

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to give the description about the methodology of the study. This chapter consists of design of the study, subject of study, data collection, questionnaire and data analysis. Research methodology is an essential aspect of conducting research. It is a way of general logic and theoretical perspective for a research project.

3.1 Design of the Study

Research design is an important thing to conducting the research; it could help the researcher find out the problem and show how the study would be solved. The study would be solved. The researcher classified this study into descriptive quantitative research. Quantitative descriptive research is the numerical representation and manipulation from observations for the purpose of describing and explaining the phenomena as well as observations reflect. It is used in a wide variety of natural and social sciences, including physics, biology, psychology, sociology and geology (Wikipedia Encyclopedia, 2005).

In addition, according to Cohen (1980), quantitative research is defined as social research that employs empirical methods and empirical statements. He states that an empirical statement is defined as a descriptive statement about what "is" the case in the "real world" rather than what "ought" to be the case. Typically, empirical

statements are expressed in numerical terms, Another factor in quantitative research is that empirical evaluations are applied. Empirical evaluations are defined as a form that seeks to determine the degree to which a specific program or policy empirically fulfills or does not fulfill a particular standard or norm.

Moreover, Creswell (1994) has given a very concise definition of quantitative research as a type of research that is 'explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics).'

In quantitative research we collect numerical data. This is closely connected to the final part of the definition: analysis using mathematically-based methods. In order to be able to use mathematically based methods our data have to be in numerical form. This is not the case for qualitative research. Qualitative data are not necessarily or usually numerical, and therefore cannot be analyzed using statistics.

There are several types of quantitative research. To sampling, it can be classified as:

The first is survey research, The second is correlation research, and the third is experimental research and the fourth is causal-comparative research .But in this case the researcher use a survey research .Survey research uses scientific sampling and questionnaire design to measure characteristics of the population with statistical precision. It seeks to provide answers to such questions as "How many people feel a certain way?" and "How often do they do a certain behavior?" Survey research enables management to make comparisons between groups. It provides estimates from a sample that can be related to the entire population with a degree of certainty (e.g., 57% of the population +/- 3% will answer the question this way 95% of the

time). Survey research requires that respondents are "randomly" sampled - that means that each person in the population has a known probability of being sampled. There are defined techniques, such as random digit dialing and sampling procedures to ensure a scientific sample. So the research design in this research is survey .

3.2 Subject of the Study

The researcher will search the subjects that are students who study in English to know how is self esteem and self actualization in learning English . So they must answer the questionnaire to measure it. In this case the researcher chooses two classes, A and B at seventh grade students of SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Cerme 2013 Period .

3.3 Data Collection

Descriptive quantitative data are collected to classify and express attributes, behavior's and activities populations, based on paraho (2006). The data collection must be objective, systematic and repeatable. And Lacey and Robsom preserves that a researcher must be use the effective manner of collecting the data to get answers to the research question and should not collect any more data than necessary. Mindful of these conditions the data collection instrument selected for this study is a questionnaire.

The procedure to collect the data the researcher uses some steps; The first is making questions about self esteem and self actualization questions to the students . The

second is testing the question to the students in SMP Muhamadiyah 7 Cerme The third is calculating the data with Spss 14.00. The fourth is analyzing the data .

3.3.1 Questionnaire

Data collection was used in this research by the researcher was questionnaire. In this questionnaire the students, more commonly by marking an answer sheet . Moreover Frankel and Wallen(20016: 126) explained about the advantages of questionnaire .

Questionnaire could be mailed or given to large numbers of people at the same time. The researcher used rating scales questionnaire as an instruments research's tool to collect the data . According to Cohen ,(2007) “rating scales questionnaire is very useful device for the researcher , as the build in a degree of sensitivity and differentiation of response whilst still generating numbers”. The researcher used close ended questions.

The benefits of using close ended questions were easy to answer because the answer items were provide by the researcher. Zoltan donyei (2003:35) supported “ The major advantage of close-ended questions is that their coding and tabulation is straightforward and leaves no room for rater subjectivity . Moreover , Cohen (2007: 318) stated the questionnaire must be clear and specific .

In this research the questionnaire used is close ended question . Based on Dorney (2003 :35) close ended questionnaire is the respondent is provided with readymade

response options to choose them , normally by encircling or ticking one of them or by putting an “X” in the appropriate answers .

The first , in this study the questionnaire is for self esteem . There are twenty questions of questionnaire This questionnaire consists of tenth characteristics of self esteem . For each characteristic have two item question (see appendix 1)The questionnaire were adopted from The Relationship between Self Esteem , Personality Type and Reading Comprehension of Iranian EFL students (2012) This study aimed at investigating the relationship between self-esteem, personality type and reading comprehension of Iranian EFL students.

The second, The questionnaire is related to the self actualization in learning English .There are twenty questions of questionnaire about self actualization. (. The researcher prefer use this questionnaire because more appropriate to select right subject. This questionnaire consists of tenth characteristics of self actualization for each characteristic have two item questions .Questionnaire is modified from Relationship Between Faculty’s Self Actualization and Student’s Faculty Evaluation: A Case-study (2012) .The objective of this research is to find, if there exists some correlation between self actualization scores of faculty with student’s faculty’s evaluation scores.

3.4 Data Analysis

For Analyzing the data the researcher needs the variable of self esteem and self actualization in learning English. The researcher gets variable of self esteem from

the questionnaire and gets the variable of self actualization questionnaire too .to measure the data the writer use SPSS 16.00.

Variable is the object of the research or focal point of the research (Arikunto , 2006 :118) , there are two variable which affect each other; The first variable X is the self esteem . The second variable Y is the self actualization .

The highest and lowest score are needed to know the scale of self esteem and self actualization in learning English . To process the data the researcher uses spearman's Rank because the data is the ordinal form . Spearman's Rho is to measure two ordinal forms This technique which is used is used to determine two variables and the formula of the Spearman's Rank is:

The formula

$$\rho = 1 - \left(\frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{N(N^2 - 1)} \right)$$

ρ = Spearman's rank correlation coefficient
 d_i = The differences between the two observations
 N = Total number of observation

The hypothesis of this research is as follows; Ha means there is correlation between variable X and variable Y, and Ho means there is no correlation between variable X and variable Y.

The guide that used to determine whether the hypothesis is accepted and rejected . Ho with $\alpha = 0,05$ is ; Ho cannot be rejected if $p > (\alpha)$ and Ho can be rejected if $p < (\alpha)$.To determine how strong the relationship between variables were by using some categories; the first category was very low (0.000-0,199), the second category was

low (0 .200-0.399), the third category was medium (0,400-0,599), the fourth category was high (0,600-0,799), the fifth category was very high (0,800-1,000). It is based on Riduwan (2003 :228).