CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents: (1) method of research, (2) operational definitions, and (3) participants of the study, (4) data collection, (5) establishment trustworthiness, and (6) data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, researchers used a survey with descriptive analysis, that is a research whose source of data and information is mainly obtained from respondents as a research sample using questionnaires as an instrument of data collection to describe the attitude of students from six junior high schools in Palembang. Asmadialsa (2004) presented that a survey or provides a questionnaire or scale to describe the attitudes, opinions, behavior or characteristics of respondents. From the results of this survey, researchers made claims about trends in the population.

In short, survey method is selected because the study deals with describing the student's attitude towards English. As such, this is an empirical study of the real-life phenomenon particularly in teaching and learning in the classes of six Junior high schools in Palembang. The data is taken by having a questionnaire

3.2 Operational Design

The title of this study is The Language Attitude of students towards English Language Learning: A Survey of Six Junior high school's students in Palembang. According to Crystal (1997), language attitude is the feelings people have about their own language or the language of others. Language attitude is any effective, cognitive or behavioral index of evaluative reactions towards language. English language

learning defined as the activity or process of gaining knowledge or skill by studying, practicing or experiencing English. In this research, EFL learners of six Junior high schools in Palembang were the object of this study. EFL learners defined as non- native speakers in countries where English is generally not a local medium of communication. This research used survey method which involved collecting data in order to answer the question concerning the subject of the research. This is because the researcher analyzed the data from questionnaire and the presentation of the result in a form of explanation of words which is supported by data that will presented.

3.3 Participants of the study

The participants of this study were the students from eight grade of six junior high schools in Palembang in the academic year of 2019-2020. There are SMP Sumsel Jaya, SMP PTI, SMP Kartini, SMP Srijaya Negara, Mts Amalul Khoir, And SMP N 45. Cohen et al (2007) says that the greater the sample from population size is getting better and representative. Therefore, I choose the six junior high schools of Palembang for this study to have the representative result. And to get the sample of this study, the sampling technique was probability sampling. Probability sampling is a probability sample that is each individual member of the population under study must have the same opportunity to be sampled.

TABLE I
Students of SMP Sumsel Jaya

No	Class	Students	Total
1	VIII A	30	30
		Total = 30	

(Source: SMP Sumsel Jaya Palembang in academic year of 2019-2020)

TABLE II

Students of SMP Kartini

No	Class	Students	Total
1	VIII A	28	28
		Total = 28	

(Source: SMP Kartini Palembang in academic year of 2019-2020)

TABLE III

Students of SMP PT1 Palembang

No	Class	Students	Total
1	VIII A	25	25
2	VIII B	25	25
		Total = 50	

(Source: SMP PTI Palembang in academic year of 2019-2020)

TABLE IV

Students of SMP Srijaya Negara Palembang

No	Class	Students	Total
1	VIII A	22	22
2	VIII B	23	23
		Total = 45	

(Source: SMP Srijaya Negara Palembang in academic year of 2019-2020)

TABLE V

Students of Mts Amalul Khoir Palembang

No	Class	Students	Total
1	VIII A	23	23
2	VIII B	25	25
		Total =	48

(Source : Mts Amalul Khoir Palembang in academic year of 2019-2020)

TABLE VI

Students of SMP Negeri 45 Palembang

No	Class	Students	Total
1	VIII A	35	35
2	VIII B	32	32
3	VIII C	34	34
	Total =		101

(Source: SMP Negeri 45 Palembang in academic year of 2019-2020)

3.4 Data collection

In this research, questionnaire is the technique in collecting the data by means.

3.4.1. Questionnaire

In this study, I used attitude questionnaire task for collecting the data. Here, I used the attitude questionnaire towards English learning at six junior high schools in Palembang. The attitude questionnaire consisted of 45 items of attitude towards English.

The attitude questionnaire consisted of 18 items from negative attitude and the 27 items from positive attitude. Questionnaire allowed a researcher to see the attitude of students from six junior high schools in Palembang by the subject as a source of data. Questionnaire task allowed the formation of knowledge that can be shared, both of the side or subject.

3.5 Validity and Reliability Test

3.5.1 Validity Test

Validity is the quality of being correct or true. Cresswell (2012) claims that validity is the degree to which all of the evidence points to the intended interpretation of test scores for the proposed purpose. To conclude that validity test is used to measure the validity of a questionnaire.

3.5.1.1 Questionnaire

In this study, content validity was obtained for the language attitude of students toward English questionnaire. The questionnaire was readymade from Gardner 1985. The remaining 45 items were piloted with the junior high school students in Palembang. The results of the pilot study indicated that the questionnaire enjoyed acceptable validity, with Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy being 0.71.

3.5.2 Reliability Test

A test must be reliable as measuring instrument. Based on Saputra and Marzulina (2015) "Reliability is a measure of degree to which a test gives consistent result or scores". According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2012), reliability refers to the consistency of the scores obtained how consistent they are for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and from one set of items to another.

3.6.2.1 Questionnaire

Reliability referred to the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures. Further, to get the reliability of the questionnaire, internal consistency was

used and analyzed by using Alpha Cronbach in SPSS 20.0. Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2012) state that to decide if the questionnaire is reliable, the coefficient should be at least 0.70, preferably higher. The coefficient of reliability by using Cronbach alpha was followed:

Table VII

Internal Consistency by Using Cronbach Alpha

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 Reliability
<0.60	Unacceptably Low Reliability

Further reliability analysis from Gardner (1985) indicated scale reliabilities were found to be 0.72 (reliable), it means that the language attitude toward English questionnaire was reliable.

3.6 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, I used a descriptive survey analysis to gain language attitude of Junior high school towards English language learning. In this study, there was three ways in a qualitative analyzing data, namely: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles and Huberman, 1984 (in Sugiyono, 2014, p. 246-253).

In this study, for the first, I organized and prepare the data analysis. This involves the data of questionnaire. I distributed the attitude questionnaire task. The data from the questionnaire has been calculated. The data examined in order to know the challenges in classroom.

3.6.1 Analyzing of English language attitude toward English Language Learners from six junior high schools in Palembang.

To analyze English language attitude among EFL learners, I used attitude questionnaire to get information about students' attitude towards English language learning activities in the class.

3.6.2 Questionnaire

In this study, I calculated the data from questionnaire and decided the result of the student's attitude. I collected the data from that questionnaire after I get the result. Then, the data was analyzed by me. The questionnaire data interpreted based on teacher experience and students learning condition. Qualitative analysis of this study shows that participants have affective, behavioral, and cognitive attitudes towards learning English.