Tabulating the answer from the correspondent.
3. Counting the percentage from the respondents’ answer from each item with the formula:

\[ P = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\% \]
With: \( P = \) percentage

\( F = \) frequency of respondents’ answers

\( n = \) the number of respondents

4. Interpreting the data.

5. Calculating the averages from each categories with formula:

\[
\bar{X} = \frac{\sum PC}{n}
\]

With: \( \bar{X} = \) averages

\( \sum PC = \) total percentages

6. Make the conclusion.