CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents the description methodology that used in this study. It consists of research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Based on the problem statement, this study classified as the quantitative correlation study, because this study indicated the relationship between personality and writing score. The personality weather extroversion or introversion, will be found from the questionnaire of the students. The writing score is from English writing test. The research design of the study is quantitative research analysis. Technical analysis is one of quantitative analysis or statistical analysis, a technique that can be used to test hypothesis about the score of two variables after getting tests. The statistical analysis is important to answer the hypothesis, and to calculate the data the null hypothesis is needed. In this study the level of significant is on 5% level (0, 05), it used because this study is a social study.

The researcher classified this study as a correlation study. According to Donald (2006), correlation research method are used to assess the relationship and pattern of relationship among variable in single group of subject. In this research the researcher uses correlation method because to answer the relationship between personality types and writing skill. Altough extroversion and introversion
personality types belong to qualitative but the assessment of extroversion and introversion use the SPSS. The concept of correlation is which concerned with the study of systematic relationship between two or more variables and attempted to answer question (Brown, 2001). The result of those variable will be numeric. In this study the researcher does not give any treatment to the subject of research, but the researcher just collect the data based on the knowledge of the subject.

3.2 Sample of the Study

This study was conducted at Khamhee Wittaya School which is located on Bannang Sata, Southern Thailand. The population is 156 students of junior high school and senior high school. The sample of the study is 12th grade students of Khamhee Wittaya School which is consist of 21 students. The writer choose this class using cluster sampling because this students in this class had more experience in writing based on the observation, they could write and read alphabet letter than the other class. As the result, the writer assumes that because of the purpose, the writer can conduct the research.

3.3 Instrument

In a research, an instrument is one of the important ways to collect the data. This study uses a questionnaire and score of writing test. The questionnaire is used to get the answer of the students’ personality that is extrovert and introvert, and the document used to get score of writing skill.
3.3.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used the questionnaire to get the answer of the students’ personality. The questionnaire used in this research is based on introvert-extrovert spectrum by Susan Coin (2011), which functions to elaborated from indicators of both that will be decided extrovert and introvert.

The questionnaire consists of 20 questions about the level extroversion and introversion. The students are asked to choose one of the two choices based on their experiences or it can be called closed ended question (multiple choice) and the questions are originally in English.

1. I prefer one-on-one conversations to group activities.
   True/False
2. I often prefer to express myself in writing.
   True/False
3. I enjoy solitude.
   True/False

Since this research measures extraversion level and introversion level, here is the rule, The more often you answered “true,” the more introverted you probably are. The procedure is mentioned below:

1. The writer need to check through all answers in the questionnaire and put ‘I’ if the answer is true. Counting how many “I” in the questionnaire.
1. I prefer one-on-one conversations to group activities.
   True/False

2. I often prefer to express myself in writing.
   True/False

3. I enjoy solitude.
   True/False

2. From the questionnaire’s result, we know that the total of the “I” score in calculation is represent what personality the students’ are, the writer divides them into two stages:

   Table 3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Level of I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Extrovert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>Introvert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If the students answer ‘True’ less than 10, then they are extrovert. And if the students answer ‘True’ more than 10, then they are introvert.

   The researcher sent the questionnaire by facebook message to the English teacher. The English teacher created the online questionnaire so the students only wrote their name and choose the best answer. After the students completed the online questionnaire, the teacher sent the result to the researcher.
3.3.2 Document

The researcher needs the score of English writing from the 12th grade students. This score is used to determine learners’ writing skill. The researcher uses this score of English Writing as the data to correlate it with personality. The score is gained from two assessments, from the topic daily activity and birthday card.

3.3.1.3 Procedure

There are some procedures of the collecting data in this study. The first step, the researcher prepared the instruments of the research. The instrument are questionnaire and writing test, before instruments are tested to the subject of the research, researcher will check the validity and reliability of the instruments.

After the preparation finished, researcher will do second step, ask the student to answer the questionnaire. After the students answer the questionnaire, the researcher will code the questionnaire to divide whether the students is extrovert and introvert.

The third step is collecting data from writing score. The data will be used to correlate with the result in the second step. The next steps, researcher will correlating all data of the items of extorversion, introversion, and writing skill, then calculate it.
The last, scores will be imported to SPSS for statistical analysis and conduct a comparison between two variables. Then correlation between variables will be estimated.

3.4 Data Analysis

To measure the data researcher uses Spearman’s rho because Spearman's correlation is a nonparametric measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two variables measured on at least an ordinal scale. The variable can be treated as ordinal when its values represent categories with some intrinsic ranking; for example, levels of service satisfaction from highly dissatisfied to highly satisfied. Examples of ordinal variables include attitude scores representing degree of satisfaction or confidence and preference rating scores. The continuous data is English writing score and the personality, extroversion and introversion is the ordinal data. Continuous data are always essentially numeric.

For the steps of data analysis researcher defines the steps which described as coding and numeral caculation. After reading all questionnaires and looking at scores of samples’ writing, coding system of data will be very useful. It will make data readable in more efficient way and time. Grouping system for each variable, ekstrovert and introvert, will be displayed in the next chapter and complete with analysis.

Finally the result of the personality score will be correlated with the writing score using Spearman’s rho. Spearman’s rho is to calculate the correlation
coefficient on ranking than actual data. There are 4 variables, they are extroversion and writing skill, and introversion and writing skill.

The formulation of Spearman’s rho:

\[ r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)} \]

\( n \) = sample

\( \sum d^2 \) = total square of the difference between ranking

\( r_s \) = coefficience Spearman’s

To determine and interpret how strong the relationship between variables, researcher give criteria based on Muijs (2004) in table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.3</td>
<td>modest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.8</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.10</td>
<td>very strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3.2 Strength correlation*