

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Type and Approaches

The type of this research is field research located in MTsN Banjar Selatan 1. In doing this research the researcher uses quantitative approach and correlations between two variables. It is suitable to use in this research because the data will be analyzed quantitatively to show the influence of students' enthusiasm on students' achievement in learning English at the Eight Grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 which state by (Margono, 2004, p. 105).

“ Penelitian kuantitatif adalah suatu proses menemukan pengetahuan yang menggunakan data berupa angka sebagai alat menemukan keterangan mengenai apa yang ingin kita ketahui. Penelitian kuantitatif dapat dilaksanakan juga sebagai penelitian pemerian atau penelitian deskriptif, penelitian hubungan atau penelitian kolerasi, penelitaian kausi-eksperimental, dan penelitian eksperimental”.

This research will be collected the data from students of The Eight Grade at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 and English teacher. The researcher will be distributed questionnaire for the students and observe the classroom activity focused on students' enthusiasm in the classroom.

B. Population and Sample of Research

1. Population

The populations are students of class VIII at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1. The students are 194 Students, 55 males and 139 Females. Class VIII divided into 5 Class.

Table 3.1. Population of the Research

No	Class	Number		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	VIII D	11	28	37
2.	VIII E	10	29	39
3.	VIII F	12	27	39
4.	VIII G	11	27	38
5.	VIII H	11	28	37
	Total	55	139	

Source: Document of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 Banjarmasin

2. Sample of the Research.

The researcher uses purposive sampling, where the sample is taken purposively. Sugiyono (2009, p. 85) states that “*Sampling purposive adalah teknik penentuan sampel dengan pertimbangan tertentu. Dilakukan dengan cara mengambil subjek bukan didasarkan pada strata random atau daerah tetapi dilakukan karena beberapa pertimbangan (Arikunto, 2009, p. 183)*”. The sample taken based on interview with English teacher.

One method of data collection to determine the condition of the students of the various advantages, problems, and behavioral factors and the cause is the interview (Danim, 2010, p. 56). Interview is a method used to obtain data or information in a manner to establish communication with the data source or the

respondent or informant (Irham, 2013, p. 267). In this research this technique uses to find the information from English teacher opinion about students' activity in learning English. The researcher takes 74 students (class D and H) as the sample of this research with the number of population 194 students.

C. Data and Sources of Data

1. Data

The data which is investigated in this research are:

- 1) The data about students' enthusiasm in the classroom that get from questionnaire and observation.
- 2) The data about students' achievement in learning English that get from students value in final examination on report book of the first semester of Eight Grade at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 Banjarmasin.
- 3) The influence of students' enthusiasm towards students' achievement in learning English at the Eight Grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 Banjarmasin.

2. Source of Data

The data above is taken out from the sources as follow:

- a. Respondent : They are 74 Students at the Eight Grade class D and H at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1.

b. Document : All written reports and important documents which related to the primary data and secondary data that needed in this research.

D. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data in this research, the writer use some techniques which covered of:

a. Observation

Observation is the technique of data collection that held systematically and deliberately done by using the senses of the specific symptom (Irham, 2013, p. 239). According to Sudijono (2005, p. 76) in Irham (2013, p. 239) observation is a way to collect data or information materials by conducting a systematic observation and recording of phenomena that are being targeted of observation. The instruments that used in observation are observation guide shaped blank or form. Observation is doing when the teacher and students practice teaching and learning English. In this research, the researcher tries to find the students' enthusiasm by using observation, based on students activity and participation in learning English and to find the teacher technique to teach English.

b. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a set of questions or statements that answered by responded or students according to the instructions. Researcher used Likert scale. Likert scale used to measure attitude, opinion, and perception of someone or community about social phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 93). Type of questionnaire that used generally shaped scale (Irham, 2013. p. 243). This is to gain the data about students' enthusiasm in learning English. Students will answer twenty statements that gave by the researcher.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a technique to collect data by quoting, copying, or take a picture of the resources that are already existing records and documented (Irham, 2013. p. 274). This technique is supposed to look for all written report or documents that perhaps keep any detailed documents which related to this research.

E. Basic Framework of Research

There are two variables would be collected in this study, the first variable is the students' enthusiasm result which is taken by how score that they get from questionnaire has been given and observation by researcher; it is

considered as independent variable (variable X). The second variable is their English achievement score which is taken from their score of learning English; we considered it as dependent variable (variable Y).

