CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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 correlation study, because this study indicated the relationship between pairs of score. The scores were from the questionnaire of students' motivation and parents 'attitude toward English report card.

The goal of this study was to find out the correlation between score of questionnaire of students motivation at eight grade of SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Gresik and parents' attitude toward English report card, how strong the correlation and the correlation was positive or negative correlation. Here the researcher did not give any treatment to the subject of research, but the researcher only collected the data based on the existing knowledge of the subjects.

3.2. Subject of the study

The population of this study was students of eight grade of Muhammadiyah 1 Gresik. It has four classes. From VIII-A to VIII-D, but in

this school, the class that giving English report card to the parents was just in VIII-A class. So, the researcher taken the data from this class. In this case, of course, the researcher took their parents' attitude as the correlation of their motivation.

According to Sugiyono (2003: 61) state the population used as sample if the number of population is small. So the total number of students used as the subject are twenty-seven students.

3.3. Research Instrument

This study presented about parents' attitude toward English report card and the student's motivation. The writer was as the researcher what the teacher done. Because the researcher wanted to know the students' motivation and parents' attitude toward English report card, so that the researcher use questionnaire as the instrument.

Questionnaire was collecting the data which used by giving some questions or written questions that is for answered. (Sigiyono, 2008:162).

Scale of measurement was used a likert. Likert scalewas s a scale that used for measuring attitude, opinion and perception individual about the social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2008: 107).

Data collection was done by using a range of questionnaires, namely enclosed questionnaire, the questionnaire consisted of a series of questions used to obtain data on some of the factors that shape the research variables.

Statement in the enclosed questionnaire using the Likert scale of measurement scale to measure attitude.

To know how far the students' motivation and parents' attitude toward English report card was took from checklist instrument (√) like a stage of scale.

Based on Arikunto, 2004, pg 74, Scale stage extension was five categories,

1. SS (very agree)

2. S (agree)

3. N (neutral)

4. TS (not agree)

5. STS (very not agree)

Even though, in this research, the researcher divided the students' responses into 4 categories. The category of "N" deleted because in order to avoid a finding that disposes choose of "N" alternative. So that, this questionnaire had four alternative answers. Here, the researcher used other word of alternative answers because for getting easily and suitable answer, there are:

1. Always(SL)

2. Usually (S)

3. Seldom (J)

4. Never (TP)

3.3.1. Validity non test

Validity test was used to measure how closely a test carry out the measuring function.

The validity of questionnaire items to be considered based on student motivations r correlation coefficient between the total score with the score of the item. Given the motivation questionnaire was non test, the correlation statistic used was the product moment correlation statistic (Guilford, 1973:85) in Arifuddin, 2011 as follows:

rhitung =

Where:

r *hitung*   = coefficient of correlation

Axi = Total score of items

Ayi = Number of total score (all items)

n   = Number of respondents

The criteria used was to compare the price of r xy to table r product moment, with the provisions of said valid if rhit rxy> rtabel at 5% significance level.

3.3.2. Reliability of the instrument non test

To determine the level of regularity (reliability) students' motivation and parents' attitude questionnaires carried out by removing items that were not valid, then determined using Cronbach Alpha formula (Suharsimi, 1996:104) as follows:

Description:

k = number of test items

Tsp = Varian total score

SDI = variant score of i- point

3.4. Data Collection

The procedure to collect data was very important in order to know how the data of the research be collected and to answer the question, which is related to the research problem.

Data collection was a process of gaining data for the study. Since data must be valid, an appropriate method of data collection is needed. The result must support the objective of the study. The data in this study was obtained from the result of the respondents.

Here, the writer used two procedures, they are preparation procedure and the realization procedure.

3.4.1. The preparation procedure

Before giving the questionnaire, the researcher prepared as follows:

- Collected the list of students and parents name

- Got the items ready

- Decided the data of the questionnaire

- Asked the class teacher for time to giving the questionnaire

3.4.2. The realization procedure

The data for this study was collected by means of questionnaires. The questionnaires was used to find out the students' motivation and parents' attitude toward English report card. The researcher also used interview to the students, parents, and teacher to get information deeply.

3.5. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer needed variable of students' motivation and parents' attitude. Variables of students' motivation and parents' attitude toward English report card was gotten from the questionnaires.

To know the scale of motivation and attitude, the important thing that must be known was about the higher score and the lowest score. Mean score and validity was must be known also. It can be used the formula, which based on (Surya Batra, 1983:59) in Maflukha, 2006:29:

$$Mh = \frac{Xsh + Xsl}{2}$$

$$SDh = \frac{Xsh + Xsl}{6}$$

Mh   = Mean score

Xsh   = The highest score

Xsl   = The lowest score

If the mean score $\geq$ Mh , it means a positive

Or

(Mh + 1,5 SDh) up   = very high

(Mh + 0,5 SDh) to (Mh + 1,5 SDh)   = high

(Mh - 0,5 SDh) to (Mh + 0,5 SDh)   = medium

(Mh - 1,5 SDh) to (Mh - 0,5 SDh)   = low

Less than (Mh - 1,5 SDh)   = very low or lowest

The data of this study was belonging to interval data. So, the formula that was used to find out the correlation between students' motivation and parents' attitude was pearson Product Moment Formula. The researcher calculated it by using SPSS version 14.0. This technique was used to determine the correlation between two variables. The score of students' motivation and parents' attitude toward report card.

The technique can be used to prove whether there was a positive correlation between students' motivation and parents' attitude toward English report card. The coefficients of correlation would represented to $\pm$ 1,000 but the coefficient of would show 0,000 if there was no correlation at all.

The following was the pearson formula:

$$R_{xy} = \frac{N\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\}\{N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

R_{xy} = coefficient of correlation variable

x = distribution of motivational scores

y = distribution of parents' attitude toward English report card scores

xy   = product from x and y

N   = the sample

The interpretation of r value (sudjiono, 1997: 95) in Maflukha, 2006:30

r value	interpretation
0,800 – 1,000	very high
0,600 – 0,800	high
0,400 – 0,600	medium
0,200 – 0,400	low
0,000 – 0,200	very low