

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research methodology applied in the present. It covers research design, population, sampling and sample, variables, data collection method, research instrument, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research used quantitative approach and the design used in this research is correlational study. It is to correlate between parental support and students' English achievement. According to Lodico (2006: 14), correlational research was a quantitative method designed to show the correlation between two or more variables. In accordance, the researcher really wants to know whether the correlation between those two variables were really existed or not. Thus, the most appropriate research design used in order to answer whether or not parental support had correlation to students' English achievement at MTsN 7 Tulungagung.

B. Population, Sampling, and Sample

1. Population

Population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic (Creswell, 2008: 151). Population is the general area consist of object and subject with a certain quantity and characteristic which is determined by the researcher to study and conclude. Referring to this statement, population is not only the existing quantity of the subject and the object studied but also involves their characteristic.

In this research, the population is all of parents of the students at class VII at MTsN 7 Tulungagung.

2. Sampling

According to Freankel (2012: 91), sampling was the selection of the sample of individuals who will participate (be observed or questioned). It has purpose to gain information about a population. To determining the one group of sample, the writer used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a type of nonprobability sampling where the researcher consciously selects subjects for addition in a study so as to make sure that the elements will have certain characteristics pertinent to the study.

Purposive sampling is sample which is taken because the researcher believes that students have parents could give sufficient information. The researcher uses purposive sampling they have parents to support their achievement in English.

3. Sample

Sample is part of the population that represents all the characteristics of the population. According to Lodico (2006: 143), a simple is a smaller group selected from a larger population (in this case, a realistic population) that is representative of the larger population.

The data was taken from parents of the students at class VII-D and VII-E each 10 parents, all of the students amount 77 students. The researcher takes the sample 20 parents.

C. Variables

Variable is everything to which the writer expects to find the answer. It can be some factors that may become object of the study. In addition, Variable is divided into two groups, they are predictor variable (X) and criterion variable (Y). the explanation above of them as the experts have presented.

In quantitative research Ary (2002: 34) said that “a variable is a construct or characteristics that can take on different values or scores”. The variables of the study are stated below:

1. Predictor Variable

Predictor variable is a variable used in regression to predict another variable. It is sometimes referred to as an independent variable if it is manipulated rather than just measured. The predictor variable in this research is parental support.

2. Criterion Variable

Criterion variable is in regression such as linear regression. The criterion variable is the variable being predicted. In general, the criterion variable is the dependent variable. The dependent variable in this research is student's English achievement.

D. Research Instrument

The successful of research is much decided by instrument used, because data which is need to answer research questions. In this research there are two instruments:

1. Questionnaire

Instrument used in this research was questionnaire. The questionnaire used was close test or directly which is respondent just choose the options.

In arranged questionnaire the writer passed through a long time

- a. Reviewing literature on familiarity of the topic; the writer started reviewed literature, write the first draft containing some question related to topic familiarity. There are twenty items questions.
- b. Drafting; after the draft was already made, then was corrected by the advisor.
- c. Revising; in the correction step or revising step there are four additional questions, so that the total questions are twenty four according to the theories.
- d. Validating; after revising step was already done, and the next is validating. Validating the instruments of questionnaire to the advisor.
- e. Try out; after validating the questionnaire then trying out them. Try out the questionnaire to the parents in neighbour's writer. Try out the instrument focused on wording to check whether the sample understood the items of questions or not.
- f. Final draft; after passing through those steps, the last step was writing a final draft. The tried out questionnaire were, them, arranged in the form of draft.

There are the indicators of questionnaire:

Variable	Dimension	Indicators	Favor able	Unfavor able	Total Item	Type of Test
Parental support (Gonzales Pienda, 2002: 259)	Dimension	b. Parents' expectation about their children's achievement	1, 19	7, 13	20 items	Statement (agree, disagree)
		c. Parents' expectation about their children's capacity to achieve important goals	8, 14	2, 20		
		d. Parents' behaviour that reveal interest in their children's school work	3, 21	9, 15		

		e. Parents' degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their children's level of school achievement	10, 16	4, 22		
		f. Parents' level and type of help provided when their do homework	5, 23	11, 17		
		g. Parents' reinforcement behaviour of their children's achievements	12, 18	6, 24		

In questionnaire, the subjects respond to the questions by choosing the options. The questionnaires consist of 24 items in the form of agree or disagree (to measure of parental support). The researcher chooses items questionnaire of agree or disagree to know the support of the parent.

2. Score of the Students

Instrument for the students' English achievement, the researcher took the score from final semester of the second semester, the score is to know the students' achievement.

E. Validity Testing

Validity refers to the extent to which a measuring instruments what it is intended to measure (Ary, et al 2002: 214). Validity means accuracy. This is the extent to which the conclusions of the assessment results are accurate, meaningful, useful, and terms of objective assessment (Gronlound in Brown, 2004: 22). Validity of the study involves the interpretation of the research results with the confidence and ability to generalize the result.

Validity in this study used content validity, because the purpose of this research to know the parental support and students' English achievement at MTsN 7 tulungagung and question in the questionnaire related to the purpose of this research.

This instrument departed from Blue Print, where the Blue Print is what will make up the formation of an instrument. First, determine the competence (variable), namely by mentioning definition of parental support. The second is the dimension that is dimension of the competence parental support. The third is indicators that is divide competence of parental support aspect in

some types. Then, make questions for the questionnaire. Blueprint that an instrument can be formed.

Test the validity of the questionnaire by viewing the material criterion of validity, the right to use words and language. Questions used in accordance with the theories and the questions are not confusing. This test instrument validated by the expert judgment from lecturers before the questionnaire is tested to the parents. The Expert judgment validated what to be revised and added until the questionnaire ready to distribute to the students.

F. Data Collection Method

Data is important thing in the research because the data contains some information needed. Based on the data collection methods the general conclusion of the problem research can be gotten.

Data Collection Method is the way used by writer to collect the data. There is the method to collect data in order to complete the writer design, namely: distributing questionnaire. In distributing questionnaire, the researcher share to the parents of the students. The parents answer the question freely without limited time. The questionnaires were collected and response was entered into the computer for data analysis. In this study, the questionnaire used to get the data about parental support and students' English achievement.

The purpose of questionnaire is to knew the parental support and the students' achievement in English. The data of students' English achievement took from score of the second semester from the English teacher at MTsN 7 Tulungagung.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

The data have been collected by using research instrument must be analysed. Based on the objective of the research which deals with the correlational research, so it correlates between two variables and the data which would be obtained is ordinal. Thus, to know whether or not there is the correlation between parental support and students' English achievement of MTsN 7 Tulungagung, the researcher used SPSS 16.

SPSS statistics is a software package used for statistical analysis. It is a widely used program for statistical analysis in social sciences. It is also used by market researchers, health researchers, survey companies, government, education researchers and others. The researcher chooses used SPSS to make the computing effective and it will accurate.