

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Research Design

The objective of this study was to identify lectures' perceptions toward the implementation of integrated skill approach on teaching activities of *English for Interpersonal Communication* at English Department, State University of Jakarta. The data were lecturers' perception of the *RPKPS*, classroom activities, and evaluation.

Related to the objectives stated above, this used case study where the researcher explores in depth event, activity one or more individuals. The cases are bounded by time and activity, and researcher collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period time (Creswell, 2003).

The data that is needed for this study is qualitative data. The data gathered from the questionnaire and followed with interview. The questionnaire aims to give the opportunity for the researcher to gather data from a large number of people and generalized the result. Questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, they were asked for giving the answers based on the choices. The questionnaires contain

opinion statements which related to perception on implementation of integrated skill approach on teaching activities of *English for Interpersonal Communication* subject at English Department, State University of Jakarta. Then, another way to get the data is by doing an interview.

3.2 Data and Data Resources

This study was to find the answers of what lecturers' perceptions about the implementation of integrated skill approach on teaching activities of *English for Interpersonal Communication*, the data were lecturers' perceptions of the *RPKPS* (study guide), classroom activity, and evaluation of this subject. The data were gained through questionnaires and in-depth interview.

3.3 Place and Time of Study

The study was conducted from October 2015 - January 2016, and took place at English Department, State University of Jakarta.

3.4 Instruments of the Study

To collect the data, the writer used some instruments. They were:

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The questions built based on the theories from experts at the literature review. Each number of questionnaires was written in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid any misinterpretation by respondents in completing the questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed to the lecturers of English Department who taught

subject of *English for Interpersonal Communication* year 2013 until 2015 as the respondents. Below the description of each statement in the questionnaire:

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

Table 2.2 Questionnaire framework

3.4.2 In-depth Interview

The researcher also conducted in-depth interview after getting the lecturers' answer from questionnaire. In-depth interview is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea or situation (Boyce and Neale, 2006). Moreover, In-depth interviews are useful for getting detailed information about a person's thoughts or to explore new issues in depth (Boyce and Neale, 2006). The writer conducted in-depth interview to 4 lecturers. The interview was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia. The topic of the interview discussed about the most common answer on the questionnaire. Then, in-depth interview is unstructured interview. It was combined between guided and in-guided interview that the writer

already prepared the questions in general as the guidance, but the writer elaborated the questions in order to gather clear information.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

The questionnaires were distributed directly to 4 lecturers and the interview conducted with 4 lecturers too. In this study, the writer divided the procedure into three parts; the first part for the data collection procedures of questionnaire, the second part for collection of interview

3.5.1 Data Collection Procedures for Questionnaire

The steps of collecting data from questionnaires are:

1. Constructing questions for the questionnaires
2. Conducting the pilot study to some respondents
3. Revise the questionnaire
4. Administering the fulfilled questionnaire

3.5.2 Data Collection Procedures for In-depth Interview

There are two steps in collecting data from in-depth interview:

1. Constructing questions for the interview
2. Conducting the interview to 4 respondents
1. Analyzing each component through focus on relevant or irrelevant

3.6 Piloting the Instrument

The writer conducted a pilot study before distributing the real questionnaire. This is as “trial” for measuring the validity of the questionnaire. A pilot study of

questionnaire is a procedure which should have done to conduct a survey study (Creswell, 2012). It aimed to be a turning point of the content of the questionnaire. The writer asked 2 lectures who taught this subject to answer the questionnaire based on their understanding.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

Validity can be defined as the degree which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. Validity aimed to measure the accuracy of instrument and its function (Arikunto, 2002). The questionnaires were checked by two experts to make sure the validity in the questionnaires. Expert judgments are used to quantify models in situations whether the instrument which is used for doing observation is clear enough or not, and then it is to refine models where real data proved is still insufficient (Cruz, 2009). Moreover, experts may provide information and judgments about the instrument of observation for make it more clearly and easily to be understood (B.H.Wentworth, 1998).

The pilot study also has been done in this study to identify the problem of the questionnaire, the validity and the reliability. This pilot study used two respondents then analyzed. This research used Interrater Reliability: The Kappa Statistics by Mary L. McHugh (2012). The formula to calculate the data which described by McHulgh (2012) as:

$$k = \frac{\text{Pr}(a) - \text{Pr}(e)}{1 - \text{Pr}(e)}$$

Interrater Reliability: The Kappa Statistics

k = Expected (chance) Agreement

Pr(a) = Actual Observed Agreement

Pr(e) = Change Agreement

Kappa Statistics	Strength of Agreement
<0.00	Poor
0.00-0.20	Slight
0.21-0.40	Fair
0.41-0.60	Moderate
0.61-0.80	Substantial
0.81-1.00	Almost perfect

Table 3.7 Range of kappa statistics (Landis & Koch, 1977)

From the data gathered, it was obtained the reliability data. Total all data is 42, the point was 0,55 which can be interpreted in moderate level. It can be concluded that the statements in the questionnaires are reliable.

3.8 Data Analysis Technique and Procedures

To answer the questions of how the lecturers' perceptions toward the implementation of *English for Interpersonal Communication* at English Department,

State University of Jakarta, the researcher used the data collected from questionnaires and analyze the data. The steps in analyzing data were described below:

3.8.1 Data Analysis Procedures for Questionnaire

The questionnaire will be analyzed through the following steps:

1. Calculating the answers in the questionnaire
2. Categorize the result into three components of teaching activity
3. Making the table percentage of the answer
4. Elaborating the answer descriptively

3.8.2 Data Analysis Procedure for Interview

In analyzing interview data, the researcher did the steps as the follow:

1. Make the transcription of the interview
2. Identify the answer of the interview in order to strengthen the result of the data gained from the questionnaires