

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter discuss method of the research, operational definition, population and sample, validity of the instrument, technique for collecting data and also technique for analyzing data.

A. Method of the Research

In this research, researcher used quantitative methods with a survey research approach. According to Laurence (2003) states that survey research is quantitative research. In survey research, researcher ask several people (respondents) about their beliefs, opinions, characteristics of an object and past or present behavior. The survey research method deals with questions about one's beliefs and behavior. In this research, researcher surveyed about the language learning strategy used by the students at SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa by asking students to fill in the questionnaire provided by the author.

B. Operational Definition

The title of this research is "An Analysis of English Language Learning Strategies of the Eleventh Grade of SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa. There are three major terms which are needed to be defined operationally for the puposetd study: The use Learning Strategies in English Language Learning. The following key terms are:

1. Language

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by people to work together, interact, and identify themselves. Therefore, language can also be called a communication system used by humans. Speaking is important because with language humans can interact and try to understand each other.

1. Learning

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavioral potential as a result of reinforced experience or practice. Learning is the result of the interaction between stimulus and response. A person is considered to have learned something if he can demonstrate a change in his behavior. Changes in the behavior of someone who has learned start from knowledge (don't know to know), skills (can't become able) and attitude (don't care to care).

2. Strategy

In general, strategy can be interpreted as an effort made by an individual or organization to plan steps to achieve the desired goals. Strategy involves the use of existing skills, arts and resources in order to achieve more effective and efficient results in order to obtain the expected profits.

2. Population and Samples

1. Population

According to Sugiyono (2019, p.126) population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. Therefore, population refers to a group of people, entities, or organisms in a certain area. In this study, researcher choose eleventh grade students at SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa as a population. The following is a table of the population of eleventh grade at SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa.

Table 3.1

The Population of the Research

Class	Number of Students
XI IPA 1	25 Students
XI IPA 2	26 Students
XI IPA 3	26 Students
XI IPS	18 Students
Total	95 Students

Source; SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa

2. Sample

According to Sugiyono (2017, p.81) the sample is part of the population which is the source of data in research, where the sample is part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. To

research something, a researcher must have a sample because the sample is a very important factor in a study. The sample used in a study greatly affects the quality of the research, therefore it is very important for a researcher to choose and determine the sampling method or technique that suits his research objectives.

The sampling technique used in this research employs convenience sampling method. According to Sugiyono (2017, p.85) convenience sampling involves selecting respondents based on ease, meaning those who are willing to fill the questionnaire. Convenience in this context refers to respondents being chosen because they happen to be in the right place at the right time, and their willingness to complete the questionnaire.

In this research, the number of students who filled out the questionnaire was 71 students, so the sample in this research automatically became 71 students. The details are as follows:

Table 3.2
Sample of the Research

Class	Number of Students
XI IPA 1	16 Students
XI IPA 2	20 Students
XI IPA 3	20 Students
XI IPS	15 Students
Total	71 Students

Source; SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa

3. Validity of the Instruments

According to Sugiharto & Sitinjak (2006), validity is a technique used to measure an instrument that will be used in a research. This opinion is in line with Ghoha (2009) validity test, is a technique used to measure an instrument whether it is suitable or not use in the research. The instrument is declared valid if, the instrument can be used to answer the formulation problem of a research. In this research, the researcher carried out the validity of the instrument by conducting expert judgment to 3 lecturers from the English Study Program at Baturaja University. This process was essential to determine whether the questionnaire created by the researcher was suitable to use in the research or not. After the experts judgement checked, the experts judgement stated that the instruments used by the reserarcher were suitable for the objectives of this research.

4. Technique for Collecting Data

In a quantitative survey research, analysis data is one of the procedures that must be carried out by research to explain and describe the results of a study. Therefore, to analyze a data the researcher must have a data. According to Gulo (2002, p.110) data collection methods are activities carried out in order to obtain information that is treated in order to achieve the ojectives of a study.

In the data collection process, the researcher conducted pre observations first in February, after the author made observations, the author conducted research on Saturday, May 11th 2024. The researcher was only carried out for one day. While at schoold, the reserarcher asked students to fill out a questionnaire provided by the author.

In this study, researcher used a questionnaires as an instrument to collect the data. According to Sugiyono (2007, p.142) a questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. The questionnaires used in this study was adopted from SILL (Strategy Inventory Language Learning) version 7.0 by Oxford and was adopted from Language Learning Strategy Questionnaire (LLSQ) This questionnaire is widely used by researcher to analyze students language learning strategies. To minimize meaning errors by the students, the questions ini this questionnaires are converted into Indonesian. This questionnaires is divided into 3 parts based on students language learning strategies. The following is the classificication of language learning strategies and the students response of questionnaires.

Table 3.3
The Classification of Indirect Strategies Questionnaire and Number of
Item

Aspect	Number of Item
Metacognitive Strategies	1-11
(Centering Your Learning	1-3
Arranging & Planning Your Learning	4-8
Evaluating Your Learning)	9-11
Affective Strategies	12-18
(Lowering Your Anxiety	12
Encouraging Yourself	13-14
Taking Your Emotional Temperature)	15-18
Social Strategies	19-26
(Asking Questions	19-21
Cooperating with Others	22-24
Emphatizing with Others)	25-26

Table 3.4
Students' Response of Questionnaire

Scale	Score
Never	1
Rarely	2
Sometimes	3
Usually	4
Always	5

Source; Article from Dian Kartikasari , Urai Salam, and Dewi Novita

5. Technique for Analyzing Data

Analyzing data is all kinds of management of data or combinations of various kinds of management of data to make the data useful in accordance with the desired results that can be used immediately. Analyzing data is a very important part of the scientific method, because with analyzing data, the data can be given meaning and meaning that is useful in solving research problems. Researcher founded the average of each strategy to determine which one of Indirect Strategy most often used by Eleventh Grade Students at SMA Taruna Tunas Bangsa. Therefore, in this study the researcher used the mean formula adapted from Sugiyono (2009, p.49) to process the data.

$$Me = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

Me = Mean

$\sum xi$ = The sum of language learning strategy choice by a students

N = Total number of the question

The result from the maen formula then classified using the criterion suggested by Naimie, Zahra, and Akram Naimie (2007, p.6) cited in Dewi Ismu (2011, p.30). Below is the criteria to determine the data of the research.

Table 3.5

The Criteria to Determine the Result of the Student's Score

Range Score	Description	Classification
4.5 to 5.0	Always or almost used	High
3.5 to 4.4	Usually used	
2.5 to 3.4	Sometimes used	Moderate
1.5 to 2.4	Generally not used	Low