

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This research the researcher described about the description of the research design, location and time of the research, focus of the research, population and sample, instrument of the research and procedure of collecting the data, technique of data analysis.

A. The Research Design

This research applied mixed method between qualitative and quantitative approaches by using descriptive design. The emergency of Mixed methods is sometime in the 1960's to 1980's. In the Abbas Tashakkori's book described about mixed method is a series of Qualitative and quantitative approaches in a research methodology in a single study or a multi-stages study. This method is further divided into five specifics forms. Which is where the researcher carried out by researchers applied one of the stages of research contained in mixed methods which analyzed data from quantitative designs, followed by qualitative data collection, then followed by quantitative data collection after the data is changed.¹

Sugiono argues that:

“Qualitative research is often called the method of naturalistic because the research is done on the natural condition (natural setting), also known as ethnography, because this method initially is more widely used for the research in the field of cultural anthropology, also called qualitative methods for the data collected and analysis is more qualitative”.²

¹Abbas Tashakkori and Charles teddlie, *Mixed Methodology (Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches)* (first edition, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010).

²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017).

According to Margono:

“Descriptive research is a research method that seeks to provide a systematic and careful with the actual facts and the nature of certain populations which aim to solve the actual problems faced now and collect data or information to be arranged, described, and analyzed”.³

Qualitative research was concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. For instance, when we are interested in investigating the reasons for human behavior (i.e., why people think or do certain things), we quite often talk of ‘Motivation Research’, an important type of qualitative research.⁴

The research design was a descriptive qualitative study. A descriptive qualitative study means that the analysis in this study in front of description. The description here about the statement that gave by the objects of the study. Therefore, description here used research question to get information about the topic.

B. Location and Time of the Research

1. Location of the research

The location of the research conducted at the boarding school Al-Risalah Batetanga. The location of Al-Risalah boarding school Batetangnga is in Jl. Poros Permandian Biru Desa Batetangnga Kec. Binuang. Kab. Polewali Mandar West Sulawesi.

³Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), 2nd ed.

⁴C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and The Techniques. Second Revised Edition* (India: New Age Internasional Publishers, 2004).

2. Duration of the Research

The research used qualitative descriptive research for collected and analyzed the data. Therefore, the researcher used more than one month for collecting the data.

C. Focus of the Research

Focused of the research found out, analyzed, concluded the data of language attitude on speaking the students, language attitude in speaking when the students had criteria to full fill the requirements and it made more supportive when the students have a good daily activity.

D. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population

The population of this research was the teachers which teach at the second grade there are 16 teachers and the students at the second grade of Ar-Risalah boarding school Batetangnga in Polman. They were Madrasah Aliyah students. Because, of Covid-19 pandemic era. The classes were divided based on genre or sex because the students live in dormitory. So, they study in that location. At dormitory there were about 82 female and male second grade students living now.

Table 3.1 The Table of Student Population of second grade Madrasah Aliyah student at the Ar-Risalah Boarding School Batetangnga.

Class	Male	Female	Students
XI MA PK	-	34 students	34 students
XI MA PK	48	-	48 students

(Source: Al-Risalah boarding School Batetangnga Polman).

2. Sample

The researcher interviewed the English teachers which teach at the second grade and the tutors who live at the dormitory. There were 2 English teachers. Then, the researcher took random sampling for determined students who become the sample did this research. The focused in this research were male and female students who living in dormitory, they were 16 male students and 16 female students. The sample will be 32 students from dormitory based on criteria in this research; it was eleventh grade, the second year students in Madrasah Aliyah. They were middle students who could differentiate the good and bad thing and have learnt English from first year.

Table 3.2 The Table of Student Sample Second Grade MA PK Student at The Ar-Rislah Boarding School Batetangnga.

Years/ grade	Male	Female	Students
Second Grade	16 students	16 students	32 students

(Source: Al-Risalah boarding School Batetangnga Polman)

E. The Instrument of the Research

The researcher used questionnaire and interview as instrument. To collect the data.

