CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

III.1. Research Design

Method is a procedure or way to know something that has sistematical steps. Whereas methodology is a discussion in study of methodical rules. So, methodology of research is a investigation in study rules of research.[66]

As the writer's explanation in chapters, this research can be categorized as a qualitative research, because the research describe and interpret about existence of condition or relation, practices that prevail belief, point of view or attitude that are held, processes that are going on effects that are being felt or trends that are developing.

III.2. Population and Sample

III.2.1. Population

Population is all values of quotient of accounting and measuring, neither quantitative nor qualitative in such characteristic about a group of complete and clear object.[67]

In this research, population that used as sample is teachers and students at SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Dukun in Padang Bandung street number 8, Gresik.

III.2.2. Sample

Sample is the small group that is observed.[68] Sample is the part of the population component that taken by using sampling technique.

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[66] Usman, Husaini. D.R; Akbar, Purnomo Setiady. 2006. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara. P. 42

[67] Ibid . p. 43

In taking this sample, researcher uses cross-class system. It means reseacher does not limit only certain class to be sample. It is meant by researcher, in order to all population is represented in every level (every class).

The sample that is used in this research involved some classes and teacher, they are: the class of XII-Science with 19 students, class of XII-Social with 27 students, class of XI-Science with 29 students and class of X-2 with 38 students. While, the teacher who taken as sample is four person. They are: teacher A for XII-Science, teacher B for XI-Science, teacher C for XII-Social and teacher D for X-2. Thus, all population will be reprented in every class.

III.3. Hyphotesis

The hyphotesis taht is presented by reseacher is, "there any effect of power and solidarity to the learning achievement of student".

III.4. Variable

Variable is certain that has variation value.[57] Variables is consist of independent variable and dependent variable.[69]

In this case, power and solidarity are an independent variable. While learning achievement is dependent variable.

III.5. Research Instrument

in every research, of course, there is measurement tool to the variable. So, it can been seen how far influence of variable to another variable. Well, in this research, the instrument that is used to measure the effect of variable that's researched is value standart that appointed

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[68] Fitriyah, Sumenik.2004. *The Linguistic Signal of Power and Solidarity in the Javanese Language at Kalikejabong Village, Jombang*. Surabaya: UMSurabaya. P. 17

[57] Wikanta, Drs. Wiwi, M.Kes, dkk. 2009. Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi. Surabaya: LP3 FKIP UM Surabaya. P. 22

[69] Ibid. P. 22

by school or every class. It is caused by researcher who want to know the effect the independent variable that known in reachment of value standart of student.

In independent variable, score is taken from every question in questionnaire and its rules as follows :

a. Questionnaire is consist of 12 questions.

b. In alternative answer A and B are inclination the teacher uses solidarity.

c. In alternative answer C and D are inclination the teacher uses power.

d. In alternative answer A and D have score 2, while B and C have score 1.

In questionnaire result, we can know the inclination of teacher in teaching, with way comparing score achievement. If score of power is more higher, the teacher is inclined using power. In contrast, if score of solidarity is more higher, the teacher is inclined using solidarity. Then, this result will be compared with academic value of students which are averaged for three times of test.

III.6. The Technique of Collecting Data

III.6.1. The Technique of Collecting Data

III.6.1.1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is list of question and some questions that is sent to respondence directly or indirectly (posting or mediation).[70]

III.6.1.2. Documentation

Data collecting technique by documentation is data taking that gotten through documments.[71] The advantages of this technique are it's cost relatively cheap, efficiently time and energy.

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[70] Usman, Husaini. D.R; Akbar, Purnomo Setiady. 2006. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.

III.6.1.3. Time and Place

Time and place for researching are as follows :

No.	Date and day	Time	Place
1.	Sunday March, 29th 2009	10.30 – 11.45	Classroom of X-2
2.	Wednesday May, 1th 2009	08.30 -10.00 10.30 – 11.45	Classroom of XI-Science Classroom of XII-Science
3.	Thursday, May, 2th 2009	10.30 – 11.45	Classroom of XII-Social

III.7. Hyphotesis Testing

In hyphotesis testing, it has rules as follows:

a. If the student states the solidarity of teacher is more higher, student achievement will reach standart value or more.

b. If the student states the power of teacher is more higher, student achievement does not reach standart value.

From the rules above, the hyphotesis will be proven, if number of students fulfill the rules more than 50%.

III.8. The Technique of Analyzing Data

In analysing data, researcher uses statistik descriptive. According before chapter, data that will be analyzed by writer, as follows:

a. The inclination of teacher using power and solidarity in learning process that is taken from questionnaire**.**

b. The learning achievement of students in academic value.

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[71] Usman, Husaini. D.R; Akbar, Purnomo Setiady. 2006. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.

Such a thing, analysing data that done are :

1. Deciding amount of presentase of inclination of power and solidarity that practiced by teacher.

2. Deciding amount of persentase of the successful of learning process every class.

3. Deciding amount of persentase of hyphotesis that put to the test.