

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consisted of method of the study, operational definition, population and sample, technique for collecting data, and technique for analyzing data.

A. Research Methodology

In this research, the researcher used descriptive quantitative, because this research was conducted to reveal how the students interest in learning English, and the researcher found the student problem of eight-grade when they are studied in their class.

Apuke (2017) states that quantitative research is research dealing with quantifying and analyzing variables to get results. Apuke (2017) Quantitative research employs numbers in the collection, analysis, and presentation of research findings. Putra (2018) Descriptive research, on the other hand, aims to describe systematically the existing phenomena under the study. Atmowardoyo(2018) It examines the situation as it exists in its current state. This type of descriptive research seeks to investigate and clarify a phenomenon by describing several related variables to the problem and unit under study. Furthermore, this method generally does not seek to test specific hypotheses but rather to describe a variable, in this case, the factors that influence students' interest in learning English.

B. Operational Definition

The title of this research was “The Students Interest in Learning English at The Eighth Grade Students in MTs N 1 OKU”.

1. Interest

Interest is the tendency of one's soul towards an object, usually accompanied by feelings because they feel important to that something.

2. Learning English

Learning English is developing the ability to speak English contextually and acceptably according to the context and conditions and daily situations of students.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Jhonson and Christensen (2014), a population (sometimes called a target populations) is the set of all elements. It is the large group to which a writer wants to generalize his or her sample results. In other words, it is the total group that you are interested in learning more about a few possible populations are the citizens of the united states.

So, the population to this study is all students at eight grade students in MTs N 1 OKU.

Table 3.1**Population of study**

No	Class	Number of Students
1	VIII A	38
2	VIII B	37
3.	VIII C	38
4.	VIII D	39
5.	VIIIE	37
6.	VIIIF	33
Total		222

(Source : MTs N 1 OKU Year 2022/2023)

2. Sample of the Study

The sample is part of the object to be studied which represents the population that can describe the population optimally. In line with this, Siregar (2013, p.30) explains "Sample is a data collection procedure where only a portion of the population is taken and used to determine the desired characteristics and characteristics of a population".

The technique used to determine the sample in this study is a cluster random sampling technique. Cluster random sampling is a probability sampling method in which you divide a population into clusters, such as districts or schools, and then randomly select some of these clusters as your sample. The sampling formula for a known population can use the Slovin formula (Priyono, 2016), namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Keterangan:

n = Number of samples

N = Total population

e = Critical value (accuracy limit) desired (percent allowance for inaccuracy due to sampling error)

In the Slovin formula there are the following provisions:

The value of e = 0.1 (10%) for a large population

The value of e = 0.2 (20%) for a small population

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \\ &= \frac{222}{1 + 222(0,1)^2} \\ &= \frac{222}{3,22} \\ &= 68,94 ; \text{ adjusted by the researcher to 70 respondents.} \end{aligned}$$

The population in one study was 222 students, using the Slovin formula with a critical value of 10%, the required sample size was 68.94. Based on the above calculations, the sample who became respondents in this study was adjusted to as many as 70 people.

Table 3.2
The Sample Of The Study

No	Classes	Number Of Population
1.	VIII B	37
2	VIIF	33
Total number of student		70

(Source: MTs N 1 OKU)

D. Technique for Collecting Data

Sugiyono (2013) states that data collection techniques is the most strategic step in the study, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data.

Technique of data collection in this research is questionnaires. The explanation is:

1. Questionnaire

According to Riduwan (2015), a questionnaire is a list of questions given to other people willing to respond (respondents) according to user requests.

The Guttman scale will usually be used if the researcher needs a firm answer to the issue or problem to be studied. Generally on this scale, there are only two choices, positive or negative. Alternative answers on the Guttman scale are in the form of a yes (decent) answer having a value of one (1) and a no (inappropriate) answer having a value of zero (0).

Table 3.3
Categorization and Weighting of Scores

Questionner	
Response	Score
Yes	1
No	0

(Source : Sugiyono, 2013)

I. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the data were taken using one kinds of instruments are
Questionnaire :

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire uses to get information the data about the personality of the students interest and factors that affect student interest in learning English. The queations in the questionnaire were adopted from Rindiani (2021). The Followings were rhe specification of questionnaire for this researchs.

Table 3.4
Specification of Students Interest

No	The Indicators of Someone's Interest	Item Numbers
1.	Participation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
2.	Attention	7, 8
3.	Enjoyment	9, 10

Table 3.5
Specification of Factors do Affect
Students' Interest in learning English

No	The Indicators of Someone's Interest	Item Numbers
1.	Internal Factor	11,12
2.	External Factors	13, 14, 15, 16, 17

J. Technique for Analyzing Data

The data analysis method is a method used to process research results in order to obtain a conclusion (Arikunto, 2015). There are several steps of analysis for the instrument that has given to students. The steps are in the following explanation:

1. Data analysis stage

The stages of data analysis are the steps for processing research data.

Following are the steps of data analysis:

- a. Recalculate the answers that have been filled in by the respondent
- b. Check and score
- c. Tabulate data based on variables from all respondents by calculating raw scores obtained from respondents
- d. Data processing according to the research approach

2. Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive statistics are the analytical technique used in this study. In line with this, Sugiyono (2013, p. 207) explains "Descriptive statistics are statistics that are used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions and generalizations."

To measure the variable value of each statement of sub-variables, use the following formula:

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

Information:

P = Last achieved result

f = Proportion of students

N = Number of respondent

100% = Fixed numbers

To interpret the results, the authors are guided by the opinion of Riduwan (2012) as follows:

Table 3.6
Interpretation of Percentage Value

Interval Coefficient	Level of Criteria
0 % - 20 %	Poor
21 % - 40 %	Less
41 % - 60 %	Fair
61 % - 80 %	Good
81 % - 100 %	Very good