

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research approach in this study is to obtain whether there are differences Students' Achievement between those who do and do not do Private Tutoring Activity. Burns and Grove said that quantitative research is a formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data are used to obtain information about the world. This research method is used :

- 1) To describe variables;
- 2) To examine relationships among variables;
- 3) To determine cause-and-effect interactions between variables.

As stated by Subagyo in his book that:

Penelitian dengan pendekatan kuantitatif menekankan analisisnya pada data-data numerical (angka) yang diolah dengan metode statistika. Pada dasarnya, pendekatan kuantitatif dilakukan pada penelitian inferensial (dalam rangka pengujian hipotesis) dan menyandarkan kesimpulan hasilnya pada suatu probabilitas kesalahan penolakan hipotesis nihil. Dengan metode kuantitatif akan diperoleh signifikansi perbedaan kelompok atau signifikansi perbedaan kelompok atau signifikansi hubungan antar variable yang diteliti.

Based on the statements, quantitative research focuses on numerical data that is analyzed using statistic method. Quantitative approach nasically is used dor testing hypothesis and concludes the result to know the answer. By using this approach, the difference or the relation between the variables will

be gotten. In doing so, the writer intends to use quantitative research to complete this study.

B. RESEARCH SETTING

The research takes place at DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY AND TEACHERS TRAINING ANTASARI STATE INSTITUTE OR ISLAMIC STUDIES BANJARMASIN South Kalimantan.

C. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

1. Population

The population in this study are the fifth semester students of English Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2013/2014.

2. Sample

The sample in this study are the fifth semester students have been and not have been teaching Private Tutoring Activity of English Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2013/2014.

D. DATA AND SOURCE OF DATA

1. Data

Data is one component of the study, with no data means that there will be no research. The data from the study are:

- 1) Primary Data including data regarding English education student who teaches private tutoring and academic achievement obtained.
- 2) Secondary Data in the form of data on the history of the establishment as well as the ins and outs of English Education and Teaching Faculty Tarbiyah Banjarmasin IAIN Antasari.

2. Source of Data

Source data from this research is obtained from:

- 1) Respondents
- 2) The Informant
- 3) Documents

E. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

This research applies three techniques in undertaking data collection Procedure.

1. Questionnaire

The technique is used in this research is questionnaire as instrument of data collection. Collecting data with this technique is done to obtain data on the independent variables, namely the influence of private tutoring teaching activities.

2. Documentary

This documentation is intended that this study is really no concrete evidence of a general picture of the activities of teaching private lessons to students' academic achievement of English Department.

The collection of data by technical documentation done by recording the data relating to the cases studied. Collecting data with this technique is done to collect data dependent variable, namely the students' academic achievement of English Education and Teaching Faculty Tarbiyah Banjarmasin IAIN Antasari.

F. DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

1. Data Processing Techniques

Data obtained from this study treated with the following techniques:

a. Editing

This technique is used to examine all the collected data to make certain whether the data have already completed or not.

b. Coding

The writer classifies the data according to their types by giving particular codes on each respond answers.

c. Tabulating

The writer composes and puts the data into a table and then counts its percentage by using the following formula:

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

Explanations:

P : Percentage

F : The frequency of answer from respondents for each item

N : Number of respondents

d. Data Interpretation

To classify which students who do and do not do private tutoring activity, the writer analyzes the questionnaire based on the criteria of students who do private tutoring.

To get the students' academic achievement, the writer analyzes the documents.

1. Data Analysis

All the collected and processed data are then analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. Data analysis is a process by which data simplified into a form can be read and interpreted easily.

After all collected data have been processed, the writer analyses them and makes conclusion by using “t” or “t” test formula (Sudijono, 2005, p.279). There are 7 steps to process the data until the writer gets the answer, including:

a. After doing the test and each sample has score, the writer counts the mean of each variable by using the following formula:

1) Mean of students who do private tutoring activity

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Explanations:

M : Mean of variable x

$\sum x$: Accumulative score of variety

N : Number of respondents

2) Mean of students who do not private tutoring activity

$$M = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

Explanations:

M : Mean of variable y

$\sum x$: Accumulative score of variety

N : Number of respondents

b. The writer count standard deviation of each major by using formula:

1) Standard deviation of students who do private tutoring activity

$$SD_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}}$$

Explanations:

SD_1 : Standard deviation of students who do private tutoring activity

$\sum x^2$: Accumulative of the quadrant of deviation of students who do private tutoring activity

2) Standard deviation of students who do not private tutoring activity

$$SD_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2}{N}}$$

Explanations:

SD_2 : Standard deviation of students who do not private tutoring activity

$\sum y^2$: Accumulative of the quadrant of deviation of students who do not do private tutoring activity

c. The writer counts standard error of mean from each major by using formula:

1) Standard error of mean from students who do private tutoring activity:

$$SE_{M1} = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

Explanations:

SE_{M1} : Standard error of mean from students who do private tutoring activity

1 : Value of constant

2) Standard error of mean from students who do not private tutoring activity:

$$SE_{M2} = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

Explanations:

SE_{M2} : Standard error of mean from students who do not private tutoring activity

1 : Value of constant

d. The writer counts standard error from both samples by using formula:

$$SE_{M1-M2} = \sqrt{SE_{M1}^2} + \sqrt{SE_{M2}^2}$$

SE_{M1-M2} : Standard error for comparative mean of students who do private tutoring activity and not

SE_{M1}^2 : Quadrant result of standard error of mean of students who do private tutoring activity

SE_{M2}^2 : Quadrant result of standard error of mean of students who do not private tutoring activity

e. The writer counts t-test by using formula:

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1 - M_2}}$$

Explanations:

t : Tests are being sought

M_1 : Mean of students vocabulary mastery of students who do private tutoring activity

M_2 : Mean of students vocabulary mastery of students who do not do private tutoring activity

$SE_{M_1 - M_2}$: Standard error difference in mean students' vocabulary mastery between students who do and do not do private tutoring activity

f. Giving interpretation for “t” with consulting t table.

- Looking for Degree of Freedom

$$df/db = (N_1 + N_2 - 2)$$

Explanation

df/db : Degree of Freedom

N_1 : Number of Subject of the Students who do private tutoring activity

N_2 : Number of Subject of the students who do not do private tutoring activity

2 : Value of degree of freedom for variables

- Consulting score of “db/df” with “t table”

t table : Value of critic “t”

- In significant degrees t table 5%
- In significant degrees t table 1%

g. The writer makes a conclusion.

- If $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table} = H_0$ (Zero Hypothesis) will be rejected and H_a (Alternative Hypothesis) will be accepted.
- If $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table} = H_0$ (Zero Hypothesis) will be accepted and H_a (Alternative Hypothesis) will be rejected.

Explanations:

M = Average number of mean

$\sum X$ = Total score

N = Total of sample

SD = Standard of Deviation

SE_M = Standard error of mean

$SE_{M_1-M_2}$ = Standard error of both samples

t = Students “t” test score (Sudijono, 2005, p.279).