

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used mixed method with quantitative and qualitative. Mixed method refers to mixing of quantitative and qualitative the data within a single investigation or sustained program of inquiry. In this study, mixed method is used to find out UIN Antasari pre-service English teachers' attitudes in three aspects or domains, cognitive, affective, and behaviour.

B. Research Setting

The research took place at the English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Antasari State Islamic University which is located on A Yani street km 4,5 Banjarmasin. Pre-service English teachers became a target for this research. This place was chosen based on the consideration that this university has college students that have already run out of program teaching practice II or PPL 2. The researcher would also probe the research by using the online internet for watching videos of teaching from pre-service English teachers, for adding questionnaires to *google form*.

C. Population and Sample

The population of this research was all pre-service English teachers in the sixth semester from English Education Department who finish teaching program II or PPL 2, it consisted of 159 pre-service English teachers, they were divided into 30 groups and each group include 5 or 4 pre-service English teachers. So, the total of the population was 159 pre-service English teachers.

A Sample is a part of the population that becomes participants of this research. According to Arikunto (2006), if the population is more than 100, the research could take 20% or 25% from the population to become the sample of the research. To determine the sample, the research chooses 20% sample from the population using formula as follow;

$$\text{Percent value} = (\text{percent value}) \times (\text{fractional value}) / (100)$$

$$20\% \times \frac{159}{100}$$

$$20 \times 1.59 = \mathbf{31,8}$$

31,8 rounds number is 32

So the sample is 32 from 159 populations.

To choose 32 samples from 159 populations, the research chose using cluster sampling. Cluster sampling is a random sample that purposes obtaining the sample from a population with all members from each of group have opportunity to become the samples. In this research, the population had been grouped into 30 groups that consist of 159 pre-service English teachers and each of group has 4 and 5 pre-service English teachers. The researcher chose 1 or 2 pre-service English teachers for each group to become participants of this study.

D. Research Instruments

The instrument of this study purposed to determine the result of the research. In collecting the data, the researcher made two instruments, a questionnaire and an observation sheet. The questionnaire is used to find out pre-service English teachers' attitudes in cognitive and affective domains while, observation sheet is used to find out pre-service English teachers' attitude in behaviour domain.

1. Questionnaire

This research adapted a questionnaire to collect the data in cognitive and affective components. Gay (1981: 89; as cited in Budyatna) stated that the common way to collect the data for attitude, opinion, thought, is by using a questionnaire. This questionnaire consisted of questions based on Peng and Wood model of WTC; (1) communication confidence (2) motivation to learn English (3) learners' belief (4) classroom environment (5) WTC in English.

Questionnaire with 5 likert scale from 1 to 5 with the category strongly disagree to strongly agree would be spread toward sample of this research, several pre-service English teachers. These instruments purposed to investigate teachers' attitudes toward students' willingness to communicate. The category of likert's scale and the score could be seen in the following table:

Table 5	
Likert's scale	
<u>Description</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neutral/uncertain	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5

2. Observation

Observation is a way of collecting data by watching behaviour, events, or noting physical characteristics in their natural settings. The observation that would be used for this research is non-participants observation. Non-participants observation is an observation where the research doesn't involve directly to situations that have been observed.

In this study, the data from observation was for data collection in finding behaviour components in attitude. The researcher observed several teaching videos of pre-service English teachers. For observation sheets, the research used Peng and Wood's model of WTC that involved (1) communication confidence (2) motivation to learn English (3) learners' belief (4) classroom environment (5) WTC in English. In this observation, the researcher also gave a rating for each statement based on Ofsted's. that been reversed scoring was done for negative attitude and high score present high positive attitude scale as follow:

Table 6	
Ofsted's scale	
<u>Ofsted's scale</u>	<u>Ofsted's category</u>
1	Inadequate
2	Required improvement
3	Good
4	Outstanding

3. Interview

Interview is an instrument that purposes to gather the data from participants about their opinions, beliefs towards specific objects. In this study, the researcher used interview to follow up in-depth information from the questionnaire. The researcher would spread 10 statements of positive cognitive attitude and the participants would give their opinion based on his/her belief. The researcher interviewed the participants indirectly through WA application. The Interview data helped the researcher to know more about the participants' attitude in cognitive aspect. During the interview, the participants are being asked to give their opinion of positive statements in cognitive aspects of attitude.

