

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method of Data Collection

In this chapter, the writer explained how she managed this research. The purpose of this research is to analyze the second grade elementary school students' attitudes toward their English learning. In conducting this research, the writer used quantitative and qualitative research method. Quantitative method is a method that uses numerical representations for the purpose of describing and explaining the phenomena those observations reflect (Babbie, 1979). According to Johnson (1992), quantitative methods emphasize the systematic measurement and qualification of variables, statistical analysis of the quantitative data, and the use of mathematical models and causal inference, so it differs from qualitative methods. Whereas, qualitative research is exploratory research that uses to gain understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, motivations, and helps to develop ideas (Mehl, 2000).

Therefore, the writer decided to used quantitative methods. She chose to use a descriptive statistic, which was used to find out the students' attitude in learning English. After the writer had collected the data, she analyzed it using manual calculation and then reported the findings.

3.1.1 Participants

Participants are the important element in supporting and conducting the research. According to Arikunto (2002, p. 107), participants are the subjects from whom the data are collected. The writer chose the students in the second grade at Kebon Dalem Elementary School, Semarang as the participants of this research. There are 34 of second grade students in the academic year of 2015-2016. The writer chose them because it was interesting to know students' attitudes when they were learning English since they are of early learners whose attitude of learning English at the present time and in the future can be influenced.

3.1.2 Instruments

Frankael and Wallen (1993, p. 101) state that the whole process of collecting the data is called instruments. Instruments are the device the researcher uses to collect data.

In this research, the writer used a quantitative research method. Arikunto (2002, p. 127) mentions some techniques of collecting data. They are test, questionnaire, interview, observation, rating scale, and documentation. To collect the data and get the result of the research's objectives, the writer used two instruments: questionnaire and interview.

The writer did this research using questionnaire to know the students' attitude in learning English, and interview was used to get deeper data on the reasons.

Questionnaire is a number of questions which are used to gain information from the respondent (Creswell, 2003, p. 128). According to Babbie (1979) questionnaires provide a method of collecting data by asking people questions or asking them to agree or disagree with the statement representing different points of view. In conducting this research, the questionnaire was in close-ended type. Henerson (1978, p. 61) explains that the closed response format enables you to produce summaries of the results quickly and accurately, whereas reading numerous lengthy paragraph responses and then summarizing them is a very time-consuming procedure. Whereas, interview is exploring the views, experiences, beliefs, and/or motivations of individuals on specific matters (Silverman, 2000).

The writer adapted a questionnaire from the attitude questionnaire in Abidin's study (2012), also from Gardner's Attitude Motivation Test Battery. There were 30 statements of close-ended type in the questionnaire. There are three different parts related to students' attitude toward learning English: behavioral, cognitive, and affective components.

Because the participants are in grade two of elementary school, around 6-7 years old, the writer used simple statements in the questionnaire to make

the students understand. Furthermore, the writer made only two answer choices “Yes” or “No” because those choices of answer are simple enough for the young students to answers.

After getting data from the questionnaire, the writer analysed it by tabulating them. Then, an interview with 17 participants (fifty percent of the participants) was done to dig deeper into the students’ reasons for their choice of answers.

3.1.3 Procedure

After the writer chose the participants and instruments used in this research, she explained the procedure to conduct this research:

1. First, the writer chose the participants. The writer asked permission to the school staff and the teacher to do this research. The writer chose the second grade students in Kebon Dalem Elementary School, Semarang. She also chose recess and after school time to get the data from the participants.
2. Second, the writer made a list of questions to guide the research. She adapted questionnaire designed by Abidin (2012) and Gardner’s Attitude Motivation Test Battery.
3. Then, the writer distributed the questionnaire to the participants. In fact as the participants are young students in their early stage of education, the writer guided the participants to fill the

questionnaires by reading the questions one by one to the participants and writing the answers. Sometimes the writer needed to do some simple explanations so that the students could understand the questions and answer it easily. The reason the writer used that method to avoid misunderstanding when filling the questionnaire.

4. After tabulating the data, the writer collected the participants and asked them the reasons of each question.
5. The writer analyzed them using manual calculation. She analyzed each question in percentages, frequency tables, and descriptive explanation.
6. Last, the writer interpreted the results of the questionnaire by tables of percentages and descriptive analysis and the result of the interviewed was also analysed.

3.2 Data Analysis

In this part, the writer explained how to analyze the data that had already been collected. The data collected in this research were analyzed in percentages, frequency tables, and descriptive explanation.

In order to answer the problem formulation, the writer measured the attitude of the students of Kebon Dalem Elementary School to find out

whether they have positive or negative attitudes towards English learning.

There are steps that the writer did to analyze the data:

1. First, the data that have already been collected is checked. Because the answers are either “Yes” or “No”, the writer decided to interpret the data using percentages.

2. Then, the writer labeled the results:

If the students answer “Yes” to half the questions or more (50% or more), it shows that the students’ attitudes are positive.

- On the contrary, if the students answer “No” to half of the questions or more (50% or more), it means that the students’ attitude are negative.
- Vice versa, on the negative statements, if the students answer “Yes” to 50% or more of the negative statements, it means that the students’ attitudes are negative. If the students answer “No” to 50% or more of the negative statements, it means that the students’ attitudes are positive.

3. Next, the writer made a further explanation using frequency tables and descriptive explanation.

4. Then, the data got from the interview was used to deepen the analysis in terms of the participants reasons.

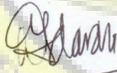
A THESIS ON
AN ANALYSIS OF SECOND GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD LEARNING ENGLISH

By

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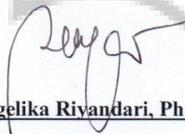
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