CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

The method of the study is a qualitative descriptive method since it gives description and explanation on the object of the study inductively. This chapter will be divided into 3 sub-chapters, those are participants, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The population of this study is the students of Information Engineering of Tarumanegara University, one of the private universities in Jakarta. The total number of the students is 198. As this number is too big, the writer takes a sample using simple random sampling. The students are divided into four classes. The writer takes one class randomly. The number of the students in that chosen class is 50. There are 30 male students and 20 female students. They are between 20 to 22 years old. There are 32 students by the age of 20 years old, 15 students by the age of 21 years old, and 3 students by the age of 22 years old. All of them are in the sixth semester and they take English as one of the subjects that they have to take during their study in the university. All the students study English as part of the curriculum of their university and are thus fairly typical of Indonesian college EFL learners.

In terms of the students' academic ability, it must be noted that the above university is one of private universities which has good reputation. This means that it is able to attract students of better than average ability, and the participants in the study can be assumed to have good academic backgrounds. With regard to social background, it must be noted that university entrance in Indonesia act as a form of entrance to good universities depending almost exclusively upon the students' examination results. In fact, all the participants are majoring in Informational Engineering, which usually connected to international world. And to be able to communicate in the international world, we need English as a tool.

3.2. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

In doing this study, the writer uses some steps in collecting the data. First of all, the writer tries to find the theory as the basis of this study. Secondly, the writer tries to find the limitation of the study and make the questionnaires based on the standard theory and the limitation of the theory. Because the standard orientations which are used in this study based on McClelland's research, so the writer uses his seven standard orientations of EFL learning. After that, the writer make six questions for each orientation based on David Neil McClelland's research too. Each question in the questionnaires is formed based on the orientations. Number 1-6 are questions for the first orientations, and so on, but there is no question's number in the questionnaires.

After the writer types all the questionnaires, the writer prints the questionnaires and makes 50 copies of the questionnaires. Then, the writer gives

all the copies of the questionnaires to the respondents whose become the field's subjects of this study and makes some small interviews related to the questionnaires. At last, the writer gets all the questionnaires back.

The writer needs one week to get all the questionnaires back from all the respondents. From all the questionnaires, the writer finally can make the analysis of her study.

3.3. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

There are also some steps that are used by the writer to analyze the data from the questionnaires. At the beginning, the writer gains all the data from the questionnaires. Then, the writer analyzes each part of the questionnaires separately, because it is divided into two parts. The first part contains general factual data and it thus reported in terms of percentages.

The second part contains of questions based on the orientations. For this part, the data is put it in the calculation's table based on the right order that already explained in the previous sub-chapter. In this second part, the data is analyzed by allocating a score ranging from 1 for "strongly disagree" and 5 for "strongly agree". If all the data already been put in the table, it is the time to calculate all the data by using arithmetic mean, to find whether the respondents strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree. The results are made according to each question and each orientation. So, there will be three steps of all the results, those are: questions' result, orientations' result, and general result.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY