CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this following chapter discusses about research methodology that consists of research design, research subject, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

A research design is a plan of the researcher about how to proceed obtaining an understanding of several groups or phenomenon in the research (Ary D., Jacobs, Sorensen, & Razavieh, 2010). In other word, research design refers to some plans and structures in conducting a research which aims to obtain an accurate data from collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data.

In the present study, the researcher attempted to study the characteristics of respondents through the use of survey research design. Survey research aims to describe and summarize the characteristics of people to measure attitudes, opinions, perceptions, and preferences of some issues (Ary et al., 2010; and Latief, 2017). Additionally, Salkind (2012) affirms that survey research is to examine the frequency and relationship between psychological and sociological variables such as beliefs, prejudices, attitudes, preferences and opinions. In all, this study used survey research design as the method.

3.2 Research Subjects

According to Ary et al. (2010), sample is portion of population. The sample of this research was taken by using purposive sampling technique. He stated that
purposive sampling referred to as sample elements judged to be typical, or representative, are chosen from the population. Purposive sampling has been useful in attitude and opinion surveys.

The researcher determined some criteria for the sample of this research, which are: 1) male students of ELED UMM; 2) academic year 2015; 3) already took an elective course – EYL, Business English and Translation. The total number of male students in academic year 2015 were 63 people from class A, B, C, D and E that already took elective course. The number of respondents who filled out the questionnaire were 53 male students. Then the interview was conducted with five male students as representatives from elective course; two people from Business English; two people from Translation, and one person from EYL course.

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

According to Latief (2017), the main instrument that can be used for a large sample to collect data in survey research is questionnaire. Some survey research also apply interviews to validate the data obtained from questionnaire. Questionnaire is employed in a research in order to make it easier to collect data on a large scale about fact or opinion/attitude (Sapsford & Jupp, 2006). In using questionnaire, the respondents are asked to read and answer the questions or statements that are provided by the researcher.

In accordance with Latief (2017), there are two forms of questionnaire, namely closed and open form questionnaire. First, closed form questionnaire
provides answers or responses to be selected by respondents. It is easy for respondents to fill in and easy for researcher to tabulate and analyze. The weakness is that the respondents cannot give another answers or responses freely other than those provided by researcher. Second, open form questionnaire asks the respondents to give answers or responses freely and it is easy for the researcher to prepare. The weakness is that the researcher may difficult to tabulate and analyze the data.

Another instrument that can be used in collecting data is interview guideline. It is a guide for the researcher when to do interview to the respondents. Creswell (2012) states that interview is a period when the researcher ask some questions to the respondents and record their answers. Ary at al. (2010) classifies interview into three types: unstructured interview, structured interview, and semi structured interview. Unstructured interview is not using interview guide in which the questions arise from the situation during the interview process. Structured interview is a well preset interview where the questions are already provided by the researcher. Meanwhile, semi structured interview is the area where questions are prepared but the researcher may add several questions freely during the interview process to get additional information based on relevant topic.

Hence, the researcher uses closed form questionnaires to collect the data which the items are designed in a five point Likert scales. The scales intend to measure and provide a statement that reflects a particular attitudes or opinions and asking respondents to indicate for each whether they strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree (Ary, 2010). The questions use two languages;
English and Bahasa Indonesia in order to minimize misunderstanding of the respondents in answering the questionnaire.

The researcher employs odd-numbered Likert scales that provide an option for indecision or neutrality. As cited in Croasmun and Ostrom (2011), Fernadez & Randell uttered that by giving a neutral response option, the respondents are not required to choose or do not feel forced if they do not have any opinions. While some experts argued that the meaning of middle category is ambiguous, whether the respondents have no opinion, balanced, do not care, and or do not understand the question (Kulas & Stachowski, 2009). Furthermore, the questionnaire is adapted from Robins & Judge (2017), Drudy et al. (2015), Johnson (2008), and Febrianto (2017). The researcher provides the blueprint of questionnaire as below:

**Table 3.2 Blueprint of questionnaire on male students’ perception toward English for Young Learner course**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Aspect(s)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Item(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perceiver (Internal factor)</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Target (Opinion about EYL course)</td>
<td>7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Context/Situation (External factor)</td>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Items** 15

Then, the researcher also implements semi structured interview as the instrument in order to support the questionnaire and to gain deep information in collecting data about perception of male students toward EYL course.
3.3.2 Procedure

In collecting the data, the researcher employed some procedures:

1. Constructing the questionnaires which the items relate to the topic of the research and determining the main parts to be compiled into questions in the questionnaire,
2. Preparing the questionnaire on Google form by inputting the questions both in English and Bahasa,
3. Sharing the link of questionnaire to the respondents personally and give time to the respondents to fill the questionnaire for a week,
4. Constructing interview guide where the questions are taken from questionnaire that aimed to validate and gain more information from the result of questionnaire,
5. Doing the interview to five male students as representatives,
6. Transcribing the result of the interview.

3.4 Data Analysis

There are several steps applied by the researcher in analyzing the data, they are as follows:

1. Questionnaire analysis
   a. Identifying and classifying the data based on each item of the questionnaire,
   b. Calculating the result of questionnaire using percentage,
c. Arranging the percentage result and display it into tables of each domains.

2. Interview analysis
   a. Transcribing the interview result that taken from five interviewees,
   b. Color coding the interview result which is suitable with the research needs,
   c. Classifying the interview result as additional information of each domains,
   d. Drawing conclusion based on the result of the interview that has been analyzed,

3. Combining the result of questionnaire and interview

4. Drawing a conclusion based on questionnaire and interview result.