

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Research Design

This research was a correlational research. According to Creswell, this research is a statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two or more variables or two sets of data to vary consistently.¹ There were two variables used in this research, firstly independent variable was attitude in learning English which is symbolized by “X”, and dependent variable is English achievement symbolized by “Y”.

B. The Time and the Location of the Research

This research was carried out at MA Al-Qasimiyah Sorek Satu in Pelalawan Regency and the research will be conducted on September 2013.

C. The Subject and the Object of the Research

Subject of the research was second year students of MA Al-Qasimiyah Sorek Satu in Pelalawan Regency. The object of the research was attitude in learning English and English achievement.

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

The target of population of this research was the second year students of MA Al-Qasimiyah sorek satu Pelalawan. They consisted of two classes, they were social A (18 students) and social B (20 students). Thus, the total number of population was 38 students. Because the number of population was less than 100,

¹ John W Creswell. *Educational Research*. (New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008), p.356

then the writer took all of population as samples. Suharsimi Arikunto (2002)² states that if the amount of the subject is less than 100, it is better to take all the population and if the amount of the subject is more than 100, it is better to take sample about 10-15% or 20-25% of the population.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

In order to get data for this research, the writer applied the techniques as follows:

1. Questionnaire

The writer used questionnaire to investigate and to collect information about the students' attitude of learning English. (see appendix 3). The students who were chosen as the sample were asked to fill out the questionnaires in the presence of the writer. To give the weight of each questionnaire, the liker scale was used that the scale had five points of continuum, namely strongly agree (SA) agree (A) undecided (U) disagree (D), and strongly disagree (SD). The score of every item depend on the statement. The range of the score was as 5-4-3-2-1. There were 24 statements in this questionnaire.

2. Documentation

This technique is used to get the real data of learners' achievement by looking the recapitulation of the learners from English teacher.

² Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p. 112

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

In order to find out whether there was a significant correlation between attitude and achievement in learning English, the data was analyzed statistically. First, find the standard deviation of variable X and variable Y as follows:

$$SD_x = i \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \frac{(\sum fx)^2}{N}}$$

$$SD_y = i \sqrt{\frac{\sum fy^2}{N} - \frac{(\sum fy)^2}{N}}^3$$

In analyzing the data, the writer used the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) technique as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{N}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{N}\right) \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{N}\right)}}^4$$

The Product Moment Correlation Coefficient obtained by considering the degree of freedom (df) = N – nr; (N= number of sample, nr= number of variable).

To find out to what extent correlation of variable X and variable Y, the writer used formula:

³ Hartono. *Statistik untuk Penelitian*, (Pekanbaru: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004)p. 84

⁴ Ibid.,80

$$KD = r_{xy}^2 \times 100\%^5$$

Statistically the Hypotheses are:

$$H_a : r_o \geq r_{table}$$

$$H_o : r_o < r_{table}$$

H_a is accepted if $r_o \geq r_{table}$ or there is a significant correlation between attitude in learning English and English achievement.

H_o is accepted if $r_o < r_{table}$ or there is no significant correlation between the attitude in learning English and English achievement.

⁵ Sudijono, A. *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2004)p.188