CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology used in the research, the subject of the study, the research instrument, the data collection procedure, and the last is the data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research aims to know how EFL students in Universitas Nasional Karangturi perceive the change in their learning modes from fully online to offline, this research applies the descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative method starts with theories and the use of interpretive and also the theoretical context to inform the analysis of research questions about the importance of social or human issues to an individual or a community Creswell & Poth (2018). In this study, the researcher applies two approaches to gather the students' perception data. The first source is from questionnaires and the second source is from the interview.
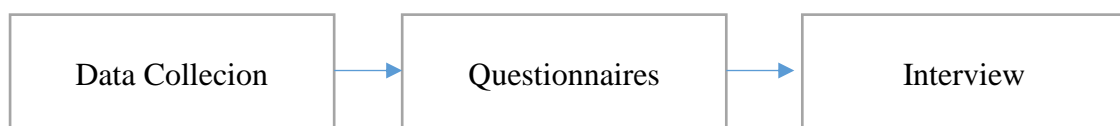
| Data Collecion | → | Questionnaires | → | Interview |

Figure 3. 1 Research design

3.2 Setting and Subjects of the study

This research is conducted at the Universitas Nasional Karangturi Semarang batch of 2020 - 2021 majoring only in the English Education Department. The number of respondents is 8 students both from regular and employee classes. There are several reasons why the researcher chooses EFL students in UNKARTUR as follows;

1. The researcher is one of the students at the Universitas Nasional Karangturi, so it will be efficient to do the research,

2. The same topic in this setting has never been conducted before, and

3. The class of 2020 and 2021 are suitable for this case because they never experience offline classes since the beginning of college life.

3.3 Research Instrument

According to Arikunto (2000), a research instrument helps the researcher to collect the data and makes it easier and more systematic. In order to obtain data, the researcher uses questionnaires and interviews.

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire has two types, close-ended and open-ended questions. Close-ended questions where participants only have to choose the available answer. Then in an open-ended questionnaire, the researcher only shows the questions and participants should write their answers according

to personal opinions into the blanks. This research uses close-ended questions and applies Likert Scale as shown in the table below,

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4	3	2	1

Figure 3. 2 Likert Scale

In order to make the participants easier to select the answer, the researcher uses Bahasa Indonesia in the questionnaires through Google Forms. The questionnaires consist of 3 parts and are divided into 17 questions, as follows;

Questions Number	Indicator
1	Students' Experiences in Online Learning
2-9	Students' Perceptions of Online Learning
10-17	Students' Perceptions of Offline Learning

Table 3. 1 Blueprint Questionnaires

The researcher adopts this type of questionnaire from previous research by Ratnasari, Sri Sindu Lestari (2007) titled "*Students' Perceptions of The Use of Internet in Writing VI Course in English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University*".

2. Interview

According to George (2022), an interview is a qualitative research method that collects data by asking questions. Interviews are conducted by two or more people, one of whom is the interviewer who asks the questions. In line with Flick (2018), qualitative interviews indicate the importance of investigating the interviewee's experience and perspective to develop a better understanding of phenomena. There are three types of interviews according to Stroffer (2019), the first is standardized, semi-standardized, and least-standardized interviews. This research uses the least-standardized types, where the interviewer and the interviewees have conversations about a specific topic and it is possible for the interviewer for asking broad open-ended questions.

The researcher would take four students for sampling to do the interview and as the interviewer, the researcher gives many open-ended questions to the participants through WhatsApp Voice Notes to be able to save the recorded answer. The researcher conducts many questions about the change in learning modes from fully online to offline and the interviews also would be done in Bahasa Indonesia.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher collects the data from the participants through questionnaires and interviews. The participants are from PBI UNKARTUR students' class of 2020 and 2021. The total number of participants in this research is eight students for the questionnaires and only four students for interviews. The questionnaires are conducted via Google Forms and the researcher spreads the link via WhatsApp and Instagram. After obtaining the data, later the researcher does a sample of four students to do the interviews.

