

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

The description of research method will be presented in this chapter. Research methodology is an important part in conducting a study. It is needed to be described because it contains the way of general logic and theoretical perspective for a research project. This chapter presents the research design, subject of the study, data collection, data analysis used in the research.

#### 3.1 Research Design

Research is the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observation that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in predictions and possibly ultimate control of events (Best, 1981).

There are several kinds of research. They are fundamental, applied research, action research, assessment, evaluation, and descriptive research. In this research the researcher uses quantitative research. There are several kinds of descriptive research. Those are study, survey, development, study, development study, follow up study, discourse analysis, content analysis, assessment, curriculum and material development, and correlation study.

In addition, the current study belongs to descriptive quantitative research because this study tries to explain phenomenon by numerical data with mathematical methods. As Muijs (2004: 1) explained that quantitative is about collecting numerical data to explain phenomena. Furthermore, it is a descriptive quantitative study which is included in correlational study.

Correlational study concerns determining relationship among some variables (Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh, 1990). It needs correlation analysis to find the relationship of the variables. Correlation analysis is a statistic technique which aims to find relationship with correlation degree between two variables (Zawawi, 2012: 46).

So, we can say that it is correlational study because it aims to find the relationship between the two variables. There are two variables in this study; they are parents' motivation and students' attitude. As mentioned above, the objective of this study is to know the correlation between parents' motivation and students attitude.

So, the researcher wants to examine the correlation of the variables, whether or not if learners of SMP Darul Islam Gresik 8<sup>th</sup> grade have good ability in learning English.

### **3.2 Sample of The Study**

In this study researcher will choose cluster sampling, according to Ary (1990) the definition cluster sampling is taking small participant as the sample from big population to represent the population randomly. The sample comprises a census of each random cluster selected. And in this study the researcher will use cluster sampling because the researcher take students at 8B grade in Junior High School of SMP Darul Islam Gresik as the subject of the study and they consist of 31 students in the 8<sup>th</sup> B class. In this research, the researcher will choose at the 8<sup>th</sup> B class as the subject.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

Data collection is collecting specific information about a student's academic or behavioral performance.

#### **3.3.1 Instrument**

In a research, an instrument is one of the important ways to collect the data. There are some research instruments, they are test, questionnaire, observation, interview, documentation and attitude scale. An instrument must be standard and valid. This study uses a questionnaire. The questionnaire is used to get the answer of the parents motivation and students' attitude of learning English.

##### **3.3.1.1 Questionnaire.**

The research at SMP Darul Islam Gresik. The writer did the research by using the questionnaire to know about the parents' motivation and students attitude in learning English.

In this study, a questionnaire was used to give information in written respond. As a general guideline, a questionnaire should be attractive, brief, and easy to respond to. The questionnaire was adopted from Gardner's Attitude and Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) cited in Taha et.al (2011) were used, ranging from 'Strongly Agree' to 'Strongly Disagree. The questionnaire for students had 20 items and for parents' had 8 items . Each part consisted of six questions that was written in English and also translated into Indonesia to ensure complete understanding. The AMTB is reported to have good reliability and validity (Gardner, 1985). In Gardner's AMTB there are 104 items and consist 12 scales, but here I only choose 20 items for students

because only 20 questions were included in the scale to measure attitudes toward learning English in Gardner's AMTB and for parents' I only choose 8 items because included scale to measure parental encouragement. This questionnaire used Likert scales as instrument. Likert scales required an individual to respond to a series of statements by indicating whether he or she strongly agree, moderately agree, slightly agree, slightly disagree, moderately disagree and strongly disagrees. However, in this research, the writer adopted Likert scale into six categories, each response was assigned a point value, and an individual's score was determined by adding the point values of all the statements: strongly agree =6 (very high), moderately agree =5 (high), slightly agree =4 (high enough or average), slightly disagree =3, low =2 (low enough or average) and strongly disagrees =1 (very low). To know how far the parents' motivation and students' attitude in learning English was taken from checklist instrument ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ ) like a stage of scale. The researcher chose 8<sup>th</sup> B because the students' ability in English is good.

