

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter covers six elements of research plans, they are : (1) Research Design, (2) Research Site and Access, (3) Population and Sample, (4) Technique of Data Collection, (5) Reliabilities, and (6) Data Analysis. Each of these points will be explained in the following :

#### **3.1. Research Design**

Quantitative design is applied in this research with survey approaches. Survey is chosen because this research was investigated students' perception towards small group interaction in fifth semester. Keeves (1990, p.107) as cited by Triyani (2012:16) stated that survey research in education involves the collection of information from group of teachers, students, or other person related to the educational process, and the analysis of the information to explain the educational issues. In other word, survey research is a research method that involves the use of questionnaire and/or statistical survey to collect the data about people and their thought and also their behaviors.

#### **3.2 Research Site and Access**

The site for this study is in English program study program of Jambi University especially in fifth semester. The fifth semester has four class. For the access, the researcher can access to the fifth semester of English program study in Jambi University, because the researcher also as the student of English program

study in Jambi University. It make the researcher easier to get permission for gathering information and collecting the data from the campus.

### **3.3. Population and Sample**

#### **3.3.1 Population**

According to Salkind (1994:80) as cited by Triyani (2012:01) “a population is a group of potential participants to whom researcher wants to generalize the results of a study”. Therefore, the population of this research was the students of fifth semester of English Department in Jambi University..

At the time of the study, English program study in fifth semester of Jambi University were involve the participants who have different background and experience in learning with small group method.

Based on observation in the field, were four class of fifth semester were eighty nine students. A shown in the following the table:

**Table 1. List of number of Studentsin English program study in fifth semester of Jambi University:**

<b>No</b>	<b>State Grade English semester in Jambi University</b>	<b>Number of students</b>	<b>Number of students who participate</b>
1	A	27	27
2	B	35	35
3	H	16	16
4	I	17	17
<b>Total</b>		95	95

### **3.3.2 Sample**

According to Arikunto (2006: 131), sample is part respondent of population will be investigated. Creswell (1994:401) in Triyani (2012:18) explains that sample is the group of participants in a study selected from the population which the researcher generalizes to the population. The sample of this research was taken by using total sampling technique that all of subjects in population were sample, account of sample in this research are.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection is a series of activities that relate to each other purposed to answer emerging research question by gathering good information (Creswell, 1998). In this research, the researcher use one instrument that was questionnaire. There are some stages that the researcher to collecting the data:

1. Permission

Before collecting the data from that class, the researcher ask permission from that the lecture after their finish learning activity.

2. Distributing the Questionnaire

The procedures of gathering data from questionnaire as follow; (1) the researcher distribute the questionnaire to the participants.(2)The participants filled the questionnaire.The researcher give 15-20 minutes to participant to fill the questionnaire completely. (3) Then the participants

were commended to submit the questionnaire as well as they finished filling.

### **3.4.1 Instrument**

The instrument in this reasearch is questionnaire. In collecting data, the research distribute questionnaire to the participants four class in fifth semester of English program study of Jambi University to be filled by them.

All statements in the questionnaire adopted from Graziani, Glashan, and Wade. Kouros&Abrami. Centre Study of Learning and Performance Concordia University, Montreal, Canada (2006) about how do students really feel about working in small groups? The role of students' attitude and behaviors in small group setting.

Close ended questionnaire will be as the instruments to be easier in collecting data. Likert Scale was used in formulating the close questionnaire, which were only five possible answers to each question. Close ended questionnaire for students' perception use five choices, namely 'strongly disagree,' 'disagree,' 'neutral,' 'agree,' and 'strongly agree'.

The questionnaire consists of 22 statements which is divided into indicators. 3 statements is advantages of student time in small group, 3 statements about advantages of material in small group, and 5 statements about advantages of student attitude in small group. 3 statements question about disadvantages of students' time in small group, 3 statements about disadvantages of material in

small group, and 5 statements are questions about disadvantages students' attitude in small group, and the table below presents the specification of the questionnaire.

