CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The design of this research is a descriptive study. A descriptive study is a research that uses data collection to test research questions or hypotheses related to the environment and current events. It reports the status of the research object or subject accordingly (Sukardi, 2015:157). In descriptive research, researchers explore and describe a phenomenon based on data collected in the field to explain and predict it. Descriptive research attempts to relate clearly and sequentially to the research question set by the researcher before entering the area.

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, using quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Furthermore, Creswell (2009:23) states that "mixed methods research is a research method that combines or mixes qualitative and quantitative forms." There is only one variable in this study: students' readiness for autonomous learning. The data obtained from the sample who became respondents to this study were tenth-grade students at SMA Negeri 1 Sekadau Regency, who answered questions posed to respondents to determine the frequency and percentage of respondents' responses.

B. Subject of Research

The setting of research might include a population and sample. The population of this research from the students of tenth grader SMA Negeri 1 Sekadau in academic year 2021/2022. There are seven classes, three classes in MIPA and four classes in IPS. The reason for entered high school and are still in a transitional period where the process of personality formation and readiness for independent study is still not strong. The distribution of students in each class has been carried out in such a way that the proportion of students who have high, medium, or low academic abilities in each class is almost the same from one class to another. The characteristics in each class are

homogeneous because there is no separation between students who have high abilities and students who have low abilities, as well as male and female students.

The sample taken is one class with various considerations that the class can be used as an object for research. In selecting the sample of the study, the researcher used in this study is a non-probability sampling technique, namely purposeful sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2017). The characteristics of the desired sample in this study are: (1) The sample is students of SMA Negeri 1 Sekadau, (2) The sample is from class X, in addition to these characteristics, the reason the researcher takes samples from class X social sciences (IIS 4) is based on recommendations from the school and teachers in the field of English studies. The sample of this research is the tenth grade of social (IIS 4) with 34 students.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researchers used direct and indirect communication. The researchers used direct communication as interviews to understand the current situation of the students. When collecting data on students' readiness for autonomous learning, the researchers chose indirect communication to learn about students' readiness to learn autonomously from the questioner. When collecting the data, the researchers selected tenth-grade students as the population in the questionnaire and then set some students as interview participants.

D. Tool of Data Collection

a. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a series of author questions used to obtain information from respondents about their knowledge, beliefs, etc. Arikunto (2013:46). The researchers used closed-ended questions to collect data. A closed questionnaire is a question that contains a list of possible answers from which you should

choose to answer the question. In this study, the answers were limited. The researchers used a Likert scale to measure students' readiness. Using the Liker scale, each positive statement has four options on a scale from 4 to 1, namely 4=always; 3=often; 2=sometimes; 1 = never. And each negative statement has four options on a scale of 1 to 4, namely 1 = always; 2= often; 3=sometimes; 4= never. Ask students to tick the four boxes for each statement. The questionnaire technique was used to find data on students' readiness for autonomous learning of English subject by giving 25 numbers of closed questionnaire statements given to 34 tenth grade students of SMAN 1 Sekadau. Students fill out the questionnaire directly in the classroom.

b. Interview

The interview is used as a data collection technique when the researcher wants to conduct preliminary research to discover questions to investigate or when the researcher wants to know more about the respondents and the number of respondents is low/few (Sugiyono, 2013:236). Interviews were conducted to answer questions about students' readiness for autonomous learning in English subjects. The 5 students with the highest, medium and low scores were selected for interviews with representatives from the class. 2 students with the highest score (83) and score (81). 1 student with a moderate score that is a score (69). And 2 students with the lowest scores (83) and (58). Their opinions and ideas were sought to support the questionnaire results on students' readiness for self-directed learning. The researchers asked the students several questions, and the questions posed were applied to a given questionnaire to help researchers obtain satisfactory results from the questionnaire.

The researchers corroborated the data from the questionnaire they completed using the interview method as evidence and explanation. Interview questions are also used to answer questions about students' readiness for autonomous learning. The researchers used open-ended questions to allow participants to talk freely about their experiences without being restricted by the researcher's perspective or previous research. It is also used to obtain a broad and unlimited response from respondents. The researchers used

interview guidelines appropriate to the questionnaire. The list of interview questions used by the researchers was created from various aspects of the questionnaire.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The research analyzes the data taken through questionnaires and interviews to determine the students' autonomous learning readiness. The procedures for analyzing the data are:

a. Analysis Data of Questionnaire

In quantitative, the researcher analyzed the data from the questionnaire. The questionnaire was used to know students' readiness for autonomous learning. The researcher used a questionnaire with 25 items. Data from the questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software version 22 program and Microsoft Excel 2011 for desktop. All questions covered in the questionnaire were calculated using a descriptive statistic to take a look at frequency counts and percentages. Utilizing the mixed methods in nature of this study, data analysis also involved data transcription and interpretation.

1. Scoring the student's responses, the scoring on the questionnaire is based on the Likert scale. The measurement scale and score used are rating scale about readiness for autonomous learning as follows:

Scale	Positif Statements (+)	Negative Statements (-)
	Score	Score
Never	1	4
Sometimes	2	3
Often	3	2
Always	4	1

Table 3. 1 Likert Scale

2. The calculation includes mean, median mode, and the frequencies of the responses in percentages: The following formula can be used to determine the main score:

$$\text{The mean score (M)} = \Sigma \frac{fx}{f}$$

M = Mean

f = frequency

x = 4-1 (specific value)

Σ Total number of students

Table 3. 2 Interpretation Mean Score

No	Mean Score	Interpretation
1.	1.00-2.00	Low
2.	2.01-3.00	Moderate
3.	3.01-4.00	High

Taken from (Arshad et al., 2017)

The table above shows the criteria of the mean scores that have been categorized in five criteria namely low category mean score is 1.0 to 2.00, for score 2.01 to 3.00 is categorized as moderate category mean score for score 3.01 to 4.00 is categorized as - high category mean score. If the mean score is high level, it means that high learning readiness but if the mean score is low, it means that low learning readiness.

b. Analysis Data of Interview

In data analysis, the researcher's findings would mainly come from the outcome of the interview that has been analyzed. According to Miles and Huberman (1984), pastime within the qualitative data analysis is done

interactively and constantly runs until complete so that the information is already saturated. Activities in the data analysis, namely data reduction, display data, and the data conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to selecting, centralizing, simplifying, and transforming data that appears in written field notes. In this step, the researcher reduces the data obtained from the interviews by selecting or aggregating the essential data needed.

2. Data Display

Generally, a display is organized; an advertisement is an organized, condensed collection of information that can lead to conclusions and actions.

3. Conclusion (drawing/verifying).

The researchers drew conclusions based on data interviews. Conclusions are written down based on the data and the researcher's observations, and then everything is analyzed to conclude. Verification is integral to completing, requiring data to be revisited as many times as necessary to test or validate these emerging conclusions. "The implications that emerge from the data must be examined for plausibility, elasticity, and verifiability, i.e., their validity" (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 11).