CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, it will be described, the research design, the procedure of data collection and the data analysis procedure.

A. The Research Design

In this research, the researcher used survey research. Survey research (also called descriptive research) used instrument such as questionnaire to gather information from group or individual. The questionnaire was administered to English teacher education department students at UINSA. Later the result of the survey was described to address the research question.

In this research the populations of this study were students of English Teacher Education Department. Among those students, 150 students were taken as the sample randomly.

B. The procedure of data collection

This study used questionnaire to collect the data. According to Donald Ary the data collection technique of survey research can be applied by using questioner\(^1\). In this study the researcher used questioner only to collect the data, it was carried out in English teacher education department students at UINSA. The researcher will collect the data through these following steps:

\(^{1}\) Donald Ary, Lucy Chesar Jacobs and Chris Sorensen Introduction to Research in Education (Belmont, CA : Wadsworth,2009),28.
1. Deciding the population and sample.

The population of this research was students of English teacher education department in UINSA where students learn about English education and they used English for their lesson in the class. This university was located on Ahmad Yani Street, no 117, Wonocolo, Surabaya. The populations were students of English teacher education department from classes of 2013, 2014, 2015. They were chosen randomly. The researcher considered that they had been having enough English learning since high school.

The sample was a part of the total population, it was considered as the representative of population. The sample of this research was 150 students from English teacher education department at UINSA; 50 students from class of 2013, 50 students from class of 2014 and 50 students from class of 2015. 150 students to fulfill the percentage of 10-15%, as suggested by Suharsimi, saying that if the population was more than 100, than the sample that taken was between 10-15% and 20-25%.

2. Administering the questionnaire.

The researcher gave the questioner to the students in the great time. The researcher explained the questionnaire and the instruction to them before the students responded the questionnaire. The researcher explained that the questionnaire was intended to investigate their

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3 Ibid., 134.
attitude. To complete the questionnaire, respondents needed around 15 minutes to answer the entire questions.

C. Research Instrument

Instrument is something or someone that is used to measure variables. In this research the researcher used a single instrument that was questionnaire only, which was according to Kothari, it would consist questions or statements which can be understood by respondents so they can respond to them. The questionnaire used by the researcher was taken from Zainal Abidin’s journal article entitled “EFL Students Attitude toward Learning English Language: The Case of Libyan Secondary School Students”, according to him, attitude had three aspect that could be measured. Wenden (1991) classified the “attitude” into three aspects namely, cognitive, emotional and behavior.

Following Ostrom et al the questioner survey was designed on five point Likert- Scale. The Likert scale was probably the most frequently used attitude measurement than the others. The items were put in a 5 point Likert scale ranging from level 1: Strongly Disagree (SD), 2: Disagree (D), 3 Neutral, 4: Agree (A) and 5 Agree Strongly (SA). The

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6 Zainol Abidin, Pour-Mohammadi, and Alzwari, “EFL Students’ Attitudes towards Learning English Language.”
complete questionnaire used in this research can be found in Appendix 1 on page 85.

D. Data Analysis technique

After collecting the data, the steps to be performed by the researcher are:

1. Input the data to Microsoft Excel
2. The data obtained was classified based on the attitude categories (cognitive, emotional, behavior).
3. The data classified displayed in the form of tables and the diagrams.

The displayed data interpreted to address the research question.