### **3.3.2 Procedure**

Having determined the instruments of the research, the researcher will continue to the next step namely data collection. Here are the procedures to collect data:

- a. Then researcher will come to the class and ask the students to answer the questionnaires.
- b. The researcher ask the students to their parents answer the questionnaires (different questionnaires).

- c. The researcher will analyze the students' questionnaires
- d. The researcher will analyze the parents questionnaires
- e. The researcher will insert the data into SPSS software then analyse the correlation between parents motivation and students' attitude of the 8<sup>th</sup> grade learners at SMP Darul Islam Gresik.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

A stated in the earlier chapter, the writer takes 31 students and 31 parents of student. The researcher needs variable of the motivation and attitude to analyze the data in this research. Variable of parents motivation is got from questionnaires and students' attitude from questionnaire.

The score of motivation and attitude is come from the calculation score of each item questionnaire. Types of data in that is continuous. In this research the form of continuous data are motivation and attitude personality trait.

To know the relationship the researcher uses Spearman's rho based on (Muijs: 2004). we want to look at the relationship between ordinal and continuous variable. We need to use rank order correlation coefficient like spearman rho. This is because while variable measured at the higher level in this continuous process all the characteristic of variable measured at the lower level continuous.

#### **3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics**

Since the statistical analysis in this study is done both descriptive and inferential statistically, the descriptive analysis is the first analysis in this study. The description of the data can be seen from mean, standard deviation,

variance, modus, etc. (Zawawi, 2012). The description of the data statistically can be explored by using Descriptive Statistics in SPSS.

### 3.4.2 Correlation Coefficient

Correlation Coefficient is number which shows the strength of correlation between two variables (Zawawi, 2012). The result of the Correlation Coefficient will determine the strength of the correlation between parents' motivation and students' attitude of 8<sup>th</sup> grade SMP Darul Islam Gresik.

Coefficient correlation can determine the strength of the relationship, the closer to  $+ / - 1$  the stronger and the closer to 0 the weaker (Muijs, 2004: 145). The rules to determine the strength of correlation are:

$<0. + / -1$  weak

$<0.+ / -3$  modest

$<0.+ / -5$  moderate

$<0.+ / -8$  strong

$\geq + / -0.8$  very strong

In this study, the data is from score of questionnaire parents' motivation and students' attitude which is included in ratio or interval data. One of assumption for parametric test is the variables expressed in interval or ratio scales (Best, 1981: 268). Because of this condition, the researcher probably will use Pearson Product Moment to find the correlation coefficient. However, the researcher still checks the Normality Test result to determine whether the researcher uses parametric or non-parametric analysis to find the correlation coefficient between the two variables.

According to Muijs (2004: 143), the formula for Pearson's correlation coefficient is computed as:

Where:

$$r = \frac{\sum_i^n -1 (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{(n - 1)S_X S_Y}$$

- $X_i$  and  $Y_i$  are individual observations
- $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  are the means for variables X and Y
- n is the number of cases; and
- $S_X$  and  $S_Y$  are the standard deviations of the two variables

### 3.4.3 Hypothesis Testing

After knowing the coefficient correlation between parents' motivation and students' attitude, the researcher uses hypothesis testing to find statistical significance of the correlation coefficient.

That is why the Null hypothesis is important in this case. Since this is an educational study, the level of significance is on 5% level (0.05). As Best (1981: 271) explained that in educational circles, the 5% (0.05) alpha level (significance level) is often used as standard for rejection. So, the principle is Null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) cannot be rejected if P value (Sig.) is bigger than 5% (0.05). Meanwhile, the Null hypothesis of this study is there is no significant correlation between parents' motivation and students' attitude.

According to Best (1981), the test of significance of correlation coefficient can be computed with formula:

Where:

$$tr = r \frac{\sqrt{N-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

- $tr$  = the statistical significance of the correlation coefficient
- $r$  = the correlation coefficient
- $N$  = number of paired ranks