CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study employed descriptive statistics, in which questionnaire was used as the instrument. The appropriate method used to answer the problem is qualitative research because the writer intends to describe and interpret the object of the research., As McMillan and Schumacher (2014) cited from Creswell (2012): Qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldview, the possible use of a theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. To study this problem, qualitative researchers use an emerging qualitative approach to inquiry, the collection of data in a nature setting sensitive to the people and places under study, and data analysis that is inductive and establishes patterns or themes. The final written report or presentation includes the voices of participants, the reflectivity of the writer, and a complex description and interpretation of the problem.

A. Population and Sample

1. Population

Before the sample was collected, the writer had to determine the population. Saunders et al. (2012) defined population as the full set of cases from which a sample is taken. So, the total number cannot be vividly. Considering that the writer took Mts. Nahdatul Athfal as the object of this research, logically the theoretical population is all the students of Mts. Nahdatul Athfal Sui Ambawang in Academcic Year 2022/2023.

2. Sample

The writer did not take all the population as the object of this study. A sample is a subject of the population that is selected for

particular study and the members of a sample are the subject (Burns and Grooves, 1993:47). The writer took 2 classes as the sample; Class 7 A which consist of 27 students and 7 B which consist of 17 students. By having this technique, it means that the writer applied the purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is sampling technique which is not accordingly to the status, group, area, or random, but based on the specific purpose (Tjokrosujoso, 1995).

3.   Sampling

This study did not involve all students as the participants. The writer represented the population into smaller amount. Arikunto (2010) stated that sample is the representation of population of the study. In choosing the sample, the writer could not take it inconsequentially. There must be a sampling technique in order to make sure that the sample is representative to population. This study used "simple random sampling". Based on Kerlinger (2006:188), simple random sampling a research method which every member of the population has equal opportunity to be the participant. In addition, Sugiyono (2001:57) stated it is called 'simple random sampling' because it is done randomly without categorizing anything in the population.

B. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

This part contents the data collection techniques employed in this research and the individual instruments used to gather the data. In qualitative research, data collection approach includes in-depth interview, document analysis, observation, and audio-visual materials analysis (Creswell, 2012).

1. Technique of collecting data
    a. Indirect communication

    In this research, the writer used Indirect Communication. The technique of indirect communication is by way of collecting data that requires one researcher to distribute questionnaires with the source of the data (Ary et al., 2014). To collect the data the researcher used a close-ended questionnaire.

    b. Direct Communication

    After the data of questionnaire collected by indirect communication. The researcher also used Direct Communication. The technique of direct communication is by way of collecting data that requires one researcher to establish direct contact orally or face-to-face with the source of the data (Creswell, 2012). To do this technique, the researcher decided to conduct an interview. This interview was conducted to 10 students selected from the respondents to the questionnaire given previously. According to Creswell (2012:204), direct communication is a method of gathering data by conducting interviews with a chosen subset of a research population or by requesting pertinent documents.

    To collect the data in this research, the writer will use indirect communication and direct communication techniques. Techniques indirect communication is by giving or deploying several questions to the subject of research through questionnaires, while the technique of direct communication is by way of

collecting data that requires one researcher to establish direct contact orally or face-to-face with the source of the data (Creswell, 2012:124).

2. Procedures of collecting data.
   a. Distributing the questionnaire to the students.
   b. Analyzing the result of questionnaire
   c. Analyzing the data from questionnaire
   d. Conduct an interview
   e. Analyzing the data from result of the interview
   f. Presents data and result analysis

3. Tools of data collecting
   a. Questionnaire

   To know what profiles of English language teacher expected by the students of Mts Nahdathul Athfal Sui Ambawang, the study employed descriptive statistics, in which questionnaire distributed to the students' concerning the profiles of English language teacher that covers 3 aspects of English language teacher profile:

   1) Professionalism (e.g., English teaching performance, English teaching attitude)
   2) Pedagogy (e.g., English teaching method, teaching skill, teaching strategies).
   3) Personality (e.g., is friendly, humorous, etc.)