To be clearly, it can be seen in the following schema:

X-----Y

Where;

X : Students' enthusiasm

Y : Students' English achievement

It is necessary for the researcher to formulate the hypothesis of the study as follows:

1. Alternative Hypothesis (Ha):

There is a significant influence between students' enthusiasm and their English achievement.

2. Null Hypothesis (Ho)

There is no significant influence between students' enthusiasm and their English achievement.

F. Design of Measurement

The design of measurement is intended to know students' enthusiasm on their English achievement is divided into:

1. Students Enthusiasm.

a. Using questionnaire

The students are assigned to answer twenty statements by indicating whether they answer:

SA = strongly agree with score = 4

A = agree with score = 3

D = disagree with score = 2

SD = strongly disagree with score = 1

Among of twenty statements in questionnaire, need ten statements to observe again to show that the answer of the student is right and based on the fact.

b. Using Observation

The researcher takes ten statements from questionnaire to show that the answer from the students in questionnaire is right and based on the fact in classroom activity. There are ten statements by indicating whether the score of each statement:

4 = excellent

3 = good

2 = low

1 = poor

The result of questionnaire and observation collected in the table and get the sum score of student enthusiasm. After that to know the category of enthusiasm of the student researcher use the formula:

$$Mx = \sum X : N$$

note:

Mx = the mean of the variable of student enthusiasm

$\sum X$ = the sum of the variable of student enthusiasm

N = the number of respondent

The score of Mx will be consulted with table of category:

Table 3.2. Classification category of student enthusiasm

Score	Category
80 – 100	Very high
60 - < 80	High
40 - < 60	moderate
20 - < 40	Low
0 - < 20	Very low

Source: Suharsimi Arikunto, 2013, p. 319

To know the percentage of students enthusiasm the researcher use formula:

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

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of respondents who answered

N = Number of Cases

2. Students achievement in English.

To recognize student English achievement the researcher takes from students report book in last semester in English subject.

The result of English achievement of each students collected in the table and get the sum score of students achievement. After that to know the category of the student achievement researcher use the formula:

$$My = \sum Y : N$$

Note:

My = the mean of the variable of student achievement

$\sum y$ = the sum of the variable of student achievement

N = the number of respondent

The score of My will be consulted with table of category:

Table 3.3. Classification category of student achievement

Score	Category
80 – 100	Very high
60 - < 80	High
40 - < 60	Moderate
20 - < 40	Low
0 - < 20	Very low

Source: Suharsimi Arikunto, 2013, p. 319

To know the percentage of students achievement the researcher use formula:

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

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of respondents who answered

N = Number of Cases

3. The influence of student's enthusiasm on student's achievement.

To measure the influence of students' enthusiasm on English achievement, the writer use statistic measurement design, the writer measure from the result of questionnaire and observation for enthusiasm of students and the report books of the student for English achievement.

The writer use product moment to show the influence between both of them. Product moment correlation used to describe the strength of relationship between two variables (Arikunto, 2006, p. 315).

The formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum X^2)} \sqrt{(\sum Y^2)}}$$

note:

r_{xy} : Correlation coefficient of variable X and Y

$\sum xy$: The sum score of the product of X and Y scores for each students.

$\sum x^2$: The sum of score of students' enthusiasm in English.

$\sum y^2$: The sum of score of students' achievement in English.

The formula above is important due to finding out whether or not the (Ho) Hypothesis Null or (Ha) Hypothesis Alternative is accepted in this research. The result computation indicates whether there is any influence between two variables or not.

From the design measurement of the score about, it can be show the influence of enthusiasm on English achievement at the Eighth grade students of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1.

G. Technique of Data Processing and Data Analysis Procedure

1. Data Processing

In processing the data, the writer uses some techniques such as;

a. Editing

This technique is used in the purpose of examining all the collected data to make sure whether the data are already completed or no. the editing also involves selecting the needed data from those which are available.

b. Coding

The writer makes certain codes on all the collected data to classify them into categories.

c. Tabulating

The writer tabulates all the collected data based on the frequency computation. To calculate the percentage score, the writer uses the following formula:

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

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of respondents who answered

N = Number of Cases

d. Interpreting

In this step the data is interpreted on tabulated data by consider to the product moment table to know how significant the influence between the variables. The determining of the influence is interpreted as below:

Table 3.4. Interpretation of r

Product Moment (r)	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.200	Very Low
0.20 – 0.400	Low
0.40 – 0.600	Moderate
0.60 – 0.800	High
0.80 – 1.00	Very High (Arikunto, 2009, p. 319)

