

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

To analyze the data in this research, the researcher uses descriptive quantitative analysis with percentage, that is describing each obtained data, then it is quantitative in number to obtain the percentage and then the researcher finds the data and information by using some instrument of question to the respondent about the use of library to enhance students' learning at Department of English Education Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Researcher wanted to measure the use of English Education Department library through statistical count. Also, it is necessary to create a description to explain the quantitative data by interpreting the report, so the result would facilitate the readers' understanding.

B. Research Setting

The research took place at Department of English Education Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin Jalan A. Yani Km.4.5, South of Borneo 70235, Indonesia. English Education Department library taken place at the second floor of the Tarbiyah and Teachers Training building.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population of research

According to Warsito (1992), population is the whole object of the research. Population of this research is the whole students that are studying in English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin on academic year : 2012, 2013 and 2014.

2. Sample of Research

For the sample of this research, the researcher uses simple random sampling method that would be taken 51 students or 10.07 % from 478 population of students at English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Saifuddin Azwar (2005, p. 82) stated in his book:

Banyak ahli riset menyarankan untuk mengambil sampel sebesar 10% dari populasi, sebagai aturan kasar. Namun bila populasinya sangat besar, maka persentasinya dapat dikurangi. Secara umum, semakin besar sampel maka akan semakin representatif. Namun pertimbangan efisiensi sumber daya akan membatasi besarnya jumlah sampel yang akan di ambil.

Table 3.1 The students of English Education Department

No	Batch	Number of students
1	2012	142
2	2013	196
3	2014	140
Total		478

Based on the table above, the researcher takes 10,07% from population of the students of English Education Department. So that, there are 17 students would be taken in each generation.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data of Research

To answer the problem of this research, the researcher collects the following data:

a. Primary Data

The primary data in this research is about the students' perception of library to enhance students' learning at Department of English Education Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

b. Secondary Data

The researcher also collect the secondary data to complete the primary on which are mentioned as follows:

- 1). Brief history of English Department Faculty.
- 2). Data about the total number of students on each academic year: 2012,2013 and 2014 that had been on set as a sample.

2. Sources of Data

Sources of data in this research are:

- a. Respondents: The students of English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty on academic year : 2012, 2013 and 2014 that had been on set as a sample.
- b. Informant : Administration staff of English Education Department library.
- c. Documentary : All of the important written reports which is needed in this research.

E. Techniques of Data Collecting

To collect the data, the researcher uses some techniques, they are:

1. Questionnaire

The technique is used to get the data about the use of English Education Department library in written ways. Questionnaire is a list of questions or statements of a certain topic that is given to the subject, either individually or in groups, to acquire certain information: preference, faith, interest, and attitude (Hadjar: 1996).

The variable measurement of this research refers to the Likert Scale, A psychometric response scale primarily used in questionnaires to obtain participant's preferences or degree of agreement with a statement or set of statements. Respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement with a given statement by way of an ordinal scale which each question uses scale 1-5 answer category that has score 1 until 5, such as:

1. If the answer is very good, the score is 5.
2. If the answer is good, the score is 4.
3. If the answer is fair, the score is 3.
4. If the answer is bad, the score is 2.
5. If the answer is very bad, the score is 1

(Singarimbun, 1994: 249)

Each specific question (item) can have its response analyzed separately, or have it summed with other related items to create a score for a group of statement. This is also why Likert scales are sometimes called summative scales (Bertram: n.d).

2. Interview

The oral interview has been widely used as a research tool in applied linguistics (Nunan: 2007, p. 26). In this way, the researcher hold a number of reviews with 17 students of English Education Department by using interview.

3. Documentary

The technique is used to get data about total number of students, lecturers, facilities and so on. To know more closely about those data, source of data and techniques of data collecting, the following matrix will be helpful:

Table 3.2 :

No	Data	Source of Data	Techniques of Data Collecting
1	<p>Primary Data:</p> <p>The data is about the students' perception of English Education Department library which consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of English Education Department Library to enhance students' learning. 2. The students' perception about English Education Department library. 	<p>Students</p> <p>Students</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p> <p>Questionnaire And interview</p>
2	<p>Secondary Data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brief history of English Department Faculty. 2. Data about the total number of students on each academic year: 2012, 2013 and 2014. 	<p>Document</p> <p>Document</p>	<p>Documentary</p> <p>Documentary</p>

F. Technique of Data Processing and Data Analysis

1. Data processing

a. Editing

This technique is used in the purpose of examining all the collected data to make sure whether the data already collected or not.

b. Coding

This technique is used to make certain code on all collected data to classify them into each certain category.

c. Classifying

Researcher classifies the data that have been edited to each kind after making certain codes.

d. Scoring

The technique is used to count frequently, where each getting answer will be counted to make easier in table making.

e. Tabulating

The researcher tabulates data all the collected based on the frequency computation by using the joining formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of answer from the respondents

N = Total number of respondents' answer

f. Interpreting

After the data are substituted into percent form, then the determining of percentage is interpreted as below:

Score		Interpretation
80% -	100%	: Very high
60% <	80%	: High
40% <	60%	: Fair
20% <	40%	: Low
0% <	20%	: Very Low

(Riduwan and Sunarto, 2003, p.21)

2. Data Analysis

After data are collected, the researcher classified them based on the problem statement and then analyze them with quantitative analysis, so that all data can be used to answer the probing questions systematically. Data analysis is a process to simplify the data therefore it can be read and interpreted easily.

G. Research Procedure

There are several certain steps that are passed through in completing this research:

1. Preliminary Steps

- a. To hold a prior observation in the research object.

- b. To discuss the result of the previous observation with the researcher's academic advisors.

2. Preparatory Steps

- a. To hold a seminar on design proposal
- b. To ask the Dean of Islamic Studies Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training for a written mandate to conduct the research.
- c. To make the data instruments.

3. Research Steps

- a. To collect all respondents and informants who are needed to obtain the data.
- b. To collect the needed data from several sources.
- c. To process the data in a procedural way and then analyze it properly.

4. Organization Steps

- a. To arrange and report the collected data in the first draft.
- b. To consult with the researcher's advisors to get comments and suggestions.
- c. To write the final draft after having approval by the researcher's advisors.