

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1.1 Type of research

This research is a quantitative method. The data were collected from a close-ended questionnaire to know the perception of the participants. According to Cresswell (2014) quantitative research relates to numbered data that can be analyzed using statistical procedures. The quantitative hypotheses are the predictions the researcher makes about the expected relationship among variables. In this study, the hypothesis is that the FLA students have a positive perception of the use of social media to improve writing skills.

3.1 Data Collection

3.1.2 Participants

The data were collected from 50 FLA students from any batch. They were asked to fulfill the questionnaire in Google form.

3.1.3 Instrument

The instrument of this study is questionnaire. The close-ended questionnaire used a 4 scored Likert scale method with the following coding:

- 1 = Strongly agree
- 2 = Agree
- 3 = Disagree
- 4 = Strongly disagree

If the mean score is $<2,5$, it was considered as positive perception and if the mean score is $\geq 2,5$, it was interpreted as negative.

3.1.4 Procedure

I used several steps to conduct this study as follows:

1. Modifying the closed-ended questionnaire.
2. Having a pilot study by distributing the questionnaire to 50 respondents to find out the validity and reliability of the instrument by using SPSS application.
3. Distributing the questionnaire to the respondents.
4. Analyzing and interpreting the result of the questionnaire.

A validity test is used to measure whether the question is valid or not. A statement was considered valid when the value of significance was higher than the value in the R table. The formula used for the validity check is $df = n - 1$. The number of participants in the piloting. (N) was 50 respondents. It means the df is 10 with the significance level of 5% and the $r_{table} = 2,5$. The statement is also valid if $r_{counting} > r_{table}$, and if $r_{counting} < r_{table}$, then the statement is not valid. In checking the reliability of the data, the author uses Cronbach's Alpha. The writer tested the validity of each question using SPSS. If the corrected item-total correlation of ten items is more than 2,5, then these items are valid and can be used to collect the data.

In the research, there is one item (no 2) with R-value less than 2,5 so this item has been excluded from the questionnaire.

Table 3.1 Validity

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
x1	13.4000	7.378	.745	.870
x2	13.7000	9.567	.405	.898
x3	13.7000	7.433	.718	.898
x4	13.4000	7.378	.745	.870
x5	13.7000	5.611	.802	.898
x6	13.6000	8.711	.635	.890
x7	13.2000	6.844	.886	.859
x8	13.1000	6.989	.846	.862
x9	12.9000	8.100	.637	.884
x10	13.2000	6.844	.886	.859
x11	13.1000	6.989	.846	.862

The following is the reliability statistics.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.824	10

The internal consistency is good because it is 0.824 so that the questionnaire is reliable.

3.1.5 Method of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis is by analyzing the result of the questionnaire, which is laid in the form of tables. The mean of each item is analyzed to see whether the students' perceptions of the use of social media to improving writing skills is negative or positive.

