# **CHAPTER III**

# **METHODOLOGY**

## 3.1 Design of Research

The research was using qualitative data that collected using a written questionnaire that elicited participants’ perceptions about WCF and the reasons behind such opinions. The data were collected by means of close-ended questionnaire items with multiple choices or Likert scale formats. The qualitative data were collected with open-ended questions. The qualitative data were collected to explore the rationales behind their preferences. The questionnaires were distributed to 10 EFL learners in the English department of Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah. This research used qualitative research. Other researches stated that a qualitative research is an umbrella term that refer to several research strategies that share certain characteristics. Qualitative designs were typically a well-considered and reasonable combination of sampling, and data collection, analysis, techniques. Qualitative design especially able to obtain straight and largely.

## 3.2 Subject of the Research

Research subject was a person who was the objects of research being investigated. The object of this research were students of Universitas Muslim Nusantara. Based on the object above, the subject of this research was the students at fourth semester. The subject were 10 EFL learners in the English department of Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah.

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## 3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument of this research used questionnaires sheets. The questionnaire used in the present study was based on Amrhein and Nassaji’s (2010) original design and evolved extensively after three revisions. The primary purpose of the questionnaire was to elicit the participants’ perceptions of WCF and the reasons behind their opinions. Such as, close-ended questions with multiple choice and Likert scale format were used to measure the central tendencies of the participants, followed by open-ended questions exploring the reasons behind their opinions.

The questionnaire was relatively long, with two demographic questions, ten close-ended questions, and seven open-ended questions. Three of the ten close-ended questions have add-on qualitative components for the participants to justify their choices.

## 3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

In order to collect the data of this research the researcher conducted several steps to make it easier to handle the data to be process. These were several technique of collecting data, such as:

1. The student handled questionnaire to fill in.
2. The students were interviewed and asked more deeper about their answer, this is for a better analysis in the result
3. After that collecting all result from students
4. The researcher analyzed the data
5. The researcher illustrated the result.

## Technique of Analyzing Data

The original Likert scale is a set of statements

(items) offered for a real or hypothetical situation

under study. Participants are asked to show their

level of agreement (from strongly disagree to

strongly agree) with the given statement (items)

on a metric scale. Here all the statements in

combination reveal the specific dimension of the

attitude towards the issue, hence, necessarily

inter-linked with each other [11]

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For the qualitative data, the participants’ explanatory responses were coded based upon their common themes. It was important because to process the data it was very important to do this steps. Moreover, different coding results between the two coders were then negotiated and in the end common responses by the participants were recorded. The following section described the questionnaire’s major findings. The findings were compiled and calculated by using Likert Scale. This research used Likert Scale. Likert scale in interpreting data was relatively easy. More score higher attitude shows a higher level or intensity contained with a lower score as stated.

The instrument used in this research data collection is a Likert Scale questionnaire with four suitable alternative answers. Likert Scale was a rating scale, often found on survey forms, that measures how people feel about something. An effective Likert scale include a series of questions that you ask people to answer, and ideally 5-7 balanced responses people can choose from. It often comes with a neutral midpoint. A type of psychometric response scale in which responders specify their level of agreement to a statement typically in five points: (1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree; (3) Neither agree nor disagree; (4) Agree; (5) Strongly agree.

The stages of how to process the questionnaire, after the form the questionnaire contents have been distributed, collected and filled in, and then analyzed by presenting it in data tabulation with using a percentage formula which was a simple statistical technique which is used to see how much frequency was inclined the answers given by respondents.