

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Form of Research**

The research used by the researcher was descriptive quantitative. The descriptive quantitative research method is a method that aims to create or describe a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, data collection with the data, and appearance and results (Arikunto, 2006). So descriptive quantitative is a method that aims to create or describe a situation objectively. Quantitative research is used to describe, explain, or summarize various conditions, situations, phenomena, or various research variables according to events as they are that can be photographed, interviewed, observed, and that can be seen. Can be expressed through documentary materials.

#### **B. Subject of Research**

Subjects are individual, objects, or organisms that are used as sources of information needed for data collection in research. Another term used to refer to the subject is responding, which is a person who provides information or a response to a given treatment. The researcher concluded that the subjects in this research were class VIII B, which consisted of 28 students. The subject of the representative as many as 10 students to be a source of accurate information. Thus, researchers could get information for data collection regarding student learning problems in learning English.

The researcher took the data to describe to observe object by using statistic it instance to make description about the students' problems in learning English. This research conducted at SMP Negeri 2 Sajingan Besar which is located at Angir Mas Street Sajingan Besar District, Sambas Regency. The curriculum used in the school is the 2013 curriculum. The subjects in this research are the VIII B students of SMP Negeri 2 Sajingan Besar. So the researcher emphasizes trying to find out the factors that influence the student in

learning English including internal factors and external factor of student in learning English.

### **C. Technique And Tool of Data Collection**

#### **1. Technique of data collection**

The data collection techniques is the most strategy step in the research because the main goals of this research is to obtain the data. The researcher used two kinds of techniques in collecting the data. The first is observation and the second is questionnaire.

#### **2. Tool of Data Collection**

In this research, researcher used the observation and questioner to collect the data.

##### **a. Observation**

Observation is a data collection technique that is carried out through direct observation. Researchers make observations in place of the object of research to be observed using the five senses. Researchers are positioned as observers. When collecting data using observation, researchers can use notes or recordings. Nasution (Sugiyono, 2016:310) states that observation is the basis of all science. Scientists can only work based on data, namely facts about the real world obtained through observation. The observation used in this study is direct observation. This technique is a way of collecting data by observing and recording the symptoms that appear on the object of research. The implementation is directed at a place or on an object, event, situation, or situation that is happening (Nawawi, 2015: 100). Events, circumstances, or situations may happen and may also be true. While the research can be done with or without the help of tools.

##### **b. Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is written in many different ways, to be used in many different situations and with many different media. Questionnaire is the medium of communication, the researcher articulates the statement to

which he or she wants to know the answer and, through the questionnaire, the subjects' answers are conveyed back to the researcher. The questionnaire can thus be described as the medium of conversation between two people, albeit that they are remote from each other and never communicate directly (Brace, 2004: 4). There are 15 statement in questionnaire that consist of four choices answer, such as agree, strongly agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. All of question related with the students' problem in learning English. Thne students chose one answer by gave the check in the column of chosen.

The specific score of likert scale in this research described:

Table 1.1

Scale	Score (Positive)	Score (Negative)
Strongly Agree	4	1
Agree	3	2
Disagree	2	3
Strongly Disagree	1	4

*Taken from Sugiyono, (2014:93)*

To process the data from questionnaire, the researcher used the mean formula according to Zulfafrial (2012:226) which is as follow:

$$X\% = \frac{\sum X}{n} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

X% = Achievement Percentage

n = Total Score

N = Max Score

Benchmarks for the assessment categories used are the criteria of high and low, the determination of the benchmarks in the opinion of Zulfafrial (2012: 226) which refers to the normal curve. Note that the minimum percentage is 0.00%, while the maximum percentage is 100%. Thus benchmark can be set as shown in table 1.2 below:

Benchmark Assessment Categories

## Questionnaire Result

Table 1.2

<b>Category</b>	<b>Range of Scores (%)</b>
High	75% -100%
Medium	51% -75%
Low	26% - 50%
Very Low	0% - 25%

**D. The Techniques of Data Analysis**

In analyze the data, the researcher used Microsoft excel and SPSS 25 from questionnaire. The data would be input into Microsoft excel and SPSS application to be process. Furthermore, SPSS would perform the data into table. The table would show the result. Then the result would show what the main factors of the students' factors in learning English.

