CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Every research has purpose and usefulness. Therefore, in this chapter the researcher discusses the research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research design was a method of conducting the data to help the researcher answered the research problem. There were several methods which applied to solve the problem. In this research, the researcher used descriptive research. Descriptive research explained the nature, phenomena, or distribution of variables. The data was real and cannot be manipulated (Ary et. Al, 2010). The current phenomenon in this research was to describe the perception of students in learning English in the ESP program.

3.2 Research Subjects

McMillan (2001) argues that a subject was an individual instructor in a study or someone from whom the data were collected. The subjects of this research were the fifth semester students of English Language Education Department (ELED) in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. They were selected as the subject because they already learned English for the specific purpose (ESP) and they graduated from this program. Therefore, the subjects matched with the research problem.
However, to collect the data, the researcher used convenience sampling technique to find the participants. As stated in Etikan et al. (2015) convenience sampling was type of non-probability sampling where members of the target population that meet certain practical criteria, such as easy accessibility, geographical proximity, availability at a given time or the willingness to participate were included for the purposed of the study. The number of participants in this study were 63 student of the fifth semester from ELED who filled the questionnaire.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection consists of instrument and procedures employed in this research.

3.3.1 Instrument

In this research, the researcher used questionnaire as the instrument. In line with Brancato, et al., (2006) questionnaire includes the basic of survey-based, it was very useful to gain the data about the students perception based on learning English in ESP program. In others hand, Kothari (2004) also states that questionnaire consist of a number of questions printed or type in a definite order on a form or set a forms. There were two types of questionnaire, such as: open-ended and close-ended questionnaire (Kothari, 2004).

The researcher only used close ended questionnaire which the options of answer were provided. The questionnaire was adapted from Magfirohtillah, et al (2015)
and Pinandita (2013). The questionnaire consists of 10 questions that appropriate with the research problem. The researcher divided 10 question of the questionnaire based on 3 categories such as students’ perceptions of learning English in ESP class, students’ perceptions on the way the student learned and students’ perceptions on the resource availability. Researchers classify it based on the same discussion. Further, multiple choice was selected for this questionnaire to make students easier in answer the question (See Appendix 1). The result of the questionnaires was in the form of how the student perceptions in learning English on ESP program.

3.3.2 Procedure of Data Collection

Based on the instrument above, the data were collected from fifth semester by giving the questionnaire. There were some steps applied by the researcher in collecting the data:

2. Distributing the questionnaire to the student in fifth semester who have previously learned ESP and ask them to fill the question carefully.
3. Collecting 63 questionnaires from the student.

3.4 Data Analysis

From the previous discussion, the data were collected by using questionnaire. As claimed by Ary et al (2010) “data analysis was the process of systematically
searching and arranging the data in order to increase the researcher own understanding and to enable the researcher present what their learned to others”. Besides, in analysis the data, the researcher describe in three steps as follows:

a. Coding and Reducing

Coding and reducing were the first step to analyze the data. In this stage, the researcher selected the answer based on the research problem. After that, the researcher identified which answer that was not fit the purpose of the study.

b. Displaying the data

In here, the researcher organized the data that has been selected before to know the result of the questionnaire.

c. Interpreting and conclusion

In this step, the researcher interpreted the data by classifying all the perception in learning ESP based on the percentage of questionnaire. Then, the researcher re-read the result of the questionnaire and describe all the perception based on the students answer.