CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is aimed to know students' self-directed learning skill, self-directed learning activities and self-directed learning barriers. This chapter presents the method used to collect data of the study. The research methods include the research design, setting of the study, subject of the study, data collection technique, research instrument, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

This study used descriptive method. According to Danim, descriptive method is a method aimed to describe situation or phenomena or characteristic of individual or group accurately. In other words, descriptive method is describing the condition of existence and classifying the information.[51]

This method suits with this study because it describes the self-directed learning of the senior high school students in home school Pena. Self-directed learning which is studied in this research will focus on describing students' self-directed learning activities, their level of self directed learning and self directed learning barrier.

B. Research Setting

This research will be conducted at Home School Pena. Home School Pena is one of the home schools in Surabaya. It is located on Ketintang III Surabaya.

Concerning the legality status of home school in Indonesia, home school has the same equality with regular school. Based on Surat Edaran Menteri

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[51] Sudarwan Danim, *Menjadi Peneliti Kualitatif* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2002), 41

Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 107/MPN/MS/2006, it says that each person who passes equality test in A, B, or C packet, he or she has the same and equal of equality right with they who gets certificate from formal school to continue his or her study in the higher level.

Homeschooling Pena is a learning center for society as a legal alternative educational system for elementary school, junior high school and senior high school with the permission of local government in Surabaya *No : 188/7736/436.6.4/2014*, in which the existence is legal and considered as the same position as formal school based on the law *(Permendikbud No. 29 Tahun 2014 tentang Sekolah Rumah, Undang-undang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional : UU No 20/2003 pasal 1 dan 2, dan Surat Edaran Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 107/MPN/MS/2006)*[52]

Home School Pena is chosen as the field of study because of the following reasons. Home school Pena drives their students to implement self-directed learning. The students have only two-three meetings in a week. This circumstance allows them to have more portions to study on their own rather than inside the classroom. Besides, the head of curriculum stated that they are motivated to learn by themselves independently. Therefore, it indicates that the students in this school implements self-directed learning.

C. Subject of The Study

The subject of the study is senior high school students in Home School Pena. In Learning Community Program, there are two streams in the Home

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[52] http://homeschoolingpena.com/ [accessed on 19th June 2016]

school; Science and Social streams. Science Class has two meetings for English subject while Social Class has three meetings for English Subject in the whole semester.

The subject of this research is chosen based on the age of the students. According to Levinson's Life-Span Theories, students' age which reaches approximately 17 years old is considered to have ability in independency of learning.[53] This ability is important to explore self-directed learning. Therefore, the researcher conducts the study on the students who reach 17 years old.

D. Research Instrument

Research instrument is important to find out the data which is investigated in this study. The instruments used in this research are questionnaire and interview guideline.

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[53] Malcolm Knowles, *The Adult Learner* (London,: Elsevier. 2005), 173

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are written sets of some questions used to gain responses in non-face-to-face situations; questions are usually focused on specific information.[54] The questionnaire used in this research is Self-rating scale of self-directed learning.

Self-rating scale of self-directed learning is a scale to measure someone's self-directedness. This scale uses rating response which each item are rated by using a five-point scale: 5 = always: 4 = often: 3 = sometimes: 2 = seldom: 1 = never. The participants are required to answer the rate of each indicator based on their learning experience.

Self-rating scale of self-directed learning (SRSSDL) consists of 60-items categorized under five broad areas of self-directed learning[55]:

a. Awareness: 12 items relating to learners' understanding of the factors contributing to be self-directed learners.

b. Learning strategies: 12 items explaining the various strategies of self-directed learners which should adopt in order to become self-directed in their learning processes.

c. Learning activities: 12 items specifying the requisite learning activities learners should actively engage in order to become self-directed in their learning processes.

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[54] Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2007), 168
[55] Ibid, Pp. 71

d. Evaluation: 12 items revealing learners' specific attributes in order to help monitor their learning activities.

e. Interpersonal skills**:** 12 Items relating to learners' skills in inter-personal relationships, which are pre-requisite to their becoming self-directed learners.

The SRSSDL, originally developed by Williamson and then validated in the Italian context was adopted. The Italian version of the SRSSDL has demonstrated good internal consistency[56]

2. Interview Guideline

The interview guideline in this research is open ended questions designed to obtain the data. The interview will be focused on how learners implement self-directed learning, how they determine their own goal, to what extend and what sorts of activities they learn by themselves. Also, the interview will be about their barrier in implementing self-directed learning.

E. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques is a sequence of ways that researcher takes to collect data empirically and objectively. To obtain valid data, some techniques of data collection were applied. In this case, researcher used some techniques such as distributing questionnaire and conducting interview.

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[56]Lucia Cadorin, "Validity of Self-Rating Scale of Self-Directed Learning and Self-Directed Learning Instrument Among Italian Nursing Students."*Bmc Nursing* , Vol. 15 No. 20, 2016

1. Questionnaire

   Researcher gave the questionnaire to the respondents. Then, the respondents are required to answer the questionnaire sheets by choosing one of five point scales to rate the indicators of self-directed learning.

2. Interview

   Interview is a data collection technique with communication between two people or more to get information.[57] Researcher conducts the interview to the respondents using the interview guideline.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is sequence processes to analyze the collected data. The first step is calculating the scoring range in self-rating scale of self-directed learning. The total number will be range around 60-300. Afterwards, we analyze it using the table below.

Table III. 3. Scoring range [58]

Scoring range	Level of SDL	Interpretation
60-140	Low	Guidance is needed from the English teacher. Any specific changes necessary for improvement must be identified and a possible re-structuring of the methods of learning English identified.
141-220	Moderate	This is half way to becoming a self-directed learner

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[57] Sutrisno Hadi, *Metodologi Research,* (Yogyakarta, Andi Offset, 1980), 192.
[58] Williamson. "The Development of A Self-Rating Scale of Self-Directed Learning (Srssdl)." *Nurse Researcher* Vol. 14, 2007

		in learning English.
		Areas for improvement must be identified and evaluated, and a strategy adopted with teacher guidance when necessary.
221-300	High	This indicates effective self-directed learning. The goal is to maintain progress by identifying strengths and methods for consolidation of the students' effective self-directed learning

After analyzing the instrument, we can know the level of the students' self-directedness by counting the score of the students' result. Then, the students are interviewed by the researcher. The data of interview is analyzed as these steps.

First, the interviews were transcribed or converted in to written form. Second, the transcribed were given back to the respondents to check whether it has reflected what they meant to provide data for analysis. Third, the transcripts were condensed into briefer statements in which the main sense of what is said is rephrased in a few words. Finally, the data would be categorized by using data analysis with regard to the research questions.