CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains about the methodology of the study. It covers the research design, population and sample, data collection techniques, instrument and data analysis techniques.

3.1. Research Design

This research uses quantitative approach. As Creswell (2012), stated in quantitative research, researcher investigate research problem based on trend in the field or on the need to explain why something happened. The purposes of this study to identify attitudes and motivation students in public speaking classes. This research is part of survey research. Survey study is design provide a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying sample of that population (Creswell, 2012). There are three kinds of survey media that used in survey research, that are written survey, verbal survey and mix mode survey. In this research, researcher use written survey as a tool to communicate with the object research and using questionnaire as an instrument.

3.2. Population and Sample

3.2.1. Population

Population is the subject of research (Arikunto, 2010). According to Creswell (2012), stated that the target population is a group of individuals (or groups of

organizations) with some general characteristics that can be identified and studied by researchers. The population of this study was conducted at English Language Education Department Islamic University of Indonesia. Participant of this study consist of 92 students from 101 students because when researcher collecting data process the are eight students who not attendant to the class. Public speaking class divided into four classes (Public speaking A), (Public speaking B), (Public speaking C), (Public speaking D). This class was chosen because are speaking class and focus on learning speaking practice. This class will be appropriate because related with the tittle.

3.2.2. Sample

The sampling in a research should have a specific reason and purposes (Arikunto, 2006) The researcher uses public speaking students in this research because of at that class learning about public speaking and also practice it and to identify their attitudes and motivation to the class. There are about 92 students is taking public speaking class batch 2017 will the participant in this research.

Sample is a part of population which has same characteristic (Arikunto, 2006). If the population more than 100, all population can be sampled but if the population is over 100 can be taken 10% - 15%, or 20% - 25%. This population of this research consist of 92 respondents. Therefore, the researcher uses more than 50% population sampling.

3.3. Data Collection Technique

In this subchapter the researcher will explain about data collection technique which are instrument, validity and reliability of this research.

3.3.1. Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2012), research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural or social phenomena. This research is using questionnaire as an instrument for collecting the data. The questionnaire is adapted from Ming, Ling, and Jaafar (2011); there are 40 questions consist of attitudes and motivation and has translated in Bahasa Indonesia as the instrument to find out the result of the study. There are 40 questions and after tested validity and reliability, there is one invalid question and deleted by researcher. There are 39 question in four categories of attitudes and motivation, which are positive attitudes (9 items), Negative attitudes (10 items), Intrinsic Motivation (10 items), and Extrinsic motivation (10 items). The questionnaire likert scale items, ranging from 1 is strongly disagree, 2 is disagree, 3 is Neutral, 4 is agree, 5 is strongly agree.

There are two categories of attitudes and two categories of motivation, total question 39 question.

Positive attitude

1. English is an important part of the school programmer
2. I have desire to learn good English
3. I plan to learn as much English as possible

4. Learning English is very great

5. I put a lot of effort in learning English

6. I really enjoy learning English

7. I find learning English is very interesting

8. I would read English newspapers and magazines as often as I could

9. When I have English exercises, I will finish it immediately

Negative attitudes

10. I prefer to read materials in other languages rather than English.

11. It is hard to learn English.

12. I feel stress in learning English.

13. I find doing English exercises difficult.

14. I force myself to listen to the teacher during English classes.

15. During English classes, I become completely bored.

16. I think that learning English is dull.

17. When I leave school, I shall give up the study of English entirely because I am not interested in it.

18. I never think of improving my English language.

19. Learning English is a waste of time.

Intrinsic Motivation

20. Learning English is good for self-development.

21. Learning English will allow me to converse with more and varied people.

22. I learn English in order to improve my English language skills.

23. Learning English will allow me to be more at ease with English speakers.

24. Learning English will enable me to better understand and appreciate English literature.

25. Learning English allows me to participate more freely in the activities of other cultural groups.

26. I learn English because it is something that I always want to do.

27. I study English because I enjoy learning it.

28. I feel more confident in learning English.

29. I make full use of my time to learn English.

Extrinsic Motivation

30. Learning English is important for my future career.

31. Learning English is useful in getting a good job.

32. I learn English because I need it to further my studies overseas.

33. I study English because I want to do well in my examination.

34. I need to learn English because it makes me a more knowledgeable person.

35. I learn English because I can contribute more to the society.

36. I need to learn English in order to finish high school

37. Learning English is important for me because other people will respect me more if I am good in English

38. I study English in order to please my family

I feel that no one is really educated unless he is fluent in English language

3.3.2. Validity

In quantitative research, validity should be used. Validity is defined as the extent to which a concept is accurately measured in quantitative study (Heale & Twycross, 2015). It is defined as measuring your research concept accurately. According to Sugiyono (2012), valid and reliable instruments are an absolute requirement to obtain valid and reliable result of research. The research is accurate or not, it can see from the validity of the research. This study was used SPSS to calculated the data. Before gaining the data through questionnaires, reseach checked the validity and reliability of the questionnaire that used by researcher is had checked by researcher and has good validity. Validity of the data can be seen in the below.

Figure 1 validity of the questionnaire

3.3.3. Reliability

The second measure of quality in quantitative study is reliability or accuracy of an instrument. According to Creswell (2012), stated that reliability means that the consistency and stability of the score from an instrument. In addition, Heale and Twycross (2015), stated that research instrument consistently has the same situation on repeated occasions. A reliable instrument is an instrument that can be used several times to measure the same object, will produce same data (Sugiyono, 2012). In this research, questionnaire was adapted from Ming, Ling, and Jaafar (2011) and the reliability of questionnaire was checked by researcher and found Cronbach Alpha reliability is 0.99this indicates that the grouping of all four groups of items is reliable.

3.4. Data Collection Techniques

3.4.1. Attitudes and Motivation Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a technique for collecting data by giving a set question or statements for the respondents to answer. The questionnaire will be given to students who taking public speaking class. The questionnaire was aimed to identify students' attitudes and motivation toward learning English and how high their attitudes and motivation in the public speaking class. The questionnaire is given to all student who taking public speaking class, after the researcher asked to fill out the questionnaire, the researcher checked each incoming answer and examined the students in the class giving answers to the questionnaire that had been given. The next step after that the researcher download the data and was evaluation the result using Microsoft Excel.

3.4.2. Step of Data Analysis Technique

The researchers take the same steps in accordance with this study.

a. The questionnaire of attitudes and motivation was adapted as an instrument by translating from English language to Bahasa Indonesia.

b. Checking the questionnaire and make sure it is easy to understand by the students by consultation the questionnaire to the lecturer

c. Make a google form for student to fill in the questionnaire

d. Tell the student of source bil.ly that students must be accessed

e. Using Microsoft Excel to calculate the data findings with formula =AVERAGE and =STDEVA.