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a technique of indirect data collection (the researcher does not directly ask questions with respondents). Instruments or data collection tools are called questionnaires that contain a number of questions or statements that must be answered by the respondent. Together with interview guidelines, the form of questions can be varying, namely opened questions, structured

questions and closed questions. On the questionnaires with opened questions, questionnaires contain key questions or statements that the respondent can answer or respond freely. In structured questionnaires, questions or statements have been structured, in addition to the main questions or statements, there are also sub question. In a closed questionnaire, the question or statement has an alternative answer that is left to be chosen by the respondent. Respondents cannot provide answers or other responses except those that have been available as alternative answers.⁵

2. Interview

A qualitative interview occurs when researcher asks the English teachers which teach at the second grade and the tutors who lives at the dormitory as participants open-ended questions and record their answers. Then, the researcher transcribes and writes or types the data into a computer file for analysis.⁶ The researcher as interviewer prepared some data such as questions related on the topic researcher was 20 questions for language attitude in speaking English. The interviewer interviewed the teachers to obtain the students' attitude in speaking English.

F. Technique of Collecting the Data

Technique of data collected the most important step in the research, because the main purpose of research was to obtain the data. Without known technique of

⁵Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008).

⁶John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition (USA: Pearson education, 2008)

collecting data, the researcher would not get data that meets the established data standards.⁷

Based on the instruments above, the steps of collected the data of this research were follows:

1. The researcher observed the situation around the boarding school such us dormitory and the learning English process.
2. The researcher contributed the questionnaires to the students the second grade about the topic of this research for known the students' attitude speaking English.
3. Then, interviewed the English teachers and tutors of the dormitory about their students' attitude speaking English as the sample on this research.
4. The researcher collected the result of questionnaire and interview.
5. The researcher analyzed the data from the answer the English teacher and tutors of the dormitory and also the answer from the students.
6. The researcher made concluding from the data analysis.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Questionnaire

Questionnaire was one of supporting technique that researcher aimed to stare much at students' Attitude speaking English in their self, between language and attitude.

The items would be negative and positive items. It shared to the students and after shared the students chose only the best answers which were suitable to themselves. The questionnaire consists of 30 questions.

⁷Sugyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*.

In analyzing the students' response, the researcher uses the formula.

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

Where,

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= the Total Number of the Respondents

The questionnaire of this research employed 30 questions which consists 15 positive and 15 negative statements about the students' attitude speaking English at the second grade in Al- Risalah Boarding School Batetangnga Polman. After geot the result from the percentage questionnaire, the researcher described the students' answers about the students' attitude speaking English.

The percentage of the students answer by used the formula of the Likert scale as followed:

Table 3.3 the Likert Scale Rating

POSITIVE STATEMENT		NEGATIVE STATEMENT	
Category	Score	Category	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	5	Strongly Agree (SA)	1
Agree (A)	4	Agree (A)	2
Undecided (U)	3	Undecided (U)	3
Disagree (A)	2	Disagree (A)	4

Strongly Disagree (SD)	1	Strongly Disagree (SD)	5
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(Source of Data: Sugiono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 2014)

Classifying of the students responses based on the criteria:

Table 3.4 The Classifying of the students response based on the criteria

No	Qualifications	Interval
1	Very Strong (VS)	121% -150%
2	Strong(S)	91% - 120%
3	Undecided (U)	61% - 90%
4	Low (L)	31%- 60%
5	Strongly Low (SL)	0% - 30%

2. The Analysis of Interview

There were three activities in analyzed the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification.⁸ The researcher presented the data after all interviews conducted and followed these steps below:

a. Data Reduction

The researcher made the analysis through data reduction. In data reduction, the researcher tries to focus on the important data and finding theme and throws the data that is not important. Therefore, the data reduction gave clearer description so that the researcher was easily to find the data needed. Therefore, if the researcher in conducted the study found

⁸Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006).

everything considered unknown yet has pattern, that was precisely what should be the concern of the researcher in performed data reduction because it was the process of thinking that requires sensitive intelligence, flexibility, height and depth of insight.

b. Data Display

After the data reduced, the next step presented the data. In Quantitative research, the presentation data used the table, graphs, pictograms, and so on. However, in qualitative research, the presentation of data uses the form of short description chart, among categories, relationship. The students' attitude was more often to be used to present the data.

The data presentation, it is easier to understand what was happening and plan further work based on what we have understood about the variable.

c. Conclusion or Verification

The third step in analysis of qualitative data is drawing conclusion and verification. The conclusions set out in the initial stages are supported by evidence and when researcher returned to the field in order to collect the data, the conclusions put a credible conclusion.⁹

⁹Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*.