The interview would be done in *Bahasa Indonesia* and the questionnaire form in this research is closed-ended questions also written in *Bahasa*, to get more detailed information and also prevent misunderstanding between the researcher and respondents.
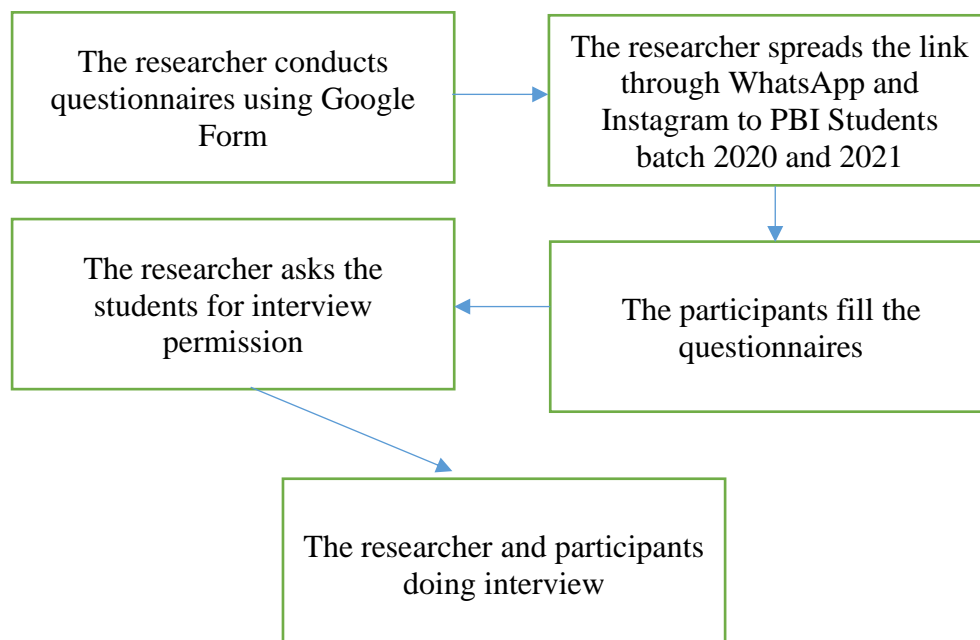

Figure 3. 3 Data Collection Procedure

3.5 Data Analysis

First, after the questionnaire data is collected, it will be analyzed by entering all the data into a table and discussed based on their frequencies. The data will be analyzed descriptively using central tendency measures.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\Sigma\ xi}{N}$$

Note:

Mean = indicators of central tendency

Σ = the sum of

Xi = all scores

N = the number of the participants

After obtaining the mean, it can be classified into the following categories if the mean falls within a certain range;

3.0 – 4.0 = indicates a high perception level.

2.0 – 2.9 = indicates a moderate perception level.

1.0 – 1.9 = indicates a low perception level.

These categories can provide a classification of the perceived level based on the mean value, allowing for a better understanding of the overall perception of the respondents towards the transition from online to offline learning.

The second source is from an interview. In order to get a conclusion, the researcher must analyze the data. According to Miles and Huberman (1994; 12). The first step is reduction, in this section, the obtained data will be transcribed, simplified, and focused. (Bastian, et al, 2018) Reducing the data means processing the raw data into meaningful information, then coding it. Afterward, the second is data display, the data is transformed into graphs or charts to show the similarities and also the relationship. The last is verification, the conclusion, and the explanation of all findings. Schematically data analysis process using the interactive data analysis model Miles and Huberman show in the following chart,
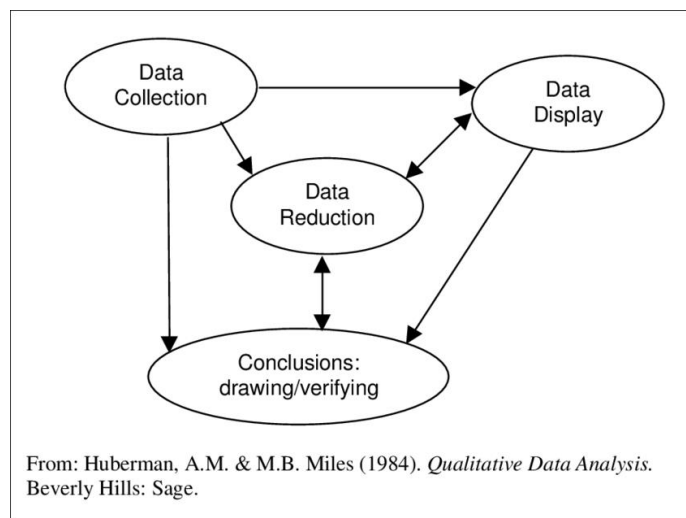

From: Huberman, A.M. & M.B. Miles (1984). *Qualitative Data Analysis.* Beverly Hills: Sage.

Figure 3. 4 Interactive Data Analysis

As a result, the researcher will be using interactive data analysis to process the data which will be explained in Chapter 4.