**E. Validity and Reliability of the Instrument Validity**

## 1. Validity

Validity is a way to help researchers to find out how accurate it is as a measurement. According to Puspitasari (2016) with validation researchers can know whether the research is accurate or not. Validation is an important part of a study in determining the instrument to be used. This result was calculated using SPSS 25 and check the validity test. By testing the validity of the instrument, the researcher hopes that the information the researcher gains through this questionnaire can represent the purpose. Validity testing that used by the researcher is a bivariate person (in SPSS 25).

Calculation of the result of r score is compared with r table of product-moment by 5% degree of significance 0,05. Furthmore, if r score higher than r table it means the item of the questionnaire is valid, if r score lower than r table it means that the item of the questionnaire is invalid. The result of validity can be seen in the table below.

There were 15 items that have been analyzed. Based on the calculation, there are 15 items (100%) valid with the value of the person correlation coefficient for proportions in a 5% significance degree with a total of 15 samples were 0,25 the validity measurement showed that product score of all items reached a higher value than the standard. It was found that the minimum value 0,416 (item 2) and the maximum 0,896 (item 14). The result of validity by using SPSS can be seen on the table as follows:

Table 1.3  
Checking the Validity of Questionnaire

ITEM	R-OBSERVED	R- TABLE	RESULT
1	0,740	0,4973	VALID
2	0,416	0,4973	VALID
3	0,632	0,4973	VALID
4	0,583	0,4973	VALID
5	0,497	0,4973	VALID
6	0,619	0,4973	VALID
7	0,665	0,4973	VALID
8	0,712	0,4973	VALID
9	0,740	0,4973	VALID
10	0,668	0,4973	VALID
11	0,534	0,4973	VALID
12	0,673	0,4973	VALID
13	0,743	0,4973	VALID
14	0,896	0,4973	VALID
15	0,550	0,4973	VALID

0.05= 0.4973

## 2. Reliability

After validity checking, there are reliability checking. According to Widoyoko (2012) reliability is ensuring that this measurement tool has a

consistent ability to measure various things even if repeated many time on the same object. This result was calculated used SPSS 25 and check the reliability test. The reliability of the instrument is measure of consistency the resulting overtime to the instrument is a measurement that is done in an identical condition. Frankel and Wallen (2005:154) state that the reliability refers to the consistency of the score obtained-how consistent they are for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and from one set of items to another. The item questionnaire was stated reliability if the coefficient of reliability was a minimum was a minimum 0,6 oriduct score (Sugiyono,2010:197). To measure the reliability score, the researcher utilized SPSS version 25.

The instrument is reliable if Cronbach's alpha value more 0,6 otherwise if the value of Cronbach's alpha is less 0,6 it is means the instrument is not reliable. The reliability of this instrument produces the value of Cronbach's alpha 307, it means the questionnaire was acceptable to be used in this research.

#### **Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's	
Alpha	N of Items
.307	15

#### **F. Research Procedures**

There are 4 parts to the research procedure, namely planning, the data collecting process, data processing, and data reporting as follows: a.

##### **Planning**

In this research that must be prepared to make a research plan, include; determining the problems to be researched, determining the purpose of the research, and the selection of research methods related to analysis on the students' problem in learning English.

b. Data Collecting Process

In the process of collecting data, researchers used questionnaires, to obtain accurate data. The tools that used in data collection are observation and questionnaire. In this research, researchers gave questionnaires and the subject gave answers.

c. Data Processing

Data processing is carried out after the data is collected from the data collection results. In this section the researchers do:

1. Data analysis

Data analysis is grouping data by studying the data and then selecting the data that has been collected to find out which data are important to research.

2. Interpretation

In general, interpretation is a detailed explanation of the true meaning of the presented material. In this research, data related to students problems in learning English. Both described and presented in the tabular form need to be given a more detailed explanation.

d. Data Reporting

In this section, the researcher will describe the data obtained in the research and present the results of the research.