

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Fowler (2014) states that the practice of gathering information from a designated group (such as consumers or future customers) in order to get insights into goods, services, or brands is known as “Survey Research”. It is a technique for gathering quantitative data in quantitative research that might provide useful information for choices about products, businesses or certain topic. A variety of methods are used in survey research, such as in-person interviews, phone interviews, focus groups, online surveys, and panel surveys. The study question, sample size, funding, and kind of information sought all influence the method choice. Fowler (2014) Also states that a number of factors, including the size of the population, the intended degree of confidence, and the required level of precision, determine the minimum sample size for a survey. For reliable results, Fowler suggests using a sample size of at least 30 (thirty).

The role of parents in education is also closely related to survey research. This method can be a powerful tool for collecting data from a large sample of individuals and can provide valuable insights from the students about their behavior, opinions, and preferences to parental support that their parents

provide. Researchers can gather detailed information on a variety of topics using well-designed surveys, including the frequency and nature of parental support, the academic and emotional benefits perceived by students, and the overall impact of parental involvement on student performance and motivation. This strategy allows for the identification of patterns and correlations that may not be obvious using other methods of data collection. As a result, survey research insights can help educators and policymakers develop effective measures to increase parental engagement, ultimately leading to better educational outcomes for students.

B. Research Setting

The study was conducted in Banjarmasin, which is the location of the Islamic State University of Antasari Banjarmasin. This university is home to the English Education Department, where research has been conducted to explore students opinion and preferences related to their English education majoring.

C. Population and Sample/Participant

The subjects of this study are students engaged in 2020 studies up to the point of thesis preparation. The researcher has made a selection by using a screening procedure for participants with a total of 30 English students who are currently at their final stage of study and undergoing thesis projects. The

selection of 2020 students as participants is also strengthened by the reason that they have carried out lectures until the final stage and passed all academic needs so that the data received can strengthen the results of the research on the role of parental support with their academic results.

D. Data

Primary data According to Misbahuddin and Iqbal Hasan, primary data is data obtained or collected directly in the field by the person conducting the research or concerned who needs it. 6 The primary data used in this study are the results of a questionnaire answered online via google form by 2020 English students.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In order to understand more about the role of parental support, the researcher employs surveys research. The steps of the data collection are described as follows :

Step 1. Determine who will participate in the survey

This research will focused on English Students in English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. In this study, simple random sampling was used to choose the sample. Here, a simpler random sample is used

to select 2020 English Education Department students. The researcher will pick 15 Students as the participants randomly.

Step 2. Decide the type of survey (Online questionnaire)

The Instrument types that are most often used in survey research are questionnaire. As a consequence, the researchers used the equipment to gather data from the samples. Since they fall under the category of closed-ended questions, multiple choice questions are among the most popular and often utilized survey question types. The researcher will design a multiple-choice survey and distribute it online.

Step 3. Distribute the survey

In order to collect data, the researcher will choose which student will be assigned to respond to online surveys.

Step 4. Analyze the responses

The researcher discovered parents role among English students and their opinions of parental support with the technique stated above and these findings then analyzed. The findings of the questionnaire will shown in the analysis table.

Step 5. Write up the results

Conclusions will be drawn from the data gathered from the questionnaire.

F. Research Instrument

1. Instrument preparation

A questionnaire is a research tool made up of a list of questions intended to collect information from respondents. It is a common instrument in surveys, interviews, and other techniques of gathering data. The questionnaire enables researchers to rapidly get uniform data from many of people. According to Krosnick (2018) A questionnaire is a research tool that is used to gather data from a sample of people, usually by asking them a series of questions. It is an organized method of data gathering intended to collect data from many sources in a consistent and effective way.

In this study, questions were developed by the researcher which consisted of 5 sections that including the interpersonal, social strategy, discursive strategy, material strategy and lastly about Support that should be increased by parents, so there are total 40 question and made based on Likert Scale.

Likert scale is a scale that can be used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people regarding a symptom or phenomenon. In the research questionnaire there are two types of statements, namely positive statements and negative statements, then students are asked to choose from the alternative answers that have been provided. The alternative answer scores used are as follows:

Table 3.1 The Interpretation of Alternative Answer

Alternative Answer	Score	
	Positive	Negative
Always	4	1
Sometimes	3	2
Rare	2	3
Never	1	4

2. Questionnaire Instrument Testing

a. Validity Test

The test validity test is a test conducted to determine the level of accuracy or accuracy of a test used to measure what is intended to be measured. The formula used to test the validity of the instrument is the product moment correlation formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Furthermore, a comparison is made between the calculation results and the critical price in the r product moment table. The instrument is said to be valid, if the calculation results of the critic price in the r product moment table.

b. Reliability Test

Reliability is about something that is reliable. This means the extent to which the measurement results can be trusted. The formula used to test the reliability of the instrument is the Alpha formula :

$$r_{nn'} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b^2}{\sigma_t^2} \right)$$

Furthermore, a comparison is made between r count with r product moment table. The instrument is said to be reliable if the results of r count are greater than or equal to r table (r count r table).

G. Data Analysis

Arikunto (2006) said Quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to make a description or describing a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and the appearance and results. Descriptive statistical analysis is a field of statistics that involves describing and organizing data so that it is understandable. This sort

of analysis helps in describing the basic features of data in the research and provides brief overviews of the sample and measurements. These summaries can be quantitative (mean, median, and mode), qualitative (range, variance, and standard deviation), or visually represented (graphs and charts). Descriptive statistics are an effective approach to summarize vast amounts of data in a simple and understandable manner.

One of the key goals of descriptive statistics is to provide a fundamental understanding of data distribution. For example, a histogram can show a data set's frequency distribution, exhibiting trends like normal distribution or skewness. Box plots can display data distribution and identify outliers. Researchers can use descriptive statistics to make preliminary observations about their data, which can then lead further analysis or hypothesis testing.

H. Technique of Data Validity

1. Descriptive Analysis

In this study, the questionnaire data was analyzed using a Likert scale. Then it will be analyzed quantitatively using the mean and standard deviation. The questionnaire interpretation criteria used are taken from Azwar's opinion as follows :

Table 3.2 The Interpretation of Likert Scale

Interval	Interpretation
$Y > X + 1,5 \text{ SD}$	Very high
$X + 0,5 \text{ SD} < Y < X + 1,5 \text{ SD}$	High
$X - 0,5 \text{ SD} < Y < X + 1,5 \text{ SD}$	Medium
$X - 0,5 \text{ SD} < Y < X - 0,5 \text{ SD}$	Low
$Y < X - 1,5 \text{ SD}$	Very low

2. Classic Assumption test

a. Test of Linearity

In The linearity test in this case is to test whether the regression line of the independent variable on the dependent variable has a linear relationship or vice versa. This test is carried out with SPSS using the Test for Linearity then seen using the sig test, if sig $> \alpha$; then H_0 is accepted, meaning that the regression model has a linear pattern.

b. Normality Test

The Normality Test is carried out to determine whether the data taken comes from a normally distributed population or not. In this study, the statistical test used was the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test.

The basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality test is:

- a. If the significant value > 0.05 then the residual value is normally distributed

- b. If the significant value < 0.05 then the residual value is not normally distributed.

c. Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity is a high correlation that occurs between one independent variable and another. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. Tolerance value > 0.1 and VIF value < 10 , it is said that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.

d. Autocorrelation test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression method there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t and confounding errors in the previous period $(t-1)$. To detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation, it can be done with the Durbin-Watson test (DW test).