

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this section, the writer explains research methods used to conduct this study. Those contain research design, subject of the study, Population and Sampling, Research Instrument, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the problem statement, this study is classified as correlation study, because this study is indicating the relationship between reading attitude and frequency of reading. According to Cohen (2000:193):

”Correlational techniques are generally intended to answer three questions about two variables or two sets of data. First, ‘Is there a relationship between the two variables (or sets of data)?’ If the answer to this question is ‘yes’, then two other questions follow: ‘What is the direction of the relationship?’ and ‘What is the magnitude?’ Relationship”

The goal of this research is to find out the correlation or not between reading attitude and frequency of reading. Here researcher not gives any treatment to the subject of research, but researcher only collect data based on the opinion of the subject from the questionnaire.

3.2 Subject of the Study

The subject of this study will be taken from the students at the 9th grade of SMP Islamic QON Manyar. There are two classes of 9th grade, one class consists of 19 students and the other class consists of 20 students.

3.3 Research Instrument

There are some research instrument, they are; test, questionnaire, observation, interview, and documentation (Arifin, 2008:109-116). In this research, the writer used questionnaire to collect the data.

In this study, there are two questionnaire, the first questionnaire is for getting the data reading attitude of students (X) as independent variable and the second questionnaire is for getting the data frequency of reading's student (Y) as dependent variable.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a set of systematically structured questions used by a researcher to get needed information from respondents.

Questionnaires have been termed differently, including surveys, schedules, indexes/indicators, profiles, studies, opinion, batteries, tests, checklists, scales, inventories, forms. The questionnaire may be self-administered, posted or presented in an interview format. A questionnaire may include check lists, attitude scales, projective techniques, rating scales and a variety of other research methods. As an important research instrument and a tool for data collection, a questionnaire has its main function as measurement (Oppenheim 100). It is the main data collection method in surveys and yield to quantitative data.

For this research, the researcher uses 2 questionnaire for students :
Questionnaire for reading attitude and frequency of reading.

The first questionnaires are related to reading attitude's theory on the previous study to the students through some indicators in general below:

1. The belief of outcomes about reading (For items 1-10)
2. Motivation to meet other expectations. (For items 11-20)
3. Specific past reading experiences. (For items 21-30)

The second questionnaire is administer to the students was a brief questionnaire about how frequently the students read about academic and recreational book. The indicator of reading frequency questionnaire, such as:

1. Academic book (For items 1-5)
2. Recreational book (For items 6-10)

There are ten questions of questionnaire about frequency of reading. For each item consists four options that must be answered by students. The scoring of this assessment was similar to that of the Elementary Reading Attitude Scale, which makes these surveys easy to use in combination to compare reading attitude and reading frequency scores.

Here the writer uses likert scale to measure this questionnaire. The likert scale has score; they are Strongly Agree = 4 (very high), Agree = 3 (high), Uncertain = 2 (low), Disagree = 1 (very low) and for frequency of reading questionnaire, there are four option of likert scale also; they are Very Often = 4 (very high), Often = 3 (high), Enough = 2 (low), Never = 1 (very low).

3.4 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher do the procedures which is use some steps :

1. Making questions of questionnaire about attitude's student towards their reading and frequency of reading the student.
2. Testing the questions to the students in SMP Islamic QON Manyar then collect it.
3. Calculating the data with SPSS 19.00.
4. Analyzing the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the data in this research, the researcher need variable of attitude test and frequency of reading. Variable of attitude is gotten from the reading attitude test and variable of frequency of reading is gotten from reading frequency test. The researcher calculated it by using SPSS 19.00. This technique is used to determine the correlation between two variable cases.

Variables can be defined as any aspect of a theory that can vary or change as part of the interaction within the theory. Every study has variables as these are needed in order to understand differences. In this study, there are two variables, which is :

- a. Variable X is the attitudes' students toward reading
- b. Variable Y is frequency of reading.

The highest and the lowest score are needed to know the scale of frequency of reading. To process the data the writer uses Spearman's Rho because the data is in the ordinal form. Spearman's Rho is to measure two ordinal forms (<http://samianstats.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/korelasi-sederhana-spearman.pdf>).

This technique which is used to determine two variables and the formula of the Spearman's Rho is:

$$\rho (xy) = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N (N^2 - 1)}$$

ρ : rho correlation

N: The total of sample

D: The quarrel ranking between variable X and Y for each subject

1 and 6: constant number

The hypothesis of this research is as follow:

Ho : There is no correlation between variable X and variable Y

Ha : There is correlation between variable X and variable Y

The guideline 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 is by using the correlation meaning below:

0,200 – 0,400 : Low

0,400 – 0,600 : Medium

0,600 – 0,800 : High

0,800 – 1,000 : Very High

(Sudjiono, 1997:95)