

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

The research method of the study is presented in Chapter III, which includes: research design, research environment, participants, data, data collecting procedure, and data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

The research design is a unified, detailed and specific plan on how to acquire, analyze, and interpret. Research design is used to analyze and identify the subject of this study. In order to make the research going in the right way, a research design is needed. The design of this research is descriptive quantitative method because the data is presented in numerical and discrete form. According to (Sugiyono, 2012) “*descriptive qualitative is the study to know the variable or independent variable without comparison and compare with other variable*”

Which means descriptive research is a study conducted to determine variables, either the variable is one or even more without making comparison or connect with other variables. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating preexisting statistical data using computational techniques. To undergo the research there are few steps to do, those are:

### 1. Preparation

Before we undergo the research we will need to prepare what to do. Because the research are quantitative, the researcher will use questionnaire. The questionnaire which is the interest in student perspective.

### 2. Implementation

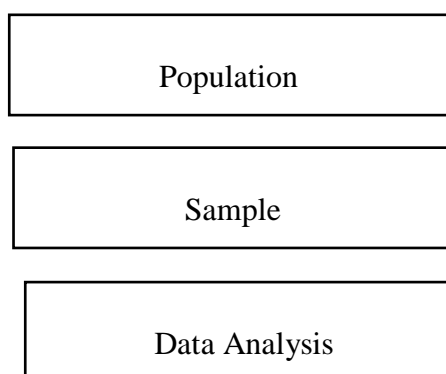
In the execution the researcher collecting the data by sending the link of questionnaire to the student that they must answer on whatsapp. After they finish answering all the questionnaire given by researcher, the researcher will interview student by giving the question too on whatsapp to get the deep answer. When all of those requirement complete, the researcher will enter the total of population and sample to the formula which then give the result of the research.

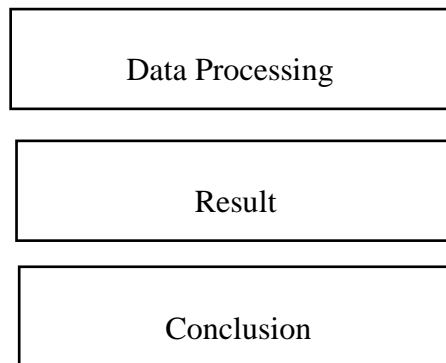
### 3. Reporting

First is introductory section which is the initial part of the research report and contains background on the implementation of research, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits and hypotheses. Then theoretical study, the section on theoretical studies is a section that contains the results of a study conducted by researchers on the theory and results of previous studies related to the research conducted. The research method contains everything that is done by researchers starting from the

preparation, implementation and end of a study. The research method section contains data collection techniques, data processing methods or techniques, population and samples, tools, materials, place and time of research. The results and discussion of the study contain data from research results that were collected during the study. The data obtained is conveyed in the form of questionnaires and observation. The last are the conclusions and suggestions.

With this method, the data obtained will be more accurate to fulfill the research objective. The data obtained from 7<sup>th</sup> semester student of English Department in the students' perspective in synchronous and asynchronous e-learning. The descriptive method is divided into some stages, those are:





## **B. Research Setting**

The study was carried out at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Jl. Jend. A. Yani Km. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan is home to UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The duration from share link form to the student using whatsapp and getting feedback is in a month from Oktober to November 2021.

## **C. Population and Sample**

### **1. Population**

The population is the whole subject of the study. If one wishes to examine all elements present in the study area, the research is a population study or population study or census study. Understanding of the sample is a part of the subject in the population studied, which is certainly capable of representative can represent the population. The

population in this research are 7<sup>th</sup> semester students of English education department of Faculty of Teacher and Training, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Sugiyono (2011) defines the population as a generalization region consisting of objects or subjects that become quantities and certain characteristics set by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions. In this study, the population used is a limited population or finite population, where there are clear data sources whose limits are quantitative because they have limited characteristics (Nawawi, 2007). So the population is not just people but also objects and other natural objects. Population is also not just the number of objects / subjects studied, but includes the characteristics / properties possessed by the subject or object.

## 2. **Sample**

According Sugiyono, sample is part or number and characteristic possessed by the population. When large populations, and researchers are not possible to learn everything in the population, for example because of the funding, energy and time, the researchers will take samples from that population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusion will be applied to the population. For that sample taken from population must be really representative (Sugiyono, 2011). According to Arikunto (2002), if

we examine some of the population, then the research is called sample research. In facilitating this sampling by using a handle that if the subject is less than 100, better taken all so that the research is a population study. If the number of subjects is large can be taken between 10 to 15%, or 20 to 25% or more. In this research, the sample are from the active students of English education department of Faculty of Teacher and Training, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. which is considered that they are still active in campus and learning use online learning in the class. Total 40 sampling is used in the research and 10 for the interview

#### **D. Data**

The data in this research was students' perspective of synchronous and asynchronous e-learning. Furthermore, the data were collected from questionnaire and interview.

#### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection techniques are considered important for the success of the research. It involves with the way to collect the data, who the source is, and what instrument to use. The type of data source is primary data which means the data is collected immediately from the respondent. Sugiyono (2012) said that *Sumber primer adalah sumber data yang langsung memberikan data kepada pengumpul data*. It means the primary source is a data source that directly provide data to data collectors. The instrument is taken from the questionnaire which distribute to the active 7<sup>th</sup> semester

students of English education department of Faculty of Teacher and Training, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The data collecting execution, will use questionnaire which will be shared on the link on whatsapp. This purpose is in hope to make them easier, and because they in situation online learning.

The interview method the researcher prepared 13 questions, interviewed the students via email (Whatsapp). This study used semi-structured interviews with 10 7<sup>th</sup> semester students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a set of open-ended questions (discussion-provoking questions) with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore additional topics or question specific answers with a predefined set of open-ended questions (discussion-provoking questions) (Creswell, 2009) .

#### **F. Data Analysis**

The study is quantitative descriptive. The analytical method used in this research is Descriptive Analysis Percentage. This percentage descriptive is processed by frequency divided by the number of respondents and multiplied by 100 percent, as stated Sudjana (2001: 129) are as follow:

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

Description:

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

N = Number of Respondents

100% = Constant Number

The calculation of this descriptive percentage as follows:

- a. Correcting the questionnaire answers from respondents.
- b. Calculating the frequency of respondent's answers
- c. The overall number of respondents is 40
- d. Insert into the formula.
- f. Interpret the result