

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

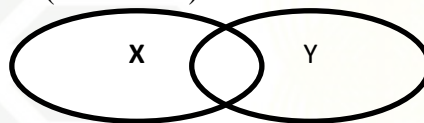
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## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. The Research Design

The kind of this research is correlational one. Creswell (2012: 338) states “A correlation is a statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two (or more) variables or two sets of data to vary consistently.” It means that there are two variables that have relation to be determined. There are two variables of this research; they are students’ motivation in learning English as independent variable (variable X) and students’ English learning achievement as dependent variable (variable Y).



X : Motivation in learning English

Y : English learning achievement

 : Relation

#### B. The Location and Time of the Research

This research was conducted at the second year students of State Senior High School 1 Batang Cenaku, located at Indragiri Hulu Regency on April until May 2017.

#### C. The Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the second year students of State Senior High School 1 Batang Cenaku Indragiri Hulu Regency, while the object of this research was the correlation between students’ motivation in learning English and their English learning achievement.

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#### D. The Population and Sample of the Research

The population of this research was the second year students of State Senior High School 1 Batang Cenaku Indragiri Hulu Regency. The total number of the second year students was 121 students divided into 4 classes. The technique of sampling in this research used purposive sampling technique. This technique was taken because of the recommendation of the English teacher of State Senior High School 1 Batang Cenaku Indragiri Hulu Regency and limited time. From this sampling, the writer got XI Science 1 as the sample for this research. This class consisted of 31 students.

**Table III.1**  
**Population of the Research**

No	Class	Total
1	XI IPA 1	31
2	X1 IPA 2	30
3	XI IPS 1	30
4	XI IPS 2	30

#### E. The Technique of Collecting the Data

In the research, the data were collected by using two techniques :

##### 1. The Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher used questionnaire to know the students' motivation at State Senior High School 1 Batang Cenaku. The questionnaires consisted of items related to the indicators of motivation and achievement. The instrument has some alternative options based on

Likert Scale; Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree. The scoring of the questionnaire is as follows:

**Table III.2**  
**Likert Scale**

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5	4	3	2	1

The questionnaires were adopted from the Attitude / Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) by Gardner (2004). They consisted of many items of statements involving attitude and motivation but the researcher took some items which are suitable with this research and modified the questionnaires based on the context of the students. The questionnaires were based on the indicators of motivation by Penny Ur.

## 2. Documentation

To know the students' English learning achievement, the researcher used students' final test scores as the documentation. The data were collected from the English teacher.

## F. Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The writer assumed it was important to have a basic understanding of issues surrounding reliability and validity to be able to select the most appropriate and accurate instruments to serve as measurement tools for this research. According to Lodico et.al (2006:87), Reliability and validity are two criteria used to judge the quality of all pre-established quantitative measures.

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## 1. Validity

To analyze the validity of the data, the writer used SPSS 17.0 program for windows. The writer used the item analysis in which the item scores were correlated with the total scores. According to Sugiyono (2009: p.187), the item of questionnaire is valid if  $r = 0.3$ . The following table in the result of the instrument validity.

**Table III.2**  
**Recapitulation of Research Instrument Validity**  
**Students' Motivation.**

No.	Number of Item	Coefficient correlation	Validity
1	Item 1	0.640	Valid
2	Item 2	0.591	Valid
3	Item 3	0.792	Valid
4	Item 4	0.460	Valid
5	Item 5	0.652	Valid
6	Item 6	0.646	Valid
7	Item 7	0.856	Valid
8	Item 8	0.814	Valid
9	Item 9	0.810	Valid
10	Item10	0.769	Valid
11	Item 11	0.618	Valid
12	Item 12	0.631	Valid
13	Item 13	0.565	Valid
14	Item 14	0.795	Valid
15	Item 15	0.827	Valid
16	Item 16	0.625	Valid
17	Item 17	0.608	Valid
18	Item 18	0.532	Valid
19	Item 19	0.566	Valid
20	Item 20	0.759	Valid
21	Item 21	0.537	Valid
22	Item 22	0.682	Valid
23	Item 23	0.549	Valid
24	Item 24	0.759	Valid
25	Item 25	0.786	Valid
26	Item 26	0.814	Valid
27	Item 27	0.813	Valid
28	Item 28	0.726	Valid

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## 2. Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of scores, that is, an instrument's ability to produce "approximately" the same score for an individual over repeated testing or across different raters. Lodico et.al (2006:88).

According to Cohen et.al (2007:146), there are three principal types of reliability: reliability as stability, reliability as equivalence and reliability as internal consistency. This research used reliability as internal consistency of Cronbach Alpha technique. He also stated that the level of internal consistency of Cronbach Alpha:

**Table III.3**  
**A Commonly Accepted Rule of Thumb for Describing Internal Consistency**

Cronbach Alpha	Internal Consistency
>0.90	Very highly reliable
0.80 – 0.90	Highly reliable
0.70 – 0.79	Reliable
0.60 – 0.69	Minimally reliable
<0.60	Unaccepted low reliability

To determine the reliability of the questionnaire given, the researcher used *SPSS 17.0 for windows* for the reliability cronbach alpha as follows:

**Table III.4**  
**Cronbach Alpha Table**

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.959	28

Based on the table above, the reliability of questionnaire is accepted if Cronbach Alpha > 0.60. From the table above, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach Alpha is that  $0.959 > 0.60$ .

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## G. Technique of Data Analysis

The independent variable (X) and dependent variable (Y) are the two variables correlated. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the product moment correlation as the formula because the data of the two variables above were in interval form because the researcher used the score of questionnaire of variable X and score of variable Y. According to Hartono (2007: p.167), if the variables are connected in interval form and the spread of the data is normal distribution, so the suitable formula is product moment correlation. In analyzing the data of students' motivation in learning English and their English learning achievement, the researcher analyzed it statistically.

Then, according to Hartono (2008: p.80), to determine the level of correlation between the two variables, the following categories were used:

**Table III. 5**  
**The Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient**

No	Coefficient Interval	Level of Correlation
1	0.00-0.200	Very Low
2	0.200-0.400	Low
3	0.400-0.700	Medium
4	0.700-0.900	Strong
5	0.900-1.000	Very Strong

To find out the effect size of the two variables according to Pallants (2010: p.21), the formula was used as follows:

**Table III.6**  
**The Formula of Coofecient Effect**

$$\text{Coefficient effect} = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$r$  = pearson correlation

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