

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Place and Time of Research

In this research, the writer takes location at SMAN 1 Cileles, which is located at jln. Raya sampay- Gn. Kencana KM. 25 – Lebak. The writer chooses this location because there is no one has researched the problem in this location. Here, the researcher wants to know the students' perceptions of the club formed by the school. The researcher conducted the research from june 10, 2020 – july 9, 2020.

This research was conducted by online due to the pandemic situation. So the questionnaire and test were distributed and collected through online media. This research lasted for one month and the students were taking many online assignments from school so that the writers gave many times in filling out questionnaires and tests.

#### B. Method of Research

In this research, the writer uses descriptive quantitative method. Quantitative methods involve the processes of collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and writing the results of a study.<sup>1</sup> The design is Correlational quantitative. It is used to evaluate relationships and patterns of correlations between variables in one subject group. The

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<sup>1</sup> John Creswell, Reseach Design, (California: Sage Publication), 16.

advantage of correlational research is that it provides information about the strength of the relationship between variables.<sup>2</sup> It means, it is used to analyze whether there is any correlation between two or more variables. They are students' perception of joining English club and their speaking ability.

### **C. Population and Sample**

According to Nunan, population is all cases, situation or individuals who share one or more characteristics.<sup>3</sup> It means, population is a whole subject of the Research. The Population of this research are all the students of SMAN 1 Cileles who have joined the English club.

Based on Nunan, Sample is part of individual or cases from within a population. Hence, sample is a part of representative population that used in the research. This research used purposive sampling which choose all the English club member or 20 students of English club.

### **D. The Technique of Data Collecting**

The writer has two technique to gain this research, they are questionnaire and Test.

The first, questionnaire is a data collection instrument consists of a series of questions and more ask for gathering information. According

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<sup>2</sup> Donald Ary and Lucy Cheser Jacobs and Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education* (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010)

<sup>3</sup> David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning* (Cambridge University Press, 1992), 230

to Babbie cited in Bidhan Archaya stated that questionnaire is defined as documents including questions and other types of items created to gain the information proper for analysis.<sup>4</sup> In the questionnaire, the research question is build strongly to receive answers related to the chosen variable for analysis.

The questionnaire is used to measure students' perceptions of the activity of the english club in SMAN 1 Cileles. The researcher used a questionnaire with 15 questionnaire items adapted from Markadina.<sup>5</sup> Students are asked to choose the answers that correspond to their opinions in the questionnaire. This questionnaire is distributed via google form and shared in the whatsapp english club group to save time. This questionnaire uses a likert scale. Students will choose one of the likert scales which includes items: "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", "strongly disagree". Researcher used this questionnaire for collect data in research because of that make researcher easy to get data about perception students toward the english club in speaking and student practice it will be easy to answer research questions, they just choose the options strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Then

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<sup>4</sup> Bidhan Archaya, "Quisitionnaire Design", *Central Departement of Population Studies*, (Juni, 2014), 2.

<sup>5</sup> Markadina, "Students Perception Of English Club To Improve Speaking Skill", (Diploma Thesis, Ar – Raniry State Islamic University Aceh, 2019), 20.

the researcher will use microsoft excel in measure the questionnaire responses.

The second, test is the provision of a task or series of tasks in the form of questions or orders that students must do. The results of the implementation of these tasks are used to draw certain conclusions from students' tests. The researchers collected students' voice notes containing the speaking test they had done while joining the english club. The document then analyzed the improvement in speaking skill.

#### **E. The Technique of Analyzing Data**

To conduct a good arrangement, the writer uses a statistic formula to find out the students' Perception of Joining the English club and their speaking performance.

##### **1. Calculating the Average score of Students Perception.**

The calculation will automatically show after the data prediction is calculated after the students filled out the questionnaire that had been prepared. Then the responses from the students are calculated using Microsoft Excel to find the students' perceptual scores and the average percentage of the perceptual index of the total student frequencies.

