# CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

# Research Setting

The research is about The Correlation between Teaching Strategies and Learning Motivation on Student’s Reading Skill at the ninth Grade of Junior High School of SMPS IT Al Musabbihin at Setiabudi street, komplek Tasbih No. 100 C Medan. It takes on March into June 2022 for 40 students. The total number of students are 64.

# Research Design

In this research, the writer used quantitative research. The writer used research instrument (questionnaire) to measure the students’ motivation. Moreover, the writer took the scores about English in final test at the first semester from an English teacher. It is used to know the students’ reading test in English.

# Population and Sample

# Population

Before the sample was collected, the researcher had to determine the population. According to Sugiono (2010:117) Population is geographic generalization there are : object/subject has quality and certain of characteristic that set by researcher to learning then make the conclusion. The whole of research subject (Arikunto, 1998:115).

The population of this study is the first year students in the 2013-2014 academic year conducted at MAN 1 Tulungagung, Jl. Mastrip Beji, Tulungagung consisting 11 classes. There are about 356 students, 96 male and 260 female as the population.

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# Sample

Selection of the sample is very important step in conducting a research study. Sample is a part of population which will to be analyzed. Sample must be representative as one is to be able to generalize with confidence from the sample to population. According to Arikunto (2006:109), a sample must be representative to a population. Based on Ary (2002:163) a sample is a group of a population. It means that good sample must be representative of the entire as possible, so that the generalization of the sample of this research.

According to Sugiono (2010:118) Sampel adalah bagian dari jumlah dan karakteristik yang dimiliki oleh populasi tersebut, (sample is part of number and characteristic those set in the population). Population form a part of population representative population, so if the researcher find information on sample its mean that information was constituted from the sample.

According to Sukardi (2007:54) stated that the important condition to attention in take sample is two kind, they are total of apparently adequate sample and the profile of sample must be representative sample. The total of sample must be choose before doing research. There is abusively how much we can take the 25 sample to represent population but in generally the greater of the sample is the greater to population explained.

# Technique of Data Collection

To obtain data in this research, the writer applied:

1. Questionnaire

The research at SMPIT Al Musabbihin, the writer did this research by using questioner to know about the students’ motivation in English. It consist of written questions with 40 items, 20 positive question and 20 questions. In that instrument. In that instrument, the writer gave the alternative choices. They are, Strongly agree (sangat setuju), Agree (setuju), Disagree (tidak setuju) and strongly Disagree (sangat tidak setuju).

Table 3.1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Optional** | **Score** | |
| **Favorable** | **Unfavorable** |
| Strongly agree | 4 | 4 |
| Aree | 3 | 2 |
| Disagree | 2 | 3 |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 4 |

The questions of questionnaire are taken from indicator of motivation both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.

Indicator of intrinsic motivation, namely: interest, need, hobby and goal. Indicator of extrinsic motivation, namely: teacher, parents, and environment.

1. Documentary Study

The writer took the scores about English in first final semester test from English teacher to know about the student’s reading test

# Instruments

1. Validity Instrument

According to Saifuddin Azwar, research instrument validity questions whether an instrument that will be used has a capability to measure something to be measure and standard minimum validity coefficient is 0.3

1. Reliability Instrument

Reliability defines whether an instrument can measure something to be measured constantly from time to time. Thus, the key words for qualifying requirements are consistency or unchanged.

To measure reliability in this research, we need a measuring tool, and measuring tool which is used technique of Alpha Croncbach. To measure, the writer used SPSS (Statistical Product for Service Solution) 14 is used.

The formula to be used to find out reliability: we used Alpha Cronbach formula:

α = 2 1 − S 1 ² + S 2

²

S x²

Explain :

α = koefisien reliabelitas alfa

S 1 ² dan S 2 ² = Varians skor belahan 1 dan belahan 2

S x² = Varians skor skala

The Reliability Norm by Guilford

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘r’ Score of Product Moment | Interpretation |
| 0.00 – 0.20 | Considered as no reliable |
| 0.20 – 0.40 | Low reliable |
| 0.40 – 0.70 | Medium reliable |
| 0.70 – 0.90 | Reliable |
| 0.90 – 1.00 | Very reliable |

The Result of Reliability Test

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cronbach's  Alpha | N of  Items |
| 0.903 | 50 |

# Technique of Data Analysis

As stated in the earlier chapter, the writer takes 40 students as the sample. After presenting the questionnaires, the writer counted and analyzed the result of the questionnaires that have been answered by the students as the data description.

To obtain data is analyzed to find out the positive relation between students’ motivation and their achievement in learning English. The writer used product pearson moment correlation, in SPSS (Statistical Product for Service Solution) is used.



Rxy = Coefficient of correlation between X variable and Y variable (koefisien korelasi antara variable X dan variable Y

X = sum of score in X distribution (Jumlah skor dalam distribusi X) Y = sum of score in Y distribution (Jumlah skor dalam distribusi Y) XY = sum of multiplication of X and Y (Jumlah perkalian X dan Y) X2 = sum of X quadrate (Jumlah kuadrat dari X)

Y2 = sum of Y quadrate (Jumlah kuadrat dari Y)

Simple Interpretation of Correlation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rxy | Interpretation |
| 0.00 – 0.20 | There is correlation between X variable and Y variable, but it is very weak or very low. So the correlation is rejected. In other words, there is no correlation between  X variable and Y variable |
| 0.20 – 0.40 | There is a weak or low correlation between X variable and Y variable but it is sure |
| 0.40 – 0.70 | There is an enough correlation between X variable and Y variable |
| 0.70 – 0.90 | There is a strong or high correlation between X variable and Y variable |
| 0.90 – 1.00 | There is a very strong or very high correlation between X variable  and Y variable |

To know whether there is any significant correlation or not between variable and Y variable, the writer formulated HI (Alternative Hypothesis) and Ho (Null Hypothesis) first as follows:

1. Ha : ”there is a positive correlation which significant between X variable (motivation learning) and Y variable (learning achievement)”
2. Ho : ”there is no positive correlation which significant between X variable (motivation learning) and Y variable (learning achievement)”

Some Assumptions are as follows:

1. If the result of calculation rxy is smaller than Tt (t table), rxy < Tt: so the null

hypothesis (Ho) is accepted (Ha is rejected).

1. if the result of calculation rxy is bigger than Tt (t table), rxy > Tt: so the null

hypothesis (Ho) is rejected (Hais accepted).