



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study employs a descriptive quantitative research design.

This design is chosen because the main purpose of the study is to describe objectively and systematically the role of parents in supporting children's English learning at home, based on numerical data obtained from the respondents.

Creswell (2014: 155) explains that quantitative research allows researchers to measure social phenomena objectively through numerical data and statistical analysis. In line with this view, Sugiyono (2022: 14) states that descriptive quantitative research aims to describe conditions, situations, or phenomena that occur at the time of the study, without giving any treatment or manipulation to the variables being studied.

In the context of this study, the descriptive quantitative design is considered the most appropriate because the research does not aim to test cause-and-effect relationships, but to identify and describe the level of parents' role in supporting children's English learning at the elementary school level. The role of parents is operationalized into four main indicators, namely motivation, guidance, supervision, and facilitation, which are measured using a Likert-scale questionnaire.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Through this approach, the data obtained are expected to provide a clear and measurable description of how parents perform their role in supporting children's English learning at home, particularly in the community of Lorong Silaturahim 1, Tembilahan.

B. Time and Location of the Study

This study was conducted in Lorong Silaturahim 1, RT/RW 003/017, Tembilahan District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province. The research location was selected based on several empirical considerations relevant to the focus and objectives of the study.

Based on preliminary observations, Lorong Silaturahim 1 is a residential area with diverse social and cultural backgrounds, including Banjar, Malay, Bugis, and Javanese ethnic groups. This diversity reflects the characteristics of a small urban community with relatively heterogeneous family life patterns. Most parents in this area work as small traders and daily laborers, with long working hours and varying levels of income.

These socio economic conditions influence parental roles in children's education, particularly in supporting English learning at home. In addition, Lorong Silaturahim 1 experiences seasonal flooding almost every year, which often disrupts children's learning activities at home in terms of study time, environmental comfort, and the availability of learning facilities.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
4. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
5. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Preliminary observations also indicate that the English proficiency of children at the elementary school level in this area is relatively low. This condition is assumed to be related to limited exposure to English outside school and variations in the level of parental support provided at home. Therefore, Lorong Silaturahmi 1 is considered a relevant and contextual location to examine parents' role in supporting children's English learning at home using a descriptive quantitative approach.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this study consisted of all parents who live in Lorong Silaturahmi 1, RT/RW 003/017, Tembilahan District, and have children at the elementary school level. Based on data obtained from the local neighborhood head (RT), the total number of parents who met these criteria was 47 parents.

According to Sugiyono (2022: 80), population refers to the generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and from which conclusions are drawn. In this study, the population was defined based on parents who have children at the elementary school level and live within the same social and geographical environment. Therefore, the population is considered relatively homogeneous in terms of social

and geographical context.

2. Sample

The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. This technique was chosen because not all members of the population met the criteria related to the purpose of the study. Purposive sampling allows the researcher to select respondents who are considered the most relevant and able to provide accurate information. According to Etikan, Musa, and Alkassim (2016: 2–3), purposive sampling does not depend on a large number of samples, but on selecting participants who match the research criteria.

- 1) Parents who have children at the elementary school level
 - 2) Parents whose children are currently learning or have learned English at school
 - 3) Parents who are involved in supporting their children's English learning at home, either directly or indirectly
- The selection of parents as respondents was based on the focus of this study, which is to examine the role of parents in supporting children's English learning at home. At the elementary school level, children are still in the early stage of learning English, so parental support is very important to help strengthen their learning outside school.

Based on these criteria, 11 parents were selected as the sample of this study. This number is considered sufficient because this study uses a descriptive quantitative design, which aims to describe a





1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

phenomenon rather than to generalize the results to a larger population. Sugiyono (2013: 11) states that descriptive research aims to describe conditions as they are without making general conclusions.

In addition, Creswell (2014: 155–156) explains that in descriptive research, the number of samples can be adjusted based on the purpose of the study and the availability of participants, especially when the study does not aim for generalization. Therefore, a small number of samples can still be used as long as it can provide a clear description of the research topic.

Thus, the use of 11 respondents in this study is considered appropriate because they meet the criteria needed for this research. The data collected from these respondents are expected to provide a clear and contextual description of parents' role in supporting children's English learning at home in Lorong Silaturahmi 1.

D. Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool used by the researcher to collect data in a systematic and measurable way in accordance with the research objectives. The selection of an appropriate instrument is very important because the quality of the instrument determines the accuracy of the data obtained. Sukendra (2020: 1) states that a good research instrument should be developed based on a clear theoretical foundation to ensure the validity and reliability of the collected data.



In this study, the instrument used was a close-ended questionnaire. The questionnaire was chosen because it is suitable for a descriptive quantitative approach, allows data to be collected in numerical form, and facilitates the objective description of the level of parental support (parent supporting) in children's English learning at home.

The indicators of parental support used in this study were fully based on the theory of parental support in children's English learning proposed by Nauvianti (2023). According to Nauvianti (2023: 45–55), parental support in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learning at home consists of four main indicators: motivation, guidance, supervision, and facilitation. These indicators represent emotional support, learning assistance, control of learning activities, and provision of learning facilities that support the development of children's English skills.

Based on the theory proposed by Nauvianti (2023: 45–55), the researcher developed 20 questionnaire items, with each indicator represented by five items. The questionnaire statements were designed according to the context of elementary school children and English learning activities at home, so that they are easy for parents as respondents to understand. Each statement reflects real parental support practices in daily life rather than parents' English proficiency.

1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
4. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
5. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.



The blueprint of the research questionnaire is presented in Table III.1 below.

Table III.1 Questionnaire Blueprint of Parental Support

Indicators of Parents' Role	Number of Item	Items Number
Motivation	5	1,2,3,4,5
Guidance	5	6,7,8,9,10
Supervision	5	11,12,13,14,15
Facilitation	5	16,17,18,19,20

All questionnaire items were constructed using a four-point Likert scale to measure the level of parental support for each indicator. The use of a four-point Likert scale was intended to avoid neutral responses and to obtain clearer and more definite answers from respondents.

Table III.2 Likert Scale

Response Option	Scale
Strongly Agree (SA)	4
Agree (A)	3
Disagree (D)	2
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1

The data obtained from the questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, including frequency, percentage, and mean scores, to describe the level of parental support for each indicator. The complete list of questionnaire items is presented in Appendix A.



E. Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this study was a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is conducted by distributing a set of written questions or statements to respondents in order to obtain data relevant to the research objectives. Sugiyono (2022: 193) states that questionnaires are widely used in quantitative research because they can produce measurable, systematic data that are easy to analyze statistically.

In line with this view, Creswell (2014: 160) explains that questionnaires are effective instruments for collecting numerical data that can be used to describe respondents' tendencies, attitudes, and behaviors within a population. Therefore, the use of a questionnaire 36 this study was considered appropriate to measure parental support in children's English learning at home at the elementary school level.

The questionnaire in this study was developed based on the indicators of parental support proposed by Nauvianti (2023: 45–55), namely motivation, guidance, supervision, and facilitation. The questionnaire was administered to all respondents selected as the research sample, namely parents who have elementary school children and support their children's English learning at home.

The data collection procedure in this study was conducted through the following steps:

1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
4. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
5. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

1. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to respondents who had been selected as the research sample.
2. The researcher provided clear explanations and instructions on how to complete the questionnaire to ensure that respondents understood the process correctly.
3. Respondents were asked to answer each statement honestly based on their real experiences in supporting their children's English learning at home.
4. The researcher collected all completed questionnaires from the respondents.
5. After all questionnaires were collected, the data were organized, coded, and prepared for analysis using descriptive quantitative analysis techniques.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was conducted after all questionnaire data from the respondents had been completely collected. In quantitative research, data analysis aims to process raw data into meaningful information that can answer the research questions. According to Sugiyono (2013: 147), data analysis in quantitative research includes grouping data based on variables, tabulating data, presenting data, and performing calculations to answer the research questions.

This study employed descriptive quantitative analysis, which is



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

a data analysis technique used to describe conditions or phenomena as they are, without making generalizations. Sugiyono (2013: 147–148) explains that descriptive statistics include presenting data in tables and calculating the mean and percentages to provide a clear description of the obtained data.

The data analysis in this study was carried out through the following stages.