**Table 1.2 the specifications of question sheet**

Research Variable	Domain	Sub Domain	Total of Item	Number of Item
Students' perception toward small group interaction and Advantages by using small group interaction in learning.	Advantages of small group	Advantages of students' time in small group	3	1, 2, 3,
		Advantages of material in small group	3	4, 5, 6
		Advantages of students' attitude in small group	5	7, 8, 9, 10, 11
	Disadvantages of small group	Disadvantages of students' time in small group	3	12, 13, 14
		Disadvantages of material in small group	3	15, 16, 17
		Disadvantages of students' attitude in small group	5	18, 19, 20, 21, 22

### 3.5 Reliability

Johnson and Christensen (2008, p.144) stated that reliability refers to the stability or consistency of a set of test scores.

The first thing that the researcher did was distributing the questionnaire to the participants. The participants were in four classes, A, B, H, I. This research was conducted for two days, on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>nd</sup> October 2017 at Jambi University. In testing the questionnaire, there were 6 students absent in three classrooms with

different reasons. There were 2 students from A class, there were 1 student from Band there were 2 students from H class, there were 1 student from I class. The total participants from three classes were 89 students.

After getting the data, the reliability of students' answers was calculated by inputting data into SPSS 16. On the basis of calculation, it was found that the frequency of reliability is .719. It can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable for standard of students' respond to the questionnaire.

**Table 1.3 the result from my research**

**Reliability**

**Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	89	100.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
	Total	89	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.719	23

Researcher used interpretation of mean score to interpret the students' answers from questionnaire.

<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1.00 to 1.75	Very low/strength Negative's disagree
1.76 to 2.50	Low/negative Disagree
2.51 to 3,25	High/positive Agree
3.26 to 4,00	V. High Strongly positives's Agree

The validity of the questionnaire is already valid, because the questionnaire was tested before by the previous researcher that has a research in the same field. The researcher adopts the questionnaire and used it to the participants.

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data through questionnaire, the researcher then analyze the data with the analysis of numerical data that is descriptive statistics by using SPSS. Johnson and Christensen (2008) stated "the descriptive statistics has goal to describe, summarize, explain data, or make sense of a particular set of data" (p. 464), based on the steps below:

1. Data managing

It involved organizing and checking the data collected during the research for completeness. The researcher wrote participants's number on questionnaire.

## 2. Reading/Memoing

The researcher read all questionnaires and writes a note when found out misunderstanding answer in open ended questionnaire. The researcher arraign the students' reasons in open questionnaire to get the points in each students' judgments.

## 3. Classifying

Researcher categorized the data. First, the researcher determined frequency and percentage of the participants' choices. The researcher used the formula of SPSS for the items of close ended questionnaire, as follow:

### a. Frequency and Percentage :

The researcher saw the frequency by describing them in frequency distribution. A frequency distribution was a systematic arrangement of data values in which the data were rank and the frequencies of data value were shown (Johnson and Christensen, 2008). So, frequency here means as the unique number of students' answers and shown in the table.

In this research, the percentage found from frequency of students' answers and change it becomes percentage (%). It happened to make the researcher easy to interpret the data and analyze it. The percentage was shown in a table with the data of frequency. After all statistical were gotten, by running SPSS 16 program the researcher would show the data in Bar Graphs as the graphic representations of data.

b. Mean and Standard Deviation :

The mean was the arithmetic average, or people called as the *average*. So in this research, researcher found the mean of students' answer for each students' perception toward small group interaction.

Johnson and Christensen (2008) defined Standard Deviation as an approximate indicator of how far the numbers tend to vary from the mean. Standard deviation was calculated as the square root of variance.

4. Describing

The researcher describes all the data from questionnaire in a table as the result.

5. Interpreting

The last, the researcher made general written conclusion based on the data. Therefore, interpretation is also a part of the process of writing the result of the research. The Researcher used interpretation of mean score by using very low, low, high, and very high level to interpret the students' answers from questionnaire.