

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses research design, research setting, population and sample, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis procedure.

A. Research Design

Burns and Grove (2003, p. 195) define a research design as “a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings”. Parahoo (1997, p. 142) describes a research design as “a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analyzed”.

The type of this research is field research in which the writer conducted the research with the way goes to the location directly to observe and find how the use of warming-up activities, what kinds of warming-up activities are used, and how the students responses toward pre- and post- warming-up activities in teaching English at the second year of Madarasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin academic year 2016/2017.

This research is conducted through descriptive quantitative method which analyzed by statistical analysis that is descriptive statistic. According to Gay, (2011) as cited in Rusmawati (2016, p. 32) “Quantitative research is the collection any analysis of numerical data to describe, explain, predict, or control phenomena

of interest by using it, the difference or the relation between the variables will be gotten.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin. It is located in Jl. Batu Benawa Raya RT. 76 RW. 23 No. 36 Banjarmasin. This research is done for 2 months.

C. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population of the Research

The population of this research are the students and the teacher at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin Academic Year 2016/2017 in classes C, D, G, and H. The total amount of those classes are 155 students, which consists of four classes as can be seen in the following table.

Table. 3.1 Description of the population of the students at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjaramsin Academic Year 2016/2017

NO	CLASSES	SEX		AMOUNT
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	VIII C	18	19	37
2	VIII D	19	20	40
3	VIII G	16	23	39
4	VIII H	14	26	40
TOTAL				155

2. Sample of the Research

According to Sugiyono (2009, p. 81), sample is part of number and characteristic which are owned by the population. If it is a large population, and researchers do not have possibility to learn all existing in population. In this study, the writer using purposive sample to answer the questionnaire. The sample is chosen by choosing the students who have characteristic like active and non-active in doing warming-up activities, happy and unhappy or lazy in doing it. In this situation, the writer cooperated with the English teacher to choose the sample based on those characteristics.

Table 3.2 Description of the sample of the students at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin Academic Year 2016/2017.

NO	CLASSES	SEX		AMOUNT
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	VIII C	10	10	20
2	VIII D	10	10	20
3	VIII G	10	10	20
4	VIII H	10	10	20
TOTAL				80

D. Research Instrument and Design Measurement

The instruments those researcher used in this research are questionnaire and documentary. The questionnaire is used to investigate the students' responses toward warming-up activities. It consists of 24 statements about warming-up activities and things related to it. The questionnaire is using Likert Scale which have positive and negative statements and has 4 selection for each statement. The

validity and reliability of the questionnaire can be seen on the appendix 3 and 4.

For the clearer information can be seen at the table below.

Table 3.3 Description of the questionnaires for the second year students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin Academic Year 2016/2017.

Positive statement	Negative statement	Score of Positive Statement	Score of Negative Statement
1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 23.	3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, and 24.	Strongly Agree : 4 Agree : 3 Disagree : 2 Strongly Disagree : 1	Strongly Agree : 1 Agree : 2 Disagree : 3 Strongly Disagree : 4
14	10		
Total = 24 statements			

Formula: $T \times P_n$

T: total of the respondent who choose one of the selection each statement

P_n : score selection for Likert

To obtain interpretation results, it is necessary to know the highest score and the lowest score in advance for the assessment items with the following formula:

Y: the highest Likert score x total respondent

X: the lowest Likert score x total respondent

The percentage score is computed by using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{\text{Total Score}}{Y} \times 100 \%$$

Then, the writer computed the interval to know the interpretation score criteria based on this formula:

$$I = \frac{100}{\text{Total Likert Selection}}$$

Based on that computation, this is the interpretation score criteria:

Table 3.4 Interpretation Score Criteria for the Students' Responses toward Warming-up Activities

Score	Category
0% - 24,99%	Poor / Strongly Disagree
25% - 49,99%	Bad / Disagree
50% - 74,99%	Good / Agree
75% - 100%	Excellent / strongly Agree

SOURCE: Choizes (2017, p. 2-3)

E. Variables of Research

According to Arikunto (2002, p. 96), variable is a research object, or something which is be a point in a research. Here are the variables in this research:

1. Independent Variable

According to Sugiyono (2009, p. 39), independent variable is variable that influence or being a cause of change or emergence the dependent variable.

Independent variable in this research is warming-up activities in teaching English at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin (X).

2. Dependent Variable

Dependent variable is affected because of the existence of the independent variable (Sugiyono, 2009, p.39). Dependent Variable in this research is the students' responses toward pre- and post- warming-up activities in teaching English at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin (Y).

F. The Technique of Data Collecting

The technique that used in collecting the data are observation, interview, questionnaire and documentary. In collecting the data, the writer used these following steps:

1. Observation

Observation that the writer used is non-participant observation. It means the writer just come to observe and note what happened in the class. The writer observing out the class from the beginning until the end of the lesson especially to investigate the use of warming-up activities, the kinds of warming-up activities are used, and the students' responses towards pre- and post- doing warming-up activities in teaching English at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin academic year 2016/2017.

2. Interview

This technique used interview to support another data. Type of interview used is structured interview in which questions have been made. In this way, the writer interviews the English teacher whose the classes are observed.

3. Questionnaire

The questionnaires are about the statements of the using warming-up activities in the class for the students. It is used to measure the students' responses toward pre- and post- doing warming-up activities in teaching English at the second year of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Mulawarman Banjarmasin academic year 2016/2017.

4. Documentary

The writer carried out the documentary while the observation ongoing in the school and in English Class. The documentary here is like field notes, videos, picture of activities in teaching and learning proses, and school data.

G. Data Collection and Data Analysis Procedure

1. Data Collection Procedure

a. Editing

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

b. Coding

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

c. Frequency Computation

After each data are coded and classify properly, then each answer given by respondents is computed and presented in the table of frequency

d. Tabulating

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

$$P = \frac{\text{Total Score}}{Y} \times 100 \%$$

Explanations:

P = Percentage Y = the highest score

Total Score = total of frequency per selection multiplied by selection score and sum all of them

d. Interpreting

The writer interprets the percentage of the students' responses toward pre- and post- doing warming-up activities by using the categories

that has been written in Table 3.4 *Interpretation Score Criteria for the Students' Responses toward Warming-up Activities*.

2. Data Analysis Procedure

All the collected and processed data are then analyzed according to descriptive statistically. According to Muhson (2006, p. 1-2) Descriptive statistical analysis is a statistic used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected as is without intending to make conclusions that apply to generalization. This analysis is only an accumulation of basic data in the form of description, means not seeking or explaining mutual relationships, testing hypotheses, making predictions, or making a conclusion.