

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter the researcher describes the method that is used to conduct the study. The researcher describes the design of research, the subject of study, instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design is an approach to obtain the answer from a certain question that are formulated in the first chapter. The first question is about the use of online feedback towards students writing attitude and the second question is the students' perception towards it. In order to find out the answers of those questions the researcher should have a clear description of it. The researcher decides to use a mix method of qualitative and quantitative to give a brief and clear description of the answer of those questions. The method is appropriate to use in this study because the purpose of this study is to describe and to know the students' perception of online feedback towards writing attitude. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making, not just what, where, when. This type of research emphasizes natural setting and understanding of natural phenomenon. This research design gathers qualitative input to explain and extend quantitative results in order to gain the result of the research (Creswell 2003). The researcher will analyze data from questionnaire and interview that are given to the students.

### **3.2 Subject of Study**

The subject of the study are the 23 of SMA Negeri 1 Menganti. The researcher chooses XI MIA 1 (science class) as the subject which consists of 34 students. The researcher chooses this class because it is the first time of implementing corrective online feedback in that class. All of the students have facebook account and they have writing group to share their writing and getting feedback from teacher and their other friends, and then the researcher gives students questionnaire to know the perception towards corrective feedback by using online.

### **3.3 Data Collection Instrument**

In this study researcher as the key of instrument because the researcher is the main instrument. The researcher analyzes about the implementation of corrective online feedback towards writing attitude and students' perception toward it. The tools to get the data which used by researcher are questionnaire and interview.

#### **3.3.1 Data Collection Technique**

In collecting data, the researcher has to decide what the technique will be used to collect the data. The researcher should decide the appropriate technique to get the correct and accurate data. In this study researcher uses questionnaire and interview to collect the data.

### **3.3.1.1 Interview**

In this technique, the researcher will interview the English teacher and students to know some information from how the teacher applies corrective online feedback in writing at second grade student of SMA Negeri 1 Menganti. The interview is to know the implementation of online feedback toward students' writing attitude. According to Best (1981), the interview is a tool to know the the experience from participants by using oral question in getting information. The questions will be focused on the contribution of online feedback that is given to the students, the difficulties in applying this method and the students' perceptions toward corrective feedback by using online. For the interview itself, the researcher interviews the students and also the teacher for completing the data. The researcher used semi structured or unstructured interview.

According to Hancock (1998), qualitative interview in unstructured interview were arise from the situation. The interview is to answer the first problem statement that is how the implementation of online feedback toward writing attitude in SMA Negeri 1 Menganti. The researcher will interview some students about 30 minutes. The questions are about the corrective feedback that is implemented by teacher toward their writing and the students' feeling, perception, and motivation toward corrective feedback by using online. Meanwhile, the second interview is for the teacher about 15 minutes, the interview has purposes to complete, cross check the data and get more information about corrective feedback that is implemented by teacher in that class and students' attitude toward corrective online feedback. The researcher only takes 3 students as the

representative of students' perception include opinion of students after getting online writing activities by using purposive sampling technique. Before conducting the interview, the researcher asks to the teacher to recommend who are active students in online feedback activity are. Then, researcher uses snowball sampling, the researcher will choose one subject who will be interviewed and ask several questions, then the researcher asks who the next recommended friends that will be interviewed. From the recommendation of second students, the researcher will continue to interview third students with the same technique.

### **3.3.1.2 Questionnaire**

The second technique is the researcher gives questionnaire to the students. A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of questions which have the purpose for gathering information from some second grade students in SMAN 1 Menganti. The questionnaire is to measure the students' opinion, feeling and interest about their perception toward online feedback activity in learning process. It uses closed ended question. It means that perception option to choose answer that according to set of choices.

Questionnaire could be mailed or given to large numbers of people at the same time. The researcher used likert scales questionnaire as an instrument research's tool to collect the data. Likert scale is very beneficial for reseacher. According to Ary (2002), nomerous method have been used to measure character and personality traits. The researcher decides to use likert scale indicates for each whether students or respondents strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree.

The various agree disagree responses were assigned a numeric value. They are as follows:

- SA = Strongly Agree = 5
- A = Agree = 4
- UD = Undecided = 3
- D = Disagree = 2
- SD = Strongly Disagree = 1

The various agree – disagree responses gave to each item. The subjects selected the perception category that best represent their reaction to each statement: strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), disagree (D), and strongly disagree (SD) for example: if the students' perception like and more effective in learning writing through corrective online feedback, they can choose strongly agree (SA), if the students' perception just like, they can choose (A). If the students' perception just this tool still hesitant to writing, they can choose undecided (U), if the students' perception are less effective or less interest with this tool, they can choose disagree (D), and if the students' perception do not like and not interest, they can choose strongly disagree (SD).

The questions of questionnaire are divided into three parts based on perception output. According to Macrae & Bodenhausen (2001), there are evaluation, impression and memories are demonstrated by people perception. The perception is gotten from their knowledge and pre-existing beliefs about social world. This theory gave guidance for the researcher to divide the questionnaire into three categories. Part I consists of seven items that concern to students' evaluation about the implementation of corrective online feedback in learning writing. Part II is composed by seven items purposed to obtain the information

about respondents' memory based on their experiences in writing learning process by using corrective online feedback. Part III consists of seven item, this part to regard the students' impression toward online feedback.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

After getting the data, the researcher should analyze the data. In this study, the researcher will collect the data by herself and has direct contact with the subject of the study. The resercher analyzes the data by presenting the result of the questionnaire and interview. It will be obtained the writing activities and perception of students. There are some measurement that the resercher will use in the following data analysis activities. The first is the result of interview with three students and teacher about the implementation of online feedback. The second is the questionnaire sheets that answered by the students.

In this study, mix method of qualitative and quantitative analysis is used while the conclusion is made on the expected data about how the implementation of online feedback activity and the students perception in using corrective online feedback activity toward writing attitude on second grade of SMAN 1 Menganti. For analyzing the data researcher will conduct three steps. It consists of data reduction, data display and the last is drawing conclusion.

#### **3.4.1 Data Reduction**

Data reduction of qualitative taken from the implementation of online feedback during teaching writing and data reduction of quantitative taken from how students' perception through online feedback.

### 3.4.1.1 Qualitative Data

The data reduction is from interview with the teacher and students which are conducted to make clear the data about the implementation of corrective feedback toward students' writing attitude. The researcher interviews respondents and digs one by one the questions which have been provided by researcher before and then records all the result of interview in audio records are scripted carefully and transferred in narrative form using Microsoft Word for subsequent analysis.

### 3.4.1.2 Quantitative Data

The questionnaire for knowing students' perception toward online feedback which has been given to them. To know the percentage number of the subject from questionnaire data will be calculated by using the formula as follows:

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

Where: P = Percentage

F = Frequency (the number of the students who fulfill the questionnaire).

N = Total number of respondents.

( Sudjono in Madaniyah)

The purpose of the presentage above is to know the percentage of the number students who fulfill the questionnaire. Beside the formula above, the researcher also uses mean to know the average of the students' perception. The formulas as follows:

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Score}}{\text{Max}} \times P$$

Where: Score = Score of each students.

Max = Amount of multiplying total number of item and maximum score per item.

P =Percentage of respondents who fulfill the questionnaire

After the researcher calculates the mean of each respondents, the researcher make the categories of students' perception based on the table of range of scale criterion below:

Table 3.4.1.2. Range of Scale Criterion

<b>Range of scale (%)</b>	<b>Students' perception</b>
81-100	Very positive
61-80	Positive
41-60	Average
21-40	Negative
0-20	Very negative



### **3.4.2 Data Display**

The second element for data analysis is data display, the researcher shows the result of analysis data. The display can be extended piece of text or a diagram, chart, or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data.

#### **3.4.2.1 Qualitative Data**

The data display comes from depth interview with the teacher and the students. Extended text used to display the data from interview transcription in order to be understood clearly by the reader.

#### **3.4.2.2 Quantitative Data**

After the researcher calculates the percentage of the number respondents who give participation in questionnaire and calculate the result of questionnaire who have been fulfilled by respondents, then the researcher creates the result of calculating in table and chart. The purpose of display is to cultivate the data easily that will be done by researcher.

### **3.4.3 Drawing conclusion**

After reducing the data and displaying data, the last step of data analysis is drawing conclusion.

#### **3.4.3.1 Qualitative Data**

The analysis is from the teacher and students' interview. This conclusion is purposed to clear how the implementation of online feedback toward students' writing attitude is. The researcher draws the conclusion from the interview data and the researcher makes decision about the meaning of data, conclusions and they includes in the thesis. This conclusion gives clear explanation about the implementation of corrective online feedback toward students' writing attitude at second grade of SMA Negeri 1 Menganti. The data is analyzed by researcher based on the real and researcher's interpretation. The result of the data are used to complete the result of the questionnaire, then answer the research question, draw the conclusion, and formulate the data into the result of discussion.

#### **3.4.3.2 Quantitative Data**

The conclusion from questionnaire result give clear understanding about how is the students' perception toward online feedback. The researcher makes conclusion of questionnaire result from averages of students' perception from the subject were made on the chart and then the researcher can conclude the students' perception from percentage of each criterion in that chart.