CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher employed a correlational research. According to Gay (2012, p.204), correlational research involves collecting data to determine whether, and to what degree, a relationship exists between two or more quantifiable variables. The degree of relation is expressed as a correlation coefficient. If two variables are related, scores within a certain range on one variable are associated with scores within a certain range on the other variable.

The design of this research was an explanatory research design, which consisted of a simple association between two variables. According to Creswell (2012, p.340) an explanatory research design is a correlational design in which the researcher is interested in the extent to which two variables (or more) co-vary, that is, where changes in one variable are reflected in changes in the other. The reason why the researcher chose this type of research was because the researcher wanted to find out whether or not there is a positive correlation between students' affective filter and their achievement in Englishof the eight grades at Islamic boarding junior high school Babussalampekanbaru. The writer describes the relationship of both variables in this following scheme:

$$X \rightarrow Y$$

The research design was variable X correlated to variable Y, where variable X was affective filter and variable Y wasstudents' achievement.

B. The Location and The Time of the Research

This research was conducted at SMP BABUSSALAM Pekanbaru. The time of this research was conducted on September until November 2017 in academic year 2017/2018.

C. The Subject and Object of The Research

The subject of this research is the second year students of SMP BABUSSALAM Pekanbaru in academic year 2017/2018 with the object of this research is students' affective filter and their achievement.

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

The population of this research was the second year students of SMPBABUSSALAM Pekanbaru in 2017/2018 academic years. It had3 classes for male and 3 classes for female. The number of second year students of SMP BABUSSALAMPekanbaru was 132 students. The total of second year students in each class is shown in the table below:

Table III.1
The Population of Male Classes of the Second Year Students of SMP
BABUSSALAMPekanbaru 2017/2018

No	Class	Total
1	VIII^1 PA	22
2	VIII^2 PA	22
3	VIII^{3}PA	22
4	VIII^{1}PI	22
5	VIII^{2}PI	22
6	VIII^{3}PI	22
Total		132

Based on the research design, the researcher used simple random sampling to take the samples from 6 classes. According to Singh (2006) a simple random sample technique is a technique for choosing the sample in which all the population get an equal and independent chance to be selected. Gay (2012) stated that the minimal percentages of choosing sample in random sampling is 10% of the population. In choosing the sample the researcher took 50% of the population in each class. So, the number of the sample for this research was 66 students.

E. Techniques of Collecting Data

In order to collect some data in this research, the researcher applied the techniques as follow:

a. Questionnaires

According to Siregar (2014), questionnaire is technique of collecting information to learn person's attitudes, beliefs, behaviours and characteristics toward certain object. The scale to measure attitude scale is likert scale, in which students will be asked to choose strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, neither = 3, disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1. As stated by Siregar (2014,p.50) likert scale is scale used to measure attitude, opinion and perception of individual or group of individual about social phenomena.

In conclusion to measure the students' affective filter, the simple way is use questionnaire, which used likert scale because it dealt with students' habit and their preference among activities, hobby or other aspects. The questionnaire is a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing structured,

often numerical data, being able ro be administered without the presence of the researcher, and often being comparatively straightforward to analyze.

The researcher distributed the questionnaires to the sample students which were aimed to know their affective filter score. The validity and reliability of the questionnaires were not analyzed due to the researcher used experts questionnaire. These questionnaires contain a number of the questions for the respondent dealing with the affective filter. The researcher modified25 questions affective filter by Horwitz & Cope (1986), Paul R & Elisabeth V (1990), Rosenberg, M. (1965). And it was indicated by using the Likert's Scale namely; strongly agree, agree, neither, disagree, strongly disagree.

The questionnaires which were given consisted of some indicators. The indicators were taken from Krashen (1987) about affective filter aspect, which are presented in the following table:

Table III.2
Blue print of Affective Filter

No	Affective Filter(X) Indicators	Item Number
1	Motivation	9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24,
2	Self-confidence	5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 22
3	Anxiety	1,2,3,4, 12, 13,25,20, 23
	TOTAL	25

b. Documentation

The second instrument is used to collect the data is documentation. The documentation is the students' score of remedial mid term – test. The researcher asked about the result of the mid terms test scores to the teacher.

F. The Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity and Reliability are the standardized criteria of instruments. A good instrument must be valid and reliable. While validity is about accuracy, reliability is about the consistency of a test. More explanation about these, are discussed as follows:

1. The Validity

Brown (2000) stated that validity is a criterion of an instrument which measures what it is supposed to be measure. Hughes (1989, p.22) also stated that a test is said to be valid, if it measures accurately what it is intended to measure. In addition, validity is about a test or an instrument which measures accurately what it wants to measure. It means that the instrument should cover up all the indicators which we want to measure.

2. The Reliability

According to Wikipedia, Reliability is the overall consistency of a measure. Brown (2000, p.386) argued that a reliable test is consistent and dependable. In addition, reliability is about the consistency of a score or a result which is not influenced by any condition. The result is still the same.

G. The Techniques of The Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer used Pearson Product Moment Correlation on SPSS 17.0 program. According to Hartono (2008), product moment correlation technique is used when the two types of the data correlated are interval. Besides, it is used to find out the relationship between two parametric variables and linear correlation between students' affective filter and their achievement in English. In analyzing the data of students' affective filter and their achievement in English, the researcher analyzed it statically by using SPSS 17.0 program.The researcher also uses Method of Successive Interval in Riduwan's book (2005) to analyze variable x from ordinal data to interval data by using:

$$Ti = 50 + 10 \left(\frac{xi - x}{s} \right)$$

Where:

X_i = Ordinal data

X   = Mean

S   = Standard Division

To find out standard division by using : $S = \sqrt{\dfrac{n.f_{xi} - (\sum f_{xi})^2}{n(n-1)}}$

Where:

n   =total the data

f_{xi} =frequency ordinal data

$\sum f_{xi}$ =total frequency of ordinal data

In this research, the researcher wanted to find positive linear relationship. Singh (2006) also pointed out that correlation between two or more quantifiable variables could be positive or negative. He said that it is positive relationship when an increase (or decrease) of a variable is followed by an increase (or decrease) of the other.

Sudjono (2008) pointed out the formula to analyze the percentage of students' affective filter as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Number of percentage
F = Obtained frequency
N = Number of frequency/sample

Then, to find out whether there is a correlation between affective filter and their achievement in English, the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation from SPSS 17.0 windows program was used. Siregar (2013,p. 350) indicated Ho is accepted if the significance 2-tailed value is bigger than α (sigt-t > α). In this case, α value is 0.05.

Statistically the Hypotheses are:

H_o is accepted if sig ≥ α   : there is no significant correlation between students' affective filter and their

Achievement in English.

H_a is accepted if sig $\leq \alpha$: there is a significant correlation between students' affective filter and their achievement in English.

Then, to determine the level of correlation between the two variables, the following categories from sugiyono (2015, p.231) were used:

Table III.3
The Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient

No	Coefficient Interval	Level of Correlation
1	0.00 – 0.199	Very Low
2	0.20 – 0.399	Low
3	0.40 – 0.599	Medium
4	0.60 – 0.799	Strong
5	0.800 – 1.00	Very Strong