

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

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 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive research design. Descriptive research is a survey research by Gay (2000). This research are involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions about the opinion of people about some topic or issue. In this research, there is one variable. Variable (Y) refers to independent learning. The target of the population is The Eighth Grade of Junior High School 1 Tembilahan.

B. Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research is at Junior High School 1 Tembilahan. It is located Prof. M. Yamin, SH Street, Tembilahan. This research is conduct on March 2018.

C. The Subject and Object of This Research

The subject of this research is the eighth grade of Junior High School 1 Tembilahan. While the object of this research was the analysis of independent learning at the eighth grade of junior high school 1 Tembilahan.

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

Creswell (2012) stated a population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. A representative of the population is the sample. The population is the eighth grade of Junior High School 1 Tembilahan.

All the populations are the participants. In this research to determine the sample, the researcher used the total sampling because it can best help the

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researcher to select the sample to understand the phenomenon. According to Sugiyono (2014) total sampling is a sample technique where all the populations are used as a sample. This often used when the population is relatively small, less than 30 people, or the research wants to make generalizations with very small error. So, the researcher will take the sample by using total sampling. The researcher takes all of eighth grade class (VIII.1 – VIII.11) that consists of 338 students as the sample.

Table III.1

The Population and Sample of the Research

No	Classes	Population Students
1	VIII. 1	32
2	VIII. 2	31
3	VIII. 3	31
4	VIII. 4	32
5	VIII. 5	31
6	VIII. 6	32
7	VIII. 7	32
8	VIII. 8	31
9	VIII. 9	31
10	VIII. 10	27
11	VIII. 11	28
Total		338
Total Sampling		338

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E. The Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher use questionnaire as the technique of collecting data. The reason for choosing questionnaire as the instrument of this research is because the questionnaire can gather information from special populations of people who have knowledge and experience and because it is usually more cost-effective than other comparable techniques such as personal interview. Questionnaires are the statement or question used to get the particular information of the respondent. It is supported by Arikunto (2006) said that questionnaires are the statements or questions used to get the particular information from the respondent.

Indicators of variable independent learning by Benson (2001) the indicator of independent learning are:

1. Students deliberately plan to improve English and search out resources to help them.
2. Students learn mainly unintentionally through communication and interaction with the English group.
3. Students create or seek out a English learning situation, but may not focus directly on learning English while they are in that situation.

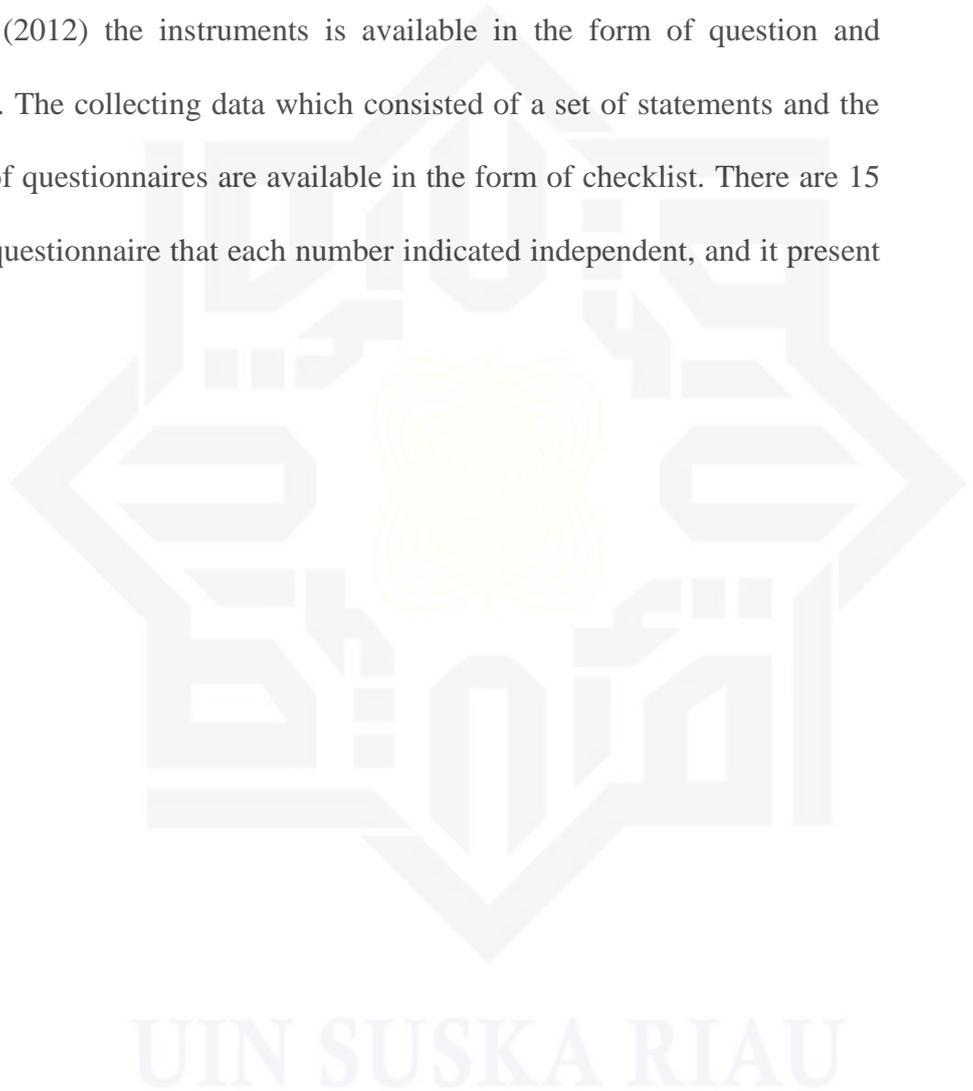
In this research, the questionnaire deal to following options based on the Rating-Scale. According to Gay (2000) stated that rating-scale is a part of attitude – scale which measured an individual believes, perceives, or feels about self, others, and a variety of activities, institutions, and situations.

