

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

To answer research question as has been stated, her research Used Mix method by combining qualitative and quantitative research with the primary method is quantitative method. This method used to analyze the phenomenon by asking the questions to the respondent (teachers) and giving questionnaire to students directly to the source of information and describe and explain by narration or descriptive.¹

The approach of mix method is necessary to answer the formulation in the research problem that has been compiled in chapter I, the formulation of the first research question answered through a qualitative approach and the formulation of the second research question answered through a quantitative approach. Those both approaches would be applied to get more complementary, valid, reliable and objective data.²

B. Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research at SMP Negeri 1 Parepare and the researcher used 1 month for this research.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this research were teachers and students at SMP Negeri 1 Parepare, the number of population as show below:

¹Nunan, Davit, *Language Teaching Methodology*, (Sydney: Prentice Hall International English Language Teaching, 1991)

²Arikunto, S., *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1995), p. 198

Table 3.1 The Entire of Research Population

No	Name of Teacher	Gender	STUDENTS DATA	
			Teaching Class (Based on Grade)	Total of Students
1	Hj. Santi Hadidu, S.Pd. M.Pd.	P	IX.4, IX.5, IX.6	93
2	Jismayadi M., S.Pd.	L	VII.4, VII.5, VII.6	96
3	Ismail Bin Takka, S.Pd.	L	VII.1, VII.2, VII.3	96
4	Syarifuddin Dullah, S.Pd.	L	IX.7, IX.8, IX.9	91
5	Hj. Nursiah, S.Pd.	P	IX.1, IX.2, IX.3	93
6	Jumriah Hamzah, S.Pd.	P	VII.9, VII.10, VIII.9, VIII.10	123
7	Andi Rezky Tenri Sa'na, S.Pd.	P	VIII.1, VIII.2, VIII.3, VIII.4	126
8	Hj. Fausiah, S.Pd., M.Pd.	P	VIII.5, VIII.6, VIII.7, VIII.8	127
9	Ika Merdeka Sari, S.Pd.,M.Pd	P	VII.7, VII.8	64
TOTAL STUDENTS				909

Source Data: Staff of SMP Negeri 1 Parepare

From the table we can find out the population of English teachers at SMPN 1 Parepare there are 9 population and the population of students at SMPN 1 Parepare the researcher find there are 909 population. Both them we use to answer the question

in chapter 1. The population of English teachers was using for analysis qualitative data and the population of students at SMPN 1 Parepare are using for analysis quantitative data.

2. The Sample

The researcher concludes that the population of this research was the whole students and also the 9th of English teacher who teach at SMP Negeri 1 Parepare.

As the sample, it is purposive sampling that is chosen by the researcher in order to get perfect data. Researcher will take 50 students for analysis quantitative data and 5 Teachers for analysis qualitative data as sample of the research. By explanation above, each teacher used representative of 10 students.

Table. 3.2 Sample Research

No.	Teachers	Class	Students
1	Hj. Fausiah, S.Pd., M.Pd	VIII.5, VIII.6, VIII.7, VIII.8	10
2	Ika Merdeka Sari, S.Pd, M.Pd	VII.7, VII.8	10
3	Hj. Nursiah, S.Pd	IX.1, IX.2, IX.3	10
4	Jismayadi M, S.Pd	VII.4, VII.5, VII.6	10
5	Ismail Bin Takka, S.Pd	VII.1, VII.2, VII.3	10
TOTAL			50

D. Research Instrument

In this research, there is one independent variable, namely the teacher's personality and one dependent variable, namely the effectiveness of English learning.

1. Quantitative Data

Instrument to collect quantitative data, there are two instruments to measure the personality of the teacher and the effectiveness of learning English. The research instrument used was a questionnaire with 30 questions, 15 questionnaires that asked students about the teacher's personality and 15 questionnaires that asked students about the effectiveness of English learning.

Table 3.3 Questionnaire Teachers Personality and Effective English Learning

No	Variable	Indicators	Question Item
1	Teacher Personality	Having good morals	1, 2, 12
		Steady, stable, and mature	3, 4, 5
		Wise and prudent	6, 7, 14
		Be role model	8, 9
		Evaluate your own performance	11, 13
		Self- Development	10, 15
2	Effective English Learning	Verbal approach	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27
		Score Approach	24, 26, 28, 29, 30

2. Qualitative Data

Instrument to collect qualitative data, the research instrument was interviewing the English teacher. Researchers determined who was appropriate to be used as a data source, perform data collection and qualitative data analysis, and then

qualitatively conclude how the teacher's personality at SMPN 1 Parepare. This instrument used to gain the deep information to find out the aim of this research. This research also will be supported by audio recorder. It is used to save the vital information during the interview.

