

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the elaboration of research design, followed by time and place of the study, the instrument and its validity and reliability, data collection procedure, and the description of how the data were analysed.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In order to fulfil the objective of this study was to identify lecturers' perception toward 'English for Social Communication' and 'English in Social Discourse'. This study used survey in which investigator administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviours, or characteristics of the population (Creswell J. W., 2012). Survey is conducted to gain data of lecturers' perception through questionnaires and in-depth interview and to provide useful information to evaluate the programs (Creswell J. W., 2012). The data needed for this study was qualitative data. The data gathered from the questionnaire and followed by interview.

#### **3.2 Data and Data Resources**

Since this study seeks answers of what lecturers' perception about the implementation of 'English for Social Communication' and 'English in Social Discourse', the data were lecturers' perceptions of the *RPKPS, material, teaching process* and evaluation of 'English for Social Communication 'and' English in Social Discourse'. The data were gained through questionnaires and in-depth

interview and check-list document. Seven lecturers (5 from “English for Social Communication and 2 from “English Social Discourse”) in English Department, State University of Jakarta were involved as data sources of this study.

### 3.3 Place and Time of Study

The data were collected within two months November-December, 2015 in English Department, State University of Jakarta.

### 3.4 Instruments of the Study

In this study, the researcher was employed two kinds of instrument. They are questionnaire and in-depth interview

#### 3.4.1 Questionnaire

The questions were built based on the theories from experts at the literature review. Each number of questionnaire was written in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid any misinterpretation and to ease the respondents in completing the questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed to the lecturers of English for Social Communication and English in Social Discourse. Below the description of each statement in the questionnaire:

Part	Content	Number of question
Part 1 The general questions	Identity of the respondent	1
	Name of the subject	2
Part 2 About the subjects	RPKPS	3, 4
	Teaching and learning activity	5,6,7,8,9,10,14, 23
	Material	11,12,13,24,25, 26, 27
	Assessment	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
Lecturers opinion	Statement/opinion towards the subjects	28,29

Table 3.4.1 Questionnaire Form

### 3.4.2 In-depth Interview

The topic of the in-depth interview was discussed about the most common answer on the questionnaire. Interview script was designed as unstructured interview in which the questions was designed during the interview and developed along with respondents' answers. The aim of the interview was to add deeper insight of the lecturers' perception and get the detail information and anticipate the possible weaknesses of the data gained from the questionnaire.

### 3.4.3 Document Analysis

*RPKPS* was analysed as document analysis by the form;

No.	Komponen RPKPS	Nama Mata Kuliah	Ketersediaan Komponen Dalam RPKPS		Keterangan
			Nama Mata Kuliah		
			Ada	Tidak Ada	
1	Nama Mata Kuliah				
2	Kode Mata Kuliah/Kredit				
3	Prerequisite				
4	CEFR Level				
5	Deskripsi Mata kuliah				
6	Tujuan Pembelajaran				
7	Course Learning Outcomes				
8	Materi :				
	Audio Text				
	Written Text				
	Fungsi Sosial Generic Structure				
9	Jenis UTS				
10	Jenis UAS				
11	Referensi Sumber Materi				

Table 3.4.3 Document Analysis Form

### **3.5. Data Collection Techniques and Procedures**

This research requires was qualitative data. The qualitative data were acquired through doing the interviews. The questionnaires were distributed directly to

#### **3.5.1. Data Collection Procedures for Questionnaire**

There are three steps in collecting data from questionnaires:

1. Constructing questions for the questionnaires
2. Administering the fulfilled questionnaire

#### **3.5.2. Data Collection Procedures for Interview**

There are two steps in collecting data from interview:

1. Constructing questions for the interview
2. Conducting the interview to 10% of the total respondents

#### **3.5.3 Data Collection Procedures for Document Analysis**

There are two steps in collecting data from document analysis;

1. Constructing document analysis form
2. Conducting the document analysis on *RPKPS*

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability**

Validity is an integrated evaluative judgment of the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical rationales supportthe adequacy and appropriateness of interpretations and actions based on test scores or other modes of assessment (Messick). The questionnaire was checked by the expert judgment to make sure the validity in the questionnaires (see Appendix).

Based on Bollen (1989) reliability is consistency of measurement or stability of measurement over a variety of conditions in which basically the same results should be obtained (Nunnally, 1978).

To measure the reliability of the questionnaire as an instrument of this study, the writer used the Alpha Cronbach formula:

$$\alpha = \left[ \frac{N}{N - 1} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum \sigma^2 item}{\sigma^2 total} \right]$$

$\alpha$  = Cronbach's alpha (the reliability of instrument)

$N$  = Number of statement in the of statements in the questionnaire

$\sum \sigma^2 item$  = The sum of variances

$\sum \sigma^2 total$  = The total variance

After finding the reliability, the writer used the standard of reliability of the questionnaire, as stated by Arikunto (2006:276) below:

<b>Points</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
0,800 - 1,000	High
0,600 – 0,800	Fairly High
0,400 – 0,600	Fairly Low
0,200 – 0,400	Low
0,000 – 0,200	Very Low

Table 3.6 The Interpretation of Reliability

Based on analysing, the reliability of the questionnaire that the researcher used was 1,000. It means the questionnaire is reliability in high interpretation.

### **3.7 Data Analysis Procedures**

The data was obtained through questionnaires, interview and data analysis.

In collecting the data needed in this study, the researcher conducted some steps:

#### **3.7.1. Data Analysis Procedures for Questionnaire**

The questionnaire was analysed through the following steps:

1. Calculating the answers in part 2 by SPSS
2. Make the diagram from the data analysis
3. Identify the answer of the interview by categorizing and dividing them based on the aspect in questionnaire part 2

#### **3.7.2. Data Analysis Procedure for Interview**

In analysing interview data, the writer did the following steps as the follow:

1. Make the transcription of the interview
2. Identify the answer of the interview by categorizing and dividing them based on the aspect in questionnaire part 2.

#### **3.7.3. Data Analysis Procedure for document analysis**

In analysing interview data, the writer did the following steps as the follow:

1. Identify each of points in RPKPS in the document analysis form.