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Rating – scale is used to measured attitude of individual based on number of behavioral dimensions.

There are some types of Rating-scale and the researcher used (1) Always, (2) Usually, (3) Sometimes, (4) Rarely, and (5) Never. Dealing to Creswell (2012) the instruments is available in the form of question and statement. The collecting data which consisted of a set of statements and the answers of questionnaires are available in the form of checklist. There are 15 items of questionnaire that each number indicated independent, and it present below.



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Table III.2
Blue Print of Independent Learning

No	Indicators of Independent Learning	Number of item
1	Students deliberately plan to improve English and search out resources to help them	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
2	Students learn mainly unintentionally through communication and interaction with English group	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
3	Students create or seek out a English learning situation, but may not focus directly on learning English while they are in that situation	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

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F. Validity and Reliability of Instrument

1. Validity

Gay (2012) mentioned that there are three kinds of validity. They are content validity, criterion-related validity, and construct validity. Meanwhile, in the research, the researcher used construct validity to know the validity of the questionnaire. According to Gay (2012) stated that construct validity is the validity that determines the concept of instrument being measured.

Table III.3
The Analysis of Independent Learning Validity

Item Number	r-item	r-table	Result	Item Number	r-item	r-table	Result
1.	0.266	0.137	Valid	11.	0.389	0.137	Valid
2.	0.350	0.137	Valid	12.	0.561	0.137	Valid
3.	0.181	0.137	Valid	13.	0.451	0.137	Valid
4.	0.462	0.137	Valid	14.	0.337	0.137	Valid
5.	0.445	0.137	Valid	15.	0.423	0.137	Valid
6.	0.444	0.137	Valid	16.	0.703	0.137	Valid
7.	0.455	0.137	Valid	17.	0.522	0.137	Valid
8.	0.187	0.137	Valid	18.	0.162	0.137	Valid
9.	0.347	0.137	Valid	19.	0.448	0.137	Valid
10.	0.384	0.137	Valid	20.	0.358	0.137	Valid
				21.	0.703	0.137	Valid

From the table above, the test items were valid. Because of all the items were valid, the researcher used the questionnaire to be examined to the sample of the research.

2. Reliability

Creswell (2012) stated that reliability means that scores from an instrument are stable and consistent. In this research, the researcher used internal consistency in which the writer tried out the questionnaire once and analyzed each item by using cronbach alpha technique.

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Table III.4
Level of Reliability

No	Reliability	Level of Reliability
1	>0.90	Very High Reliable
2	0.80 – 0.90	High Reliable
3	0.70 – 0.79	Reliable
4	0.60 – 0.69	Minimum Reliable
5	<40	Unacceptable Reliable

Table III.5
Reliability Statistics of Independent Learning

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.745	21

From the table of reliability statistic above, the score of cronbach's alpha in this research was 0.745. It means that the score is in range 0.80 – 0.90 which is the level of reliability was in high reliable.

G. The Techniques of Analyzing Data

For the technique of data analysis, the researcher was analyzed by using measures of central tendency (MCT) in SPSS 16.0. Clark in Archana (2010) measures of central tendency of average is an attempt to find one single figure to describe whole figure. Measures of central tendency define arithmetic Mean, Median, and Mode. The analysis of this study using measures of central tendency where the researcher presents frequency distribution of mean, median, and mode as well as the variation and the standard deviation results analysis. All te analysis was presented with chart and table.