1. Calculation of Individual Scores

The first stage of data analysis was calculating individual scores for each questionnaire item. The questionnaire used a four-point Likert scale, in which each response was assigned a score based on the level of agreement with the given statement.

Sugiyono (2013: 147) explains that data analysis using a Likert scale is conducted by converting respondents' answers into numerical scores and then summing them to identify respondents' tendencies toward the studied variable. Therefore, each response in this study was scored according to the predetermined Likert scale.

Individual scores were obtained by summing all respondents' scores for each item. For example, if one item was answered by 11 respondents, the individual score was calculated by adding all scores from the 11 respondents.



2. Calculation of the Mean Scores

After obtaining the individual scores, the next step was calculating the mean score. According to Sugiyono (2013: 148), the mean is a measure of central tendency used to determine the average value and general trend of the analyzed data.

In this study, the mean score was used to determine the average level of parental support for each indicator, namely motivation, guidance, supervision, and facilitation. The mean score was calculated by dividing the total indicator score by the total number of data points. The number of data points was obtained by multiplying the number of items for each indicator by the number of respondents.

The formula used to calculate the mean score is as follows:

$$\text{Mean} = \text{Total Indicator Score} / (\text{Number of Items} \times \text{Number of Respondents})$$

The resulting mean score reflects the average level of parental support for each indicator and serves as the basis for further data interpretation.

3. Calculation of Percentage Scores

The next stage was calculating percentage scores. Percentage calculation was conducted to present the data in a more easily understandable form. According to Sugiyono



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

(2013: 148), percentage calculation is part of descriptive statistics that aims to clarify the position of data.

In this study, the percentage score was calculated by comparing the obtained score with the maximum possible score and then multiplying it by one hundred percent. The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{Percentage} = (\text{Obtained Score} / \text{Maximum Score}) \times 100\%$$

The percentage results were then interpreted based on the parental support category criteria shown in Table III.3.

Table III.3. Percentage Categories

Percentage Range	Category
76% – 100%	Very Good
56% – 75%	Good
40% – 55%	Fair
≤ 39%	Poor

Source: Arikunto (2010: 27)

For example, if the analysis result shows a percentage of 50%, the level of parental support is categorized as *fair*. This classification was used to provide a clear description of the level of parental support in children's English learning at home.

4. Data presentation

Sugiyono (2013: 148) states that the results of descriptive data analysis should be presented systematically to ensure clarity. Therefore, the results of this study were presented in the form of tables accompanied by descriptive



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

explanations.

The data presentation includes individual scores, mean scores, and percentage scores for each parental support indicator. This presentation aims to provide an objective, clear, and systematic description of the level of parental support in supporting elementary school children's English learning home in Lorong Silaturahim 1, Tembilahan.

5. Validity

Validity is an important aspect in quantitative research because it shows whether an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Creswell (2014: 159) states that validity refers to the extent to which an instrument accurately measures the concept that the researcher wants to study. A valid instrument produces accurate and relevant data that can answer the research question properly. In this study, the instrument used was a close-ended questionnaire to measure the role of parents in supporting their children's English learning at home. Therefore, validity testing was needed to ensure that each statement in the questionnaire truly represents the indicators of parental supporting based on the theoretical framework. In this research, the type of validity used is content validity.

a. Content Validity

Content validity is used to examine whether the



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
 2. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
 3. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
- Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

items in the instrument represent all indicators of the variable being measured. According to Sugiyono (2022: 121), content validity is conducted by matching each item in the instrument with the indicators that are developed based on relevant theory. In this study, the questionnaire was developed based on Nauvianti's theory (2023: 45–55), which explains that parental supporting in children's English learning consists of four main indicators: motivation, guidance, supervision, and facilitation. Each indicator is represented by five items, so there are 20 items in total. The items were written carefully based on the conceptual and operational definitions of each indicator to make sure that they are consistent with the theory. Content validity in this study was conducted through expert judgment by consulting the questionnaire with the academic supervisor. The supervisor evaluated the relevance of each item to the indicators, the clarity of language, and the suitability of the items with the research objectives. Based on the suggestions given, several revisions were made to improve the clarity and accuracy of the statements. Therefore, the questionnaire in this study is considered valid in terms of content and appropriate to be used for data collection.