

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Researcher took descriptive qualitative to describe quality of the social environment in scientific language aspect (Sugiyono, 2009). The data arranged and analyzed from descriptive qualitative data consisting of scale numbers from students perception. This study was focused on analyzing male and female beliefs differences in MTs Al-Ihsan Kandangan.

Arikunto (2007) explains that descriptive research aims to gather information based on the trend found in the field and there is no control in this kind of research. As explained in the previous chapter, teaching and learning could be affected by beliefs that can affect students' behavior. In this study, the researcher analyzed students beliefs using the Horwitz questionnaire (1987)

B. Research Setting

This study will take place at MTs Al-Ihsan which located at Jln. Nagara, Kandangan, Hulu Sungai Selatan. This school is the most popular school around Gambah Dalam, and the only one Islamic school in many villages in this regency such as Gambah Dalam, Gambah Dalam Barat, Gambah Luar, Gambah Walangku, Sungai Kupang, Wawaran, Bangkau, and Rantauan.

C. Participants

1. Population of The Research

According to Creswell (2012), a population is a group of people who have the same characteristics, such as grade, level of education, etc. Population in this study will be the students of MTs Al-Ihsan, there are 82 students by four classes, it divided into:

Classes	Number of Students	Gender
VIII A	21 students	13 males
		8 females

VIII B	22 students	11 males
		11 females
IX A	19 students	7 males
		12 females
IX B	20 students	7 males
		13 females
Total		38 males
		44 females

Because of the new academic year in this school, the researcher does not take the VII grade because they are just being part of junior high school students, unlike VIII and IX classes which have already known how English language teaching has been done in junior high school. So that, the criteria of the population is the students have learned English in middle school, so they can give their opinion about English language learning well.

2. Sample of The Research

In this study, the researcher uses a technique of convenience sampling (also called accidental sampling) to take the sample. This sampling will take random participants who filled out the questionnaire as the sample of the research. In the other words, accidental sampling took all of the students who filled the questionnaire as the sample of this study.

In this case, from the 82 (38 males and 44 females) participants, the number of students who filled out the questionnaire was only 53 students, with 24 male and 29 female. So, the 53 students will be the sample of this study. This sample has fulfilled the requirement of the minimum number of sample, it based on Creswell's statement which explained that there should be at least 30 sample in a study (Cresswell, 2012).

D. Data

The data will be collected from the students in MTs Al-Ihsan. The students will be briefed about the purpose of the research and about how to respond to the questions in the questionnaire.

Data was gained by distributing the questionnaire to the students of MTs Al-Ihsan. In this study, the researcher uses a questionnaire form to measure the data. The researcher choose Horwitz's questionnaire which was taken from the available standardized instrument and widely used by many researchers in observing beliefs about language learning. The questionnaire includes 34 items about five aspects of students beliefs:

1. English language aptitude
2. The difficulty of language learning
3. The nature of language learning
4. Learning and communication strategies
5. Motivation and expectations.

The questionnaire will use the Likert scale which is a rating scale used to assess opinions, attitudes, or behaviors. This scale is a very popular [research](#) survey because it easily [operationalizes](#) personality traits or perceptions (Bhandari, 2020). This research will use the Likert scale to measure students' responses according to their level of agreement or disagreement, divided from 5 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree). The full instrument will be:

Table 2						
<i>Questionnaire of BALLI</i>						
No.	Statements	SA (5)	A (4)	U (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1	It is easier for children than adults to learn a foreign language					
2	Some people have a special ability to learn foreign languages					
3	English is a very easy language					

4	People from my country are good at learning foreign languages					
5	It is easier for someone who already speaks a foreign language to learn another one					
6	People who are good at mathematics or science are not good at learning foreign languages					
7	I have a special ability for learning foreign languages					
8	Women are better than men at learning foreign languages					
9	People who speak more than one language are very intelligent					
10	Some languages are easier to learn than others					
11	I believe that I will learn to speak English very well					
12	One can not learn English by studying one hour a day					
13	It is easier to speak than to understand a foreign language					
14	Everyone can learn to speak a foreign language					
15	It is easier to read and write English than to speak and understand it					
16	It is necessary to know about English-speaking cultures in order to speak English					
17	It is best to learn English in an English speaking country					
18	The most important part of learning a foreign language is learning the vocabulary					
19	The most important part of learning a foreign language is Learning the grammar					

20	Learning a foreign language is different from learning other academic subjects					
21	The most important part of learning English is learning how to translate from my native language					
22	It is important to speak English with an excellent pronunciation					
23	You shouldn't speak anything in English until you can say it correctly					
24	I enjoy practicing English with the native speakers of English I meet					
25	It's OK to guess if you don't know a word in English					
26	It is important to repeat and practice a lot					
27	I feel timid speaking English with other people					
28	If beginning students are permitted to make errors in English, it will be difficult for them to speak correctly later on					
29	It is important to practice with cassettes or tapes					
30	People in my country feel that it is important to speak English					
31	I would like to learn English so that I can get to know native speakers of English better					
32	If I learn English very well, I will have better opportunities for a good job					
33	I want to learn to speak English well					
34	I would like to have native-English speaking friends					

SA : Strongly Agree

A : Agree

U : Undecided

D : Disagree

SD : Strongly Disagree

English language aptitude : Statement 1-9

The difficulty of language learning : Statement 10-15

The nature of language learning : Statement 16-21

Learning and communication strategies : Statement 22-29

Motivation and expectations : Statement 30-34

E. Technique of Data Collection

The data will analyse using Google Forms and the SPSS package program. In the SPSS program, the differences between male and female learners were determined via a t-test for independent samples. Significant levels were set at $p < 0.05$ to indicate whether gender gives difference or not. If $p > 0.05$ there will be no difference in beliefs between males and females, if $p < 0.05$ means it found different male and female beliefs in language learning. In google form, the researcher used the percentage of an online questionnaire to analyze the highest beliefs of students. Higher percentage indicate higher students beliefs.

F. Data Analysis

For ease of viewing, the BALLI item ratings were collapsed into five categories and bivariate analyses will include cross-tabulations. These are displayed in the form of bar charts with the grouping subject being gender. Since the researcher wanted to know whether there are significant gender differences in respondents' perceptions, Mann Whitney test will employe. The Mann-Whitney test is used to test the null hypothesis that two samples are drawn from the same population. One advantage is that the test is not affected by any outliers, such as extreme scores which can make the result of the test less reliable. Thus, the Mann-Whitney test is most suitable for analysis in this study. (Bernat, 2007)

The manual formulas of Mann Whitney test are:

$$U_1 = n_1 \cdot n_2 + \frac{n_2 (n_2 + 1)}{2} - \sum R_2$$
$$U_2 = n_1 \cdot n_2 - U_1$$
$$Z = \frac{U - \frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{12}}}$$