

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the description of the research design followed by data and data resources, place and time of the study, instruments of the study, data collection techniques and procedure, piloting the instruments, validity and reliability, and data analysis technique and procedures.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The objective of this study is to identify the students' perception toward the implementation of *English for Academic Communication* in English Department, State University of Jakarta. Related to the objective, survey is used in this study. Survey defined as a "means for gathering information about the characteristics, actions, or opinions of a large group of people" (Pinsonneault & Kraemer, 1993 p. 77). There are two kinds of surveys used in this study, which are written and verbal survey. Written survey is questionnaire and verbal survey is depth interview.

The questionnaire is a well-established tool within social science research for acquiring information on participant social characteristics, present and past behavior, standards of behavior or attitudes and their beliefs and reasons for action with respect to the topic under investigation (Bulmer, 2004). A questionnaire is simply a 'tool' for collecting and recording information about a particular issue of interest. It is mainly made up of a list of questions, but should also include clear instructions and space for answers or administrative details. Questionnaires should always have a definite purpose that is related to the objectives of the research, and

it needs to be clear from the outset how the findings will be used. In-depth interviewing 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, program, or situation.

The data needed for this study is both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data is obtained from questionnaire and document analysis and qualitative data is obtained from in-depth interview. Questionnaire are used to collect factual information in order to classify people and their circumstances, gather straightforward information relating to people's behavior, and to look at the basic attitudes/opinions of a group of people relating to a particular issue. In-depth interviews are useful to get detailed information about a person's thoughts and behaviors or to explore new issues in depth.

### 3.2 Data and data resources

Since this study will be using three instruments to take the data so the data resources are amount to be three. They are students' answers from questionnaire, students' responses from in-depth interview, and the results from document analysis. The data for this study will be 60 English Department students' year 2013 and 2014 that have been taken the skill subject *English for Academic Communication* and for the document analysis, the data will be *RPKPS* of the skill subject *English for Academic Communication*.

Number	Instrument	Data resources	Data
1.	Questionnaire	60 Department students' year 2013 and 2014 that have been taken the skill subject of <i>English for Academic Communication</i>	students' answers from questionnaire
2.	In-depth interview	6 Department students' year 2013 and 2014 that have been taken the skill subject of	students' responses from

		<i>English for Academic Communication</i>	in-depth interview
3.	Document analysis	<i>RPKPS</i>	the results from document analysis

Table 3.1 Data and data resources

### 3.3 Place and time of the study

This study was conducted for 3 months within October until December, 2015. The collecting data was taken place at English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

### 3.4 Instruments of the study

In this study, the researcher is using three kinds of instruments. They are questionnaire, in-depth interview and document analysis.

#### 3.4.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire was conducted by using Indonesian to make respondents have better understanding about the questions that are intended and to avoid misunderstandings.

Part	Content	Theory	Number of question
Part 1 The general questions	Identity of the respondent		1
	Name of the subjects		1
Part 2 Specific questions	Name of the skill subject		2
	<i>RPKPS</i>		3,4
	Learning activities	Activity may refer to virtually anything that learners do in the classroom, activities include role plays, drills, games, peer-editing small group information and many more (Brown, 2001)	5,6,7,8,, 10,11,12 ,13,14,1 8
	Materials	O'Neill (1990) argues that materials may be suitable for students' needs, even if they are not designed specifically for them, that	9,15,16, 17

		textbooks make it possible for students to review and prepare their lessons, which textbooks are efficient in terms of time and money, and that textbooks can and should allow for adaptation and improvizationa.  Freeman (2000) states that one of the characteristics of communicative language teaching is using authentic materials.	
	Evaluation	Feedback can be delivered in two modes; spoken and written (Rollinson, 2005, p. 25)(Ren & Hu, 2012, p. 10).  O' Malley & Pierce (1996) and Brown (2004) summarize the forms of performance-based assessments as follows: Portfolio, Journals, Conference and Interviews, Observation, and Self and Peer Assessments	19,20,21
Students' perception	Statement/opinion towards the subjects		22

Table 3.2 Questionnaire form

### 3.4.2 In-depth Interview

In-depth interview was conducted to obtain further information and explanations. This in-depth interview conducted after the questionnaire was distributed and the results are counted. In-depth interview was done by face to face where the interviewer provide questions to the respondents. The questions have been prepared previously and also in accordance with the formulation of questions in the questionnaire.

