CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Operational research

The title of this research is "Students' perceptions on the Implementation of Blended Learning at English Education Study Program, Baturaja University".

1) Perception

Perception is a process oh human thinking about certain phenomenon after consciously experienced.

2) Implementation

Application is an activity that produces activities, actions, or actions from a system mechanism of an activity that is planned and to realize the objectives of the activity.

3) Blended learning

Blended learning is defined as a combination of the best features of classroom learning (face-to-face) and the best features of online learning, in this model giving students the opportunity to immerse themselves in technology while studying in class or while learning online.

B. **Research Method**

In conducting the research, one of the most important is to determine the research methods and approaches that used. The research method used in this study is a descriptive quantitative. Quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to create or describe a situation objectively used numbers, start from data collection, data collection on the data and appearance and results (Arikunto, 2012). According to Bungin (2013) descriptive quantitative research is used to describe, explain, or summarize various conditions, situations, phenomena, or various research variables according to events as they are that can be photographed, interviewed, observed, and which can be expressed through documentary materials. According to the explanation above, it can be concluded that the used of quantitative descriptive research methods is a study that has the aim of describing a phenomenon, event, symptom, and incident that occurs factually, systematically, and accurately. Phenomena can be in the form of forms, activities, relationships, characteristics, as well as similarities and differences between phenomena. Descriptive quantitative research method aims to explain in detail a phenomenon by using numbers that describe the characteristics of the subject under research.

C. **Population and Sample**

a) **Population**

Population is the whole object to be research. While according to According to Sugiyono (2017) population is a region generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and

characteristics set by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In this research the population is the English Education Department in Universitas Baturaja. The number of the students and each class has 1 class as show in the following table:

Table 1.1.

No	Class	Total Students
1	2nd semester	24
2	4th semester	31
3	6th semester	26
4	8th semester	22
Total		103

Population of Sample

Source: English Education Study Program Universitas Baturaja Academic years 2021/2022

b) **Sample**

The sample is a certain part of the population unit. In research, the sample must be involved as the object of research, which is called convenience sampling. According to Sugiyono (2017) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The researcher used convenience sampling to take a sample of the research. According to Sugiyono (2015), convenience sampling is a method of determine the sample by select a sample by the researcher.

D. **Technique of Collecting the Data**

In descriptive qualitative, analyzing data is very important. That is a series of procedures in which a researcher provides an explanation and describes the understand of the phenomenon studied from the qualitative data. The collect the

data is the method that can be used by the researcher to collect the data. Research instrument is a tool chosen and used by the researcher in conduct its activities to collect the data, so that the activity became systematic and easy (Arikunto, 2013). In this research the researcher used questionnaire to collect the data.

According to Sugiono (2015), questionnaire is a data collection technique performed by presenting and answering a series of questions in writing to respondents. Questionnaires are defined as documents that contain statements and other types of elements that are used to collected information suitable for analysis. The researcher collected data distribution of the questionnaires conducted used the google form. The questionnaire was distributed on May 10, 2022 and filled out by 23 students, on May 11, 2022 the questionnaire was filled out by 16 students, while on May 12, 2022 the questionnaire was filled out by 21 students, and the last day of data collection was May 13, 2022 there were 21 students. Total students of the English Education study program who filled out the questionnaire were 90 students within 4 days. The researcher used the following scale categories as an optional answer from questionnaire in the from strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree. The researcher used google from to collected the questionaries. The questionnaire base on the questions in Blended Course Student Survey (Student Next Generation Learning Challenges (NGLC) Survey, University of Central Florida (UCF) and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) (UCF and AASCU 2017).

Table.2.1
Questionnaire

No	Aspect	Indicator	Number
1	Interaction/integration	– Interaction between people	2,3,4,5
2	Online experience	– Experience in learning process – Internet access – Learning of resources – Access social media	1,14,15,16
3	Self-confidence	– Motivation to learn – Self confidence in learning process	6,9,10,11,12,13,17,18,19
4	Flexibility of learning	– Flexibility of online used	7,8,20

Source: Student Survey by UCF and AASCU (2017)

E. Technique of Analysis the Data

The researcher collected the data from questionnaire. To analyze the questionnaire data the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis technique. The researcher analyze the data by counted percentage the questionnaire The Implementation of Blended Learning of English Education Department at Universitas Baturaja. The researcher used google form and excel to analyzed the data.

Table 3.1.
The criteria of Percentage on Interval

No.	Interval score	Category
1.	81%-100%	Strongly agree
2.	61%-80%	Agree
3.	41%-60%	Neutral
4.	21%-40%	Disagree
5.	0%- 20%	Strongly disagree

Source:

Riduwan (2015)

According to Sugiyono (2015), for the purposes of quantitative analysis, the criteria can be interpreted as strongly agree (positive), agree (positive), neutral (neutral), disagree (negative), strongly disagree (negative).