E. Procedure of Collecting Data

In a mixed method research, quantitative and qualitative data collection carried out at the same time, and alternately over an interval that is not too long. The main data collection is by giving a questionnaire instrument that has been tested for its validity and reliability to 50 student samples. By collecting this data, quantitative data will be obtained. To complete the quantitative data to make it more meaningful, the researchers collected qualitative data. Qualitative data collected related to teacher personality. The source of qualitative data, namely from interviews with 5 teachers.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Qualitative of data analysis

The data that were analyzed qualitatively were data from the results of interviews with English teachers at SMPN 1 Parepare. There were three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification.³The researcher was presented the data after all interview were be conducted and were follow this steps:

a. Data reduction

The data obtained in the field probably a lot, so it needs to be noted carefully in detail. As noted earlier, the longer the researcher to the field, the amount of data

³Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing: Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006)

will be a lot, complex, and complicated. For that, the researcher made the analysis through data reduction. Summarize the data means chose the basic thing, focus to the important one and sough themes and patterns this the data that have been reduced, would give a clearer picture and would facilitate the researcher to conduct further data collection. It could be helped with the equipment such as computer, notebook and more.

In reducing the data, the researcher was guided by the objectives to be achieved; the main objective of qualitative research is the finding. Therefore, if the researcher in conducting the study find everything considered unknown yet has pattern, that was precisely what should be the concern of the researcher in performing data reduction because it is the process of thinking that requires sensitive intelligence, flexibility, height and depth of insight. For the new researcher, he could discuss about performing data reduction with his friends or others who were considered master the problem studied.

b. Data Display

After the data reduced, the next step was presenting the data. In quantitative research, the presentation data will use the table, graphs, pictograms, and so on. However, in qualitative research, the presentations of data use the form of short description chart, among categories, relationship. According to Miles and Huberman, the narrative text is more often to be used to present the data.

By the data presentation, it is easier to understand what was happening and plan further work based on what we have understood about it. Furthermore, by Miles and Huberman suggest that in conducting the data display, in addition to narrative text, can be graphics, matrix, network and chart.

c. Conclusion and Verivication

This stages show the final rsult of the research. It consist of conclution and verification. The researcher draws the conclution and interpretation relating to the data. The last step is making conclution and suggestion best on the data analysis having sum upand will classify the data was obtained, the researcher infers the research finding into a single overall conclution occordingly the research data.

2. Quantitative of data analysis

The data analyzed quantitatively is data from the results of a questionnaire from students at SMPN 1 Parepare that has been distributed. Questionnaire is one of supporting techniques that researcher aims to identify students' feel, opinion, problem, and their situation on process learning English. In this test, the form of questionnaire closes with the alternative answer that will be chosen by the students. Students will choose only the best answers which are suitable to themselves. Questionnaire consists of 30 questions that need to be answered honest and correctly by the students. In analyzing the students' response, the writer use formula.

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

Where:

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= the Total Number of the Respondents.

The formula of likert scale as follow:

Table 3.3 The skala likert below:

POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
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Category	Score	Category	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	4	Strongly Agree (SA)	1
Agree (A)	3	Agree (A)	2
Disagree (D)	2	Disagree (D)	3
Strongly disagree (SD)	1	Strongly disagree (SD)	4

The following is rating score of the category:

Table 3.4 Classifying the students response based on the criteria:

NO	Qualification	Interval
1	Strongly Agree (SA)	76% - 100%
2	Agree (A)	51% - 75%
3	Disagree (D)	26% - 50%
4	Strongly disagree (SD)	05% - 25% ⁴

The researcher correlated the teacher's personality and effectiveness of English learning based on their test. This analyzing data will use SPSS Application.

In quantitative research, the data analysis technique used is clear, that is, it is directed to answer the problem formulation or test the hypothesis that has been formulated in the proposal. After the research data was collected, the authors processed the data using quantitative research with descriptive and inferential statistical analysis techniques.

⁴Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung:Penerbit Alfabeta,2010), p.135.

a. Descriptive statistics

The data analysis technique used is a quantitative analysis technique. The data obtained from the study were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis.

- 1) Descriptive analysis is used to describe all data from the research variables in the form of a percentage.
- 2) Inferential statistical analysis is performed to test the formulated hypothesis, using Product Moment correlation. This is done to determine the effect of teacher personality on the effectiveness of learning English at SMPN 1 Parepare. However, the researcher first tested the data analysis requirements, namely data validity test, data reliability test, and data normality test with the following formula:

a) Data Validity Test

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Note:

r_{xy} = The correlation coefficient for the variable X with Y

$\sum x$ = Total score distribution X

$\sum y$ = Total Total score distribution Y

$\sum x^2$ = The sum of the squares of the X distribution score

$\sum y^2$ = The sum of the squares of the Y distribution score

$\sum xy$ = The sum of the X and Y scores.⁵

b) Data Reliability Test

⁵Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu pendekatan Praktek*(Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006) h. 256.

Done by using the Alpha-Cronbach coefficient formula

$$r_i = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{s_i^2}{s_t^2} \right)$$

Note:

r_i = Alpha-Cronbach coefficient value

k = Number of valid instrument items

s_i^2 = Item variant

s_t^2 = Total variant

$$s_i^2 = \frac{jk_i}{n} - \frac{jk_s}{n^2}$$

$$s_t^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \frac{(\sum x_t)^2}{n^2}$$

Note:

jk_i = The sum of the squares of the item

jk_s = The sum of the squares of the subject

x_t = Total score of valid question items

c) Data Normality Test

The data normality test was carried out with the assessment criteria, if $t_{hitung} \geq t_{table}$. Then the data is normally distributed with a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$. Researchers used SPSS version 21.0 software to simplify data analysis.