### 3.4.3 Document analysis

Document analysis is done by examining and analyzing *Rencana Program Kegiatan Pembelajaran Semester (RPKPS)* of each course.

No.	Komponen <i>RPKPS</i>	Deskripsi	Ketersediaan Komponen dalam <i>RPKPS</i>		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 Social				
	Generic Structure				
9	Jenis UTS				
10	Jenis UAS				
11	Referensi Sumber Materi				

Table 3.3 Document analysis form

### 3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

This research requires both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data is obtained from questionnaire and document analysis and qualitative data is obtained from in-depth interview. The questionnaires will be distributed directly to 60 English Department students' year 2013 and 2014 that have been taken the skill subject of *English for Academic Communication*, the in-depth interview will be conducted with 10% of the questionnaires' respondents and the document analysis will analyze the *RPKPS* of the skill subject. 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 data collection of depth interview, and the third is data collection of document analysis.

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

There are three steps in collecting data from questionnaires:

1. Constructing questions for the questionnaires
2. Conducting the pilot study to some respondents
3. 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 Piloting the Instrument**

Before distributing the real questionnaire, the writer would like to conduct a pilot study as the “trial” to measure the validity of the questionnaire. The questionnaire which was used for pilot study was conducted in Indonesian to make respondents have better understanding about the questions that are intended and to avoid misunderstandings. The respondents of the pilot study were 20 English Department students’ that have been taken the skill subject of *English for Academic Communication*. The students were chosen randomly from each class.

### 3.7 Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are key aspects of all research. Validity in research is concerned with the accuracy and truthfulness of scientific findings (Le Comple & Goetz, 1982, p. 32). Reliability is concerned with the consistency, stability and repeatability of the informant's accounts as well as the investigators' ability to collect and record information accurately (Selltiz et al, 1976, p. 182). The validity and reliability of this study will be proven by the questionnaire. For the validity, the questionnaire will be checked by expert judgments and for the reliability, the questionnaire will be checked by Alpha Cronbach's formula.

The formula is:

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

Whereas:

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

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

$\sum \sigma_{item}^2$  = The sum of variances

$\sum \sigma_{total}^2$  = The total variance

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

Points	Interpretation
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 3.4 The Interpretation of Reliability

### 3.8 Data Analysis Technique and Procedures

The data will be obtained through questionnaires, in-depth interview and document analysis. The steps in analyzing data are described below:

#### 3.8.1. Data Analysis Procedures for Questionnaire

The data from questionnaire will be analyzed through the following steps:

1. Calculating the answers in part 2 by SPSS

Steps:

- a. Divide the questions based on single respond and multiple respond and put the data in Ms.Excel
- b. Open the SPSS
- c. Input the data to the SPSS by click File, Open
- d. Click Analyze then Descriptive statistics, Frequencies, OK
- e. The result of the analyzing will be appear
- f. Export your data to copy it into Ms.Word

2. Make the diagram from the data analysis

3. Identify the answer by categorizing and dividing them based on the aspect in questionnaire part 2

Example:

Aspect	Question	Answer
<b>Learning activities</b>	<i>Jika implementasi KBM tidak sesuai dengan RPKPS, menurut saya yang</i>	<i>Topik: 23,3% Kegiatan: 56,7% Metode: 18,3%</i>



	<i>tidak sesuai adalah RPKPS mata kuliah keterampilan yang saya dapat memuat diskripsi metode pengajaran mata kuliah tersebut secara</i>	<i>Assessment: 1,7% Terintegrasi: 76,7% Terpisah: 23,3%</i>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Saya mendapatkan penilaian dari dosen pengampu mata kuliah keterampilan saya dengan pola</i>	<i>Personal feedback: 26,1% Pair feedback: 21,7% Group feedback: 22,6% Public feedback: 29,6%</i>
	<i>Dosen saya memberikan tes kepada mahasiswa dengan bentuk tes</i>	<i>Pilihan ganda: 11,9% Benar salah: 16,4% Memasangkan: 7,5% Portofolio: 64,2%</i>

Table 3.5 Example of data analyzing procedure for questionnaire

### 3.8.2. Data Analysis Procedure for In-depth interview

The data from in-depth interview will be analyzed through the following steps:

1. Make the transcription of the interview

