



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is entails a process template of finding definitive answer to research problem and question. Research design is the overall plan for connecting the conceptual research problems to the pertinent and achievable empirical research. It is an inquiry which provides specific direction for procedures in research (Creswell, 2014).

In this research, the researcher was conducted the descriptive quantitative research. Descriptive quantitative is a type of research methodology that involves the use of numerical data to gather and analyze information about a particular phenomenon or problem (Creswell. 2013). Additionally, descriptive quantitative which describes variables as they are supported by the data in the form of numbers generated from the actual situation using statistical data, so that the result of the research can be based on the actual situation empirically.

B. Location and Time

The researcher was conducted the research in English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL, that is located on Pelajar street, Tembilahan. This research was conducted on February, 2025.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics and qualities determined by the researcher. The is

general field consisting of subjects or objects with certain qualities and characteristics determined by the reviewer to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2019).

The population of this research are students who joined in the English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL. The amounted is 23 students joining in the English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL.

2. Sample

Sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sample is a small part of the population taken according to certain procedures to represent the population (Somantri, 2006). Sample measurements are carried out through statistics or based on research estimates. This sample was selected to be the subject of observation in accordance with the purpose of the research.

The researcher used Purposive Sampling as the sampling technique. Purposive sampling is particularly valued for its clarity in respondent selection and applicability. As Aguinis (2024) explains, Purposive sampling is “a data collection methodology that relies on the researcher judgement when choosing population members to participate in their study”. Purposive sampling can improve precision and valdity by allowing researcher to focus on specific sub-groups. The sample of this research are the students who joined in the English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL. The researcher determined consisted of 23 students who joining English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL.



D. Research Instrument

a. Questionnaire

Research instrument is a set of tools that used by the researcher to collected the data. In this research, the researcher used the questionnaire. A questionnaire is an important instrument in a research study to help the researcher collected relevant the data regarding the research topic. It can ensure a faster and more accurate data collection process, and facilitate the table data processing as well (Krosnick, 2018; Malhotra, 2006).

According to Santoso (2005), research instruments determine the quality of research data. The researcher used questionnaire as an instrument, because the purpose of this research is to know the factors that influence students in joining English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL and to know students motivation in joining English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL.

Table III.1 Blue print Indicator of Learning Factors

No	Indicator of Learning Factors	Sub Indicators	Items Number
1.	Intrinsic Factor	- Age - Personality - Phsycal & Psychological	1, 2, 3,4
2.	Extrinsic Factor	- Facilities & Teachers - Approaches, Methods & Techniques	5, 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14





Table III.2 Blue print Indicator of Motivation

No	Indicator of Motivation	Sub Indicators	Items Number
1.	Instrumental Motivation	- Examination - Jobs - English Mastery	1, 2, 3,4
2.	Integrative Motivation	- Interesting - People & Culture	5,6, 12
3.	Resultative Motivation	- Achievement - Ability	11, 13
4.	Intrinsic Motivation	- Activities	7
5.	Extrinsic Motivation	- Money - Reward	8,9 10

b. Validity of Questionnaire

Before the researcher was given the to the respondents, the researcher analyzed the validity of questionnaire. Validity is a measure that shows that the variable being measured is really the variable that the researcher want to examine (Cooper and Schindler, in Zulganef, 2006). Validity in research states the degree of accuracy of the research measuring instrument for the actual content being measured.

The researcher used construct validity to analyzed the validity of questionnaire. Testing construct validity can be used opinion from experts that have constructed about the aspects to be measured based on a certain theory, the next consulted with experts (Sugiyono, 2014).



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c. Reliability of Questionnaire

Reliability is a tool for measuring something a questionnaire that had indicators from variables. Ghozali (2018:45) reliability is determine the consistency of the measuring instrument, whether measuring instrument used is reliable and remains consistent if the measurement is repeated.

The researcher used SPSS 27.0 program to find out whether the questionnaire reliable or not. When the Cronbach's Alpha $\geq r$ table so the questionnaire is reliable.

E. Data Collection Techniques

In this research, the researcher used questionnaire as a data collected techniques. Data collection is the process of collecting data aimed to gain insights regarding the research topic. The purpose of this research is to know the factors that influence students in joining and students motivation in joining English Extracurricular at MAN 1 INHIL.

The questionnaire consisted of 27 items from two indicators of this research. The form of questionnaire would close format and one type of close format question that is likert scale. The answer of each the item analyzed, the students are able to selected one of choices based on their opinion.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis techniques in this research used the likert scale.

Likert scale are used to measured respondents attitudes to a particular question or statement. The students had to respond each statement including:

- a. Strongly Agree (SA)
- b. Agree (A)
- c. Neutral (N)
- d. Disagree (DA)
- e. Strongly Disagree (SDA)

Table III.3 Likert Scale Rating of Learning Factors

OPTION	SCORE	
	Intrinsic Factors	Extrinsic Factors
Strongly Agree	5	5
Agree	4	4
Neutral	3	3
Disagree	2	2
Strongly Disagree	1	1

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Table III.4 Likert Scale Rating of Motivation

OPTION	SCORE				
	Instrumental Motivation	Integrative Motivation	Resultative Motivation	Intrinsic Motivation	Extrinsic Motivation
SA	5	5	5	5	5
A	4	4	4	4	4
N	3	3	3	3	3
DA	2	2	2	2	2
SDA	1	1	1	1	1

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The data was analysed by using percentage formula :

$$\text{Percentage}(\%) = \frac{\text{Total Score Obtained}}{\text{Total Ideal Score (Highest)}} \times 100\%$$

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To determine the interval between levels of attitudes ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree.

Table III.5 of Interval Score :

Interval Score	Likert Scale Rating
80%-100%	Strongly Agree
60%-79%	Agree
40%-59%	Neutral
20%-39%	Disagree
0%-19%	Strongly Disagree

The following formula is used :

$$\text{Interval Distance (i)} = \frac{\text{Highest score} - \text{Lowest Score}}{\text{Number of Interval}}$$