2. Data Analysis

The next process after all data have been collected, then also have to processed using statistics to find out the degree of students' enthusiasm and students achievement and correlation degree of them. The steps are:

- a. Collect the data about enthusiasm of the students by using questionnaire and observation to get the variable X.
- b. Collect the data about student English achievement by using documentary to get the variable Y.
- c. Determining the mean (M) of the respondents score

the formula :

$$M_x = \sum X : N$$

$$M_y = \sum Y : N$$

Note:

M_x = the mean of the variable of student enthusiasm

$\sum X$ = the sum of the variable of student enthusiasm

M_y = the mean of the variable of student achievement

$\sum y$ = the sum of the variable of student achievement

N = the number of respondent

d. Make a work table, that is consist of eight columns.

1. The first column for research subjects.
2. The second column for score of X variable.
3. The third column for score of Y variable
4. The forth column for deviation of X variable score to M_x that is got with the formula $x = X - M_x$
5. The fifth column for deviation of Y variable score to M_y that is got with the formula $y = Y - M_y$
6. The sixth column for the result or multiple between deviation of X score (x) and deviation of Y score (y) = xy
7. The seventh column for result of the quadrate of all deviation of X scores (x^2).

8. The eight column for result of the quadrate of all deviation of Y scores (y^2).

The example of the work table:

No	X	Y	X	Y	Xy	X ²	Y ²
N=30					$\sum xy$	$\sum X^2$	$\sum y^2$

e. To find out the influence of the students' enthusiasm of their English achievement, the writer uses the product-moment correlation.

The formula of product-moment correlation:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum X^2)} \sqrt{(\sum Y^2)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (X - \bar{X}) \\ y &= (Y - \bar{Y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (X - M_x) \\ y &= (Y - M_y) \end{aligned}$$

r_{xy} = the correlation coefficient

\sum_{XY} = the sum of the multiplication between variable X score and variable Y score

$\sum x^2$ = the sum of standard deviation from variable X

$\sum y^2$ = the sum of standard deviation from variable Y

Then, the result of correlation coefficient should certainly be rechecked by using df (degree of freedom) formula, that is:

$$df = N - nr$$

df : degree of freedom

N : number of research samples

nr : the amount of research variables

Furthermore, the result of the correlation coefficient would be consulted on the "r" coefficient correlation table based on the quantity of df , which was counted.

Indeed, the correlation coefficient and the df score in product moment table should be consulted on both 5% or 1% degree of significance.

f. To test Hypothesis

1. Consulting the degree of correlation result (r_{xy}) and the degree of coefficient correlation product Moment table to determine whether there is a correlation product moment table to determine whether there is an influence of students' enthusiasm on students' achievement

In this research, the number of respondent is 74. By looking at the table of coefficient correlation degree of Pearson Product Moment, the table degree of correlation for 74 in 5% fault significant is 0.235 and its degree of correlation in 1% fault is 0.306.

2. Interpreting the result and making conclusion

If r_h (r_{xy}) less than r_t (r table degree of correlation), so H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. If r_h (r_{xy}) more than r_t (r table degree of correlation), so H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 190)

- If $r_{xy} < 0.235$ or $r_{xy} < 0.306$, the hypothesis null (H_0) is accepted and hypothesis alternative (H_a) is rejected. Its mean there is no significant correlation between student's enthusiasm and English achievement.

-If $r_{xy} > 0.235$ or $r_{xy} > 0.306$, the hypothesis null (H_0) is rejected and hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. Its mean there is significant correlation between student's enthusiasm and English achievement.

H. Research Procedure

There are some steps that are passed through in completing this research:

1. Preliminary step
 - a. To build a prior observation in the research object
 - b. To discuss the result of the previous observation with the writer's Academic advisor
 - c. To make a research design proposal to be submitted to the Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Thesis Bureau to have approval.
2. Preparatory step
 - a. To hold a seminar on the research design proposal.
 - b. To edit the research design proposal based on seminar result.

- d. To consult with the writer's advisor.
- c. To ask the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty for written mandate to conduct the research.
- d. To make the instruments of data collecting.

3. Research Step

- a. To meet all respondents and informants who are needed to obtain the data and information.
- b. To collect all the needed data from the sources by using some techniques of data collecting.
- c. To process the data in procedural way.
- d. To analyze the data properly.

4. Organization Step

- a. To arrange and to write the collected data in the first draft.
- b. To consult it with the writer's advisor and his assistant to get comment and contributions.
- c. To write the final draft after having approved writer's advisor.
- d. To be examined before the Team of Thesis Examiners of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty.