

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology that will be employed in this research. It consists of research design, research setting, population and sample, research instrument, the technique of data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The design of this research was quantitative research by using descriptive quantitative. Quantitative research means a type of research which explaining some problem by collecting numerical data which the way to analyze is using statistics method (Cresswell, 2014). According to Sugiyono (2014) descriptive quantitative research is research that uses a quantitative method to describe what is describe, record, analyze, and interpret conditions that exist in real situations.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that descriptive quantitative research is the research where the research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it to tell a particular phenomenon. This method was used because it is relevant to the problem that already explains on the research question. The method used is a survey method. A survey method is research which collects information or data by using standard questionnaire forms administrate by using telephone or face to face or also can use pencil-paper questionnaire or the more modern way by using web-based or e-mail forms (Suryana, 2016).

B. Research Setting

The research setting refers to the place and time where the data are collected. In this study, the researcher took the place in English Education Department of

Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This college is located on Jl. A. Yani km 4,5. This university is one of famous universities in South Kalimantan which has English Education Department. The researcher chooses this place because the researcher found out that there are several English students in English Education Department who categorized as millennial generation. So, the researcher wants to reveal their perception on the qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era. The research need three months started from January, 24 2022 until March, 25 2022.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to (Arikunto, 2010, p. 173), population was the entire subject of research. Whereas according to (Sugiyono, 2014, p. 80), population was region of generalization that consists of object/subject that having quality and a particular characteristic that was determined by researcher to be studied and then take the conclusion. It can be said that population was the entire of subject/object of research with qualities and characteristics that determined to be studied. The population of this research were students of the sixth semester of English Education Department Academic Year 2021/2022 that consist 108 students in fourth classes, that are A, B, C, and D class. The reason to choose their students, because they were categorized as millennial students. It was also, they already had teaching practice one. Hence, from the teaching practice, the students became more aware about the qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era. Furthermore, they would be the real English teacher in the future, where should know the qualities of a successful

English teacher in millennial era. Therefore, the researcher assumed they could apply the qualities in their teaching practice two.

2. Sample

Sample is a portion of a population (Sugiyono, 2014) Besides, Arikunto (2010) said that sample was a part or representation of population that researched. So, it can be said sample was a part of population, which have characteristic that acquired from a technique. According to Arikunto (2010) if the population was more than 100 is taken as sample between 10 - 15% and 20 - 25% or more than 35% - 50% is good. Based on statement above, the researcher take number of sample in this research was: $\frac{37}{100} \times 108 = 39.96$

Total of sample in this research was 40 students in the sixth semester of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. To take the sample, researcher used random sample by using proportional technique. According to Arikunto (2010), to take the sample use proportional technique, to take the sample from every strata or region is determined by equal or proportional with the number of subject in every strata or region. The researcher took the subject in every strata randomly. Therefore, every class of the subject (A, B, C, and D class) had (11, 9, 10, 10) persons as the sample of this research. So, the total of sample in this research was 40 students in the sixth semester of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin that taken from random sample by using proportional technique.

Table 3.1 the total number of population and sample

No	Class	Population	Sample
1	A	28	11
2	B	26	9
3	C	27	10
4	D	27	10
	Total	108	40

D. Research Instrument

The instrument of this study was questionnaire. The questionnaire was adapted from Al-Maqtri and Thabet (2012), Brown (2000), and Shishavan and Sadeghi (2009) that suited on the Regulation of Minister of National Education in the 2007 number 16 of the standard academic qualification and competence of teachers. In part one of the questionnaire there were 30 statements about teachers' competencies (socio-affective skill, pedagogical knowledge, subject-matter knowledge and personality character) and in part two was one open-ended questions as additional statement on the qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era if any. The questionnaire was developed in English and Indonesian to make it easier to be understood by the students. The questionnaire consists of 30 close questionnaires that focusing on students' voice on the qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era. The statement number 1-7 was socio-affective skill, number 8-15 was pedagogical knowledge, number 16-23 was subject-matter knowledge and number 24-30 was personality character. This questionnaire as an electronic questionnaire in the form of Google form, then the researcher distributed it to the WhatsApp group of the sixth semester English students, due to current circumstances it is not possible to distribute questionnaires directly because of this

pandemic. This type of questionnaire is a closed questionnaire, so students only choose the available option answers giving their own. The closed questionnaire here uses a rating scale questionnaire, where the researcher uses a Likert Scale to get information from participants, a Likert Scale to measure the existence of a subject agreement with each item. The remaining items are measure on four points scale, strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. A questionnaire was chosen because, as Sugiyono (2014) claimed that questionnaire is an efficient data collection if the researcher knows exactly what variables to measure and what can be expected from the respondent. Efficient here can be mean saving time and costs. Arikunto (2010) claimed that questionnaire is a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of reports about their personality or things they know.

Table 3.2 the numerical score for each answer

No	Statement		Score
1	Strongly agree	SA	4
2	Agree	A	3
3	Disagree	D	2
4	Strongly disagree	SD	1

E. The Technique of Data Collection

To get answer of the research questions in this study, the researcher needs to collect the data. The data were collected through questionnaire. A questionnaire is one of type of data collection tools used in quantitative research. In this process, the researcher asked for permission to collect data from the head of English Education Department). The researcher also asked for the permission from the selected participants to fulfill the questionnaire. After that, the researcher gave short

description about the topic of the research to the participants including the purpose of the study. Then, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the participants using google form and gave them enough time to answer the questionnaire. Finally, the researcher collected the questionnaire that had been completed by participants.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, as the researcher uses descriptive quantitative research. The frequencies of each item in the questionnaire were calculated to find out students' voice toward the four competencies on the qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era. Because this study used a quantitative data, Microsoft Excel was used to help counting the frequency of the average all characteristics or qualities. After inputting the data, the researcher counted the average of each the four competencies and the average of all characteristics or qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era using average formula of Microsoft Excel. This formula used to get the highest score of all characteristics and the four competencies of a successful English teacher in millennial era as perceived by students. Then, teachers could understand which competencies that had the highest score. Therefore, they were being able to improve and even upgrade their self through those competencies. After that, the researcher counted the average of all characteristics or qualities of a successful English teacher in millennial era to get some of characteristics or qualities that had the highest scores. In deciding the highest and lowest scores using Maximum (MAX) average and Minimum (MIN) average formula of Microsoft Excel. The characteristics or qualities with the highest

score were really important for the teacher based on the students' perceptions. While the lowest score considered not really important.

The way to get number of percentage was answer frequency divide respondent total and equal with 100%. The formulate such as follows:

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

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Number of Frequency

N = Number of Sample

The category of percentage score classified into five levels (Depdikbud, 1994) such as follows:

1. 86% - 100% was classified as very high
2. 70% - 85% was classified as high
3. 56% - 69 % was classified as fair
4. 36% - 55% was classified as poor
5. 0% - 35% was classified as very poor

To calculate the average or mean score, the researcher used the formula as followed by (Arikunto, 2010):

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Notation:

\bar{x} : Mean/Average Score

N : Frequency of Raw Score

$\sum x$: The Number of Sample

The category of average score classified into four levels (Depdikbud, 1994, p. 29) such as follows:

1. 3.00 – 4.00 was classified as really important
2. 2.00 – 2.99 was classified as important
3. 1.00 – 1.99 was classified as not important
4. 0.00 – 0.99 was classified as really not important