E. Data Collection Procedures

In this study, there were some procedures that were carried out by the researcher, as follow:

1. Planning step

First, the researcher made planning about approach and technique to collect the data. The researcher also consulted with advisors. After consulting, the researcher decided to use observation and questionnaires for collecting the data. The researcher also created a questionnaire in *google form*, gathered teaching videos of pre-service English teachers and interviewed the participants.

2. Implementation step

For the implementation step, the researcher collected the data by spreading the questionnaire to participants and by watching the teaching videos of pre-service English teachers. After collecting the data, the researcher gathered the data that been obtained from questionnaires and observation. The researcher then analyzed the data and created the result of the data by using the table with a little explanation from the interview.

3. Reporting step

After completing analyzing data and find the result of the data, the researcher wrote report from the result into thesis form.

F. Data Analysis

There are two steps that, the researcher have done, the first analysis of questionnaire and observation sheet, which used descriptive statistics, and for interview used descriptive qualitative.

For the data analysis of questionnaire and observation sheets, the researcher used descriptive statistics. According to (Metler, 2012), descriptive statics is mathematics procedure that purposes to present the data by summarizing and organizing the data using numeric. The researcher divided three analysis data. The first data that would be analyzed was a questionnaire and the second data that would be analyzed was an observation sheet.

For the data analysis from interview, the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis, which arranging and presenting the data by describing the interview data. The analysis also used steps by Miles & Huberman (1994, p.10) which have three components; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Analysis data from the questionnaire

In analyzing the data from questionnaire, the researcher run out several steps as follows:

- a) All of the questionnaire sheets were collected to the researcher.
- b) Determining frequency, percentage, and mean score. To determine frequency, percentage, and mean score, the research will use formula based on the degree of attitude from Likert's scale (Gay, 1981: 126).

c) To determine the percentage of each of the statements from questionnaire, the researcher used the formula;

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% =$$

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= The total number of pre-service English teachers

d) To determine the mean score of all the questionnaires, the researchers used formula; $= \frac{\sum x}{N}$

X = Mean score

$\sum x$ = the sum of all the scores

N = the number of pre-service English teacher. (Gay, 1981: 289)

For the interpretation of the questionnaire based on the likert scale, the research followed Jocelyn Ceballos Andamon and Denis Abao Tan (2018, p.99) interpretation of scores from highly positive to highly negative. The score could be seen in the following table.

Attitude's category		
<u>No</u>	<u>Attitude's category</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	Highly Negative	1.00 – 1.49
2	Negative	1.50 – 2.49
3	Neutral	2.50 – 3.49
4	Positive	3.50 – 4.49
5	Highly Positive	4.50 – 5.00

2. Analyzing data from observation

In analyzing the data from observation, the researcher run out several steps as follows:

- a) Providing score criteria for each statement from observation using ofsted grading scale.
- b) Adding the score for each statement from observation.
- c) Calculating the percentage of attitude scores for each statement using the following formula:

$$P = F/N \times 100\% =$$

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= The total number of pre-service English teachers

- d) To determine the mean score of all the observation sheets, the researchers used formula; $= \frac{\sum x}{N}$

X = Mean score

$\sum x$ = The sum of all the scores

N = the number of pre-service English teachers. (Gay, 1981: 289)

For the final score, the researcher interpreted ofsted category from highly negative to highly positive. For interpretation of score in observation sheets, the researcher categorized the score from 1.00 – 4.00. The score could be seen in the following table:

Table 8			
Attitude's category for ofsted's scale			
<u>Scale</u>	<u>Ofsted's category</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	Inadequate	Highly Negative	1.00 - 1.49
2	Required improvement	Negative	1.50 - 2.49
3	Good	Positive	2.50 - 3.49
4	Outstanding	Highly Positive	3.50 – 4.00

3. Analyzing data from interview

Regarding the data from interview as an explanation of the participants attitude, the researcher conduct analysis from Miles and Huberman (1994, p.10) which divided of three components; data reduction, data display, and conclusion verification.

a) Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear during field notes (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 10). In the data reduction, the researcher reduced the data from interview in order to know participants' viewed from their explanation that related to their cognitive attitude.

b) Data display

Data display is a part of components that has been classified based on the data reduction which leads to conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 10). In displaying the data from interview, the researcher displayed it in from of written data that has been reduced in order to make explanation participants' viewed from their explanation related to their cognitive attitude.

c) Conclusion drawing

Miles and Huberman explained that conclusion drawing is stepping back to think about what the analyzed data mean and evaluate their implication for the research questions. The researcher concluded the data by matching the data from questionnaire and observation to the interview the data which purposed to add depth information about the attitude of participants in cognitive aspect.