   In this research, the questions in the questionnaire were written in Indonesian. It was done in order to make easier the respondents answer the question. The questionnaire consists of 40 (forty) multiple-choice. In this part, the writer asked the students to choose one option that they want. Each question consists of four (5) options of the answer: Kinds of the answers are, strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree which indicated the degree of

respondents to make is easy determining in interval of the score of the questionnaire.

The Likert scale were chosen because this study intended to measure about the people views or perception. According to Adams (2008:21) the most commonly used attitude or opinion scale is Likert scale. The table below showed the score for each rating scales.

The Table 3.1

Score For Each Likert Scales

No	Scale	Score
1	Strongly agree	5
2	Agree	4
3	Neutral	3
4	Disagree	2
5	Strongly Disagree	1

The questionnaire was in the form of statements that drawn based on the theory. It contains of 40 statements. There are 11 items asked about professional aspect, 16 items of pedagogy aspects, and 13 items of personality aspects. The blueprint of the questionnaire is described below:

Table 3.2:

The blueprint of the Questionnaire

No	Aspect of teachers' qualities	Indicator	Amount of Item	Number of items
1	Professionalism	Teaching Performance	6	1,9,18,23,27,31
		Teaching Attitude	5	7,22,36,37,39
No	Aspect of teachers' qualities	Indicator	Amount of Item	Number of items
2	Pedagogic	Teaching strategies	6	3,12,14,15,16,17
		Teaching Skill	4	13,29,32,35
		Teaching Method	6	6,8,24,25,26,30
3	Personality	Teachers' personality	6	5,10,11,21,28,33
		Teaching style	7	2,4,19,20,34,38.40

Besides closed question, the writer also included open ended question in collecting the data. The questions are given to answer the problem of the research about the profiles of English teachers' qualities based on the student's expectation. The writer handed the questionnaire on 15 March 2023.

b. Interview

An interview is a technique of data collection the most widely used in social research, whether qualitative or quantitative. An interview is essentially a structured conversation where one participant asks questions, and the other provides answers. Interview is the one of the most important sources in qualitative research to get deep insights about how people experience, feel and interpret the social world (Creswell, 2012).

In this study, the interview is conducted as the reflection of the questionnaire result. Thus, the writer gave the questions for some of the sample of the research after analyzed the result of the questionnaire.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data is analysed by describing them qualitatively. The analysis is based on the research finding, which used the technique of data analysis. Therefore, to answer the problem of this research, the writer provided the questionnaire. According to Ari (2010), questioner is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to questions or mark items that indicate their responses. After having the data from the questionnaire, the writer analysed the data to answer the research problems. The purpose of the data analysis is to give the meaning and finding the essence of the numbers in the data itself.

1. Questionnaire

The first of the data analysis is making the interpretation by finding the maximum (X) and minimum (Y) score by using the formula follow:

X = The maximum Likert score (5) x total respondent

Y = The minimum Likert score (1) x total respondent

From those formula can be calculated that the maximum score in this study is 220 and the minimum score, and the minimum score 44. After knowing the maximal and the minimum score, the next step is calculating the total score for each item.

In order to compute the data, the writer used Microsoft Excel to calculate the result form of percentage by using the formula:

Percentage Data:

$$\text{Index \%} = \frac{TS}{X} \times 100$$

TS = total score for each item
X = maximum score

After getting the percentage result, the next step is finding the category for the result of each item based on the interpretation for each data based on the research problem.

Table 3. 3

Interpretation of the index value

Index Value (%)	Interpretation
0 % – 19,9 %	Possible Lowest Expectation Level
20% - 39,9%	Low Expectation Level
40 % – 59,9 %	Minimum acceptable Expectation Level
60 % – 79,9 %	High Expectation Level
80 – 100 %	Required Expectation Level

After knowing the result of index value and the category of each item, the last step is the writer categorizes the result of answers from all items in the questionnaire.

2. Data analysis step.

    To analyse the data in this research, the writer used interactive model of Miles and Huberman (2014), who apply 4 steps of data analysis as seen in the picture below :