The descriptive percentage table bellow:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

*P = Percentage of the item*

*f = frekuensi of the item*

*n = total number of item*

In measure the perception, the writer used likert scale with 4 categories as follows:

**Table 3.1**  
**Likert Scale**

Categories	Score
Strongly agree	4
Agree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

## 2. Calculating the score of students speaking test

In getting students speaking score, the writer gave the students some topic to speech a recount story in the whatsapp group. Then, the students speak one by one to tell their own stories in the voice notes. All the students completed the tests in the group. The writer and teacher analyzed

the speaking test on the students voice notes. In assessing the test, the writer use speaking score rubric by Harris:<sup>6</sup>

**Table 3.2**  
**Speaking Score Rubric**

NO.	Criteria	Description
1	Pronunciation	Has few traces of foreign language.
		Always intelligible, though one is conscious of a definite accent
		Pronunciation problem necessities concentrated listening and occasionally lead to misunderstanding
		Very hard to understand because of pronunciation problem, most frequently be asked to repeat
		Pronunciation problem to serve as to make speech virtually unintelligible.
2	Grammar	Make few (if any) noticeable errors of grammar and word order.
		Occasionally makes grammatical and or word orders errors that do not, however obscure meaning.
		Make frequent errors of

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<sup>6</sup> David Harris, *Testing English as the second language* (New York: Mc. Grow Hill Book Company ,1974)

		<p>grammar and word order, which occasionally obscure meaning</p>
		<p>Grammar and word order errors make comprehension difficult, must often rephrases sentence Errors in grammar and word order, so, severe as to make speech virtually unintelligible.</p>
3	Vocabulary	<p>Use of vocabulary and idioms is virtually that of native speaker.</p>
		<p>Sometimes uses inappropriate terms and must rephrases ideas because of lexical and equities.</p>
		<p>Frequently uses the wrong words conversation somewhat limited because of inadequate vocabulary.</p>
		<p>Misuse of words and very limited vocabulary makes comprehension quite difficult.</p>
		<p>Vocabulary limitation so extreme as to make conversation virtually impossible.</p>
4	Fluency	<p>Speech as fluent and efforts less as that of native speaker.</p>
		<p>Speed of speech seems to be slightly affected by language problem</p>
		<p>Speed and fluency are rather strongly affected by language problem</p>
		<p>Usually hesitant, often farced into silence by language limitation.</p>
		<p>Speech is so halting and fragmentary as to make</p>

		conversation virtually impossible.
5	Comprehension	Appears to understand everything without difficulty
		Understand nearly everything at normal speed although occasionally repetition may be necessary
		Understand most of what is said at slower than normal speed without repetition
		Has great difficulty comprehend. social conversation spoken slowly and with frequent repetition
		Can not be said to understand even simple conversation.

### **3. Calculating the correlation between students' perception and students' speaking ability**

The writer used product-moment to analyze the data. Pearson's product-moment coefficient of correlation, one of the best-known patterns of association, is a statistical value ranging from -1.0 to + 1.0 and displays this relationship in quantitative form. The coefficient is symbolized by the symbol  $r$ . The writer used the following formula to find out the correlation between students' perception and students speaking ability.



$$r = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Note:

$r$  = correlation coefficient

$N$  = The sum of sample participating in this study

$\sum XY$  = The sum multiple score of students' perception and speaking ability

$\sum X$  = The sum score of students' perception

$\sum Y$  = The sum score of students speaking test

$\sum X^2$  = The sum of quadrate score of students' perception

$\sum Y^2$  = The sum of quadrate score speaking test

## F. Statistical Hypothesis

### 1. Hypothesis

If  $X$  is a perception variable, and  $Y$  is a students' speaking test variable, then:

$H_0$  = There is no significant correlation between students' perception of joining English club and their speaking ability

$H_a$  = There is a significant correlation between students' perception of joining English club and their speaking ability.

## 2. Statistical Hypotesis

a.  $H_0 : t = 0$

b.  $H_a : t \neq 0$

3. Hypothesis testing using formula

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

If  $\alpha = 0.05$ , and  $df = n-2$ , find the variable of t table