

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method that is used to analyze the data. Firtsly, it describes the information about methodology of the research that the writer applies in this research. It indicates how the research is set up and what happen to the subject. Then, the source of the data will be described and chosen by the writer. The data collection will be presented and the data analysis will be delivered in the last part of this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

This research, the researcher analyzed the language attitude towards Indonesia language by using Thai students who were studying in Surabaya. The researcher tried to identify the language attitude towards Indonesian language by Thai students to find out how Thai students react, feeling and believe towards Indonesia language in terms of the behavioral, cognitive and affective aspects.

Therefore, it guided the researcher to use qualiative method approach as the method of analyze and describe about how Thai students language attitude towards Indonesian language and why their langaue attitude tendency by using Indonesian language. Based on Creswell (2009), Qualitative research is means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups describe to a social or human problem.

3.2 Data source

3.2.1 Participant

The participants of this study are Thai students who were studying in Surabaya. It consists of 28 participants. There are 28 participants from University Muhammadiyah of Surabaya (Umsby). All of the participants, they are study differences semester in bachelor degree as the second semester, fourth semester, sixth semester and eighth semester in Surabaya (*see on table 3.2.1*)

Table 3.2.1 The participants classification each faculties

FALCUTY	MAJOR	SEMESTER	STUDENT
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1. Education	Indonesian	4	3
	English	2, 4, 6, 8	11
2. Islamic studies	Islamic	4, 6	11
3. Economic and Business	Management	4	2
4. Electrical engineer	Computer	2	1
Total of the students			28

They are from different background knowledge, birth and growing In Thailand. The reason for choosing only Thai students because the researcher wants to know how Thai students attitude towards Indonesian Language. And the time is limited. Besides, the researcher, also Thai that is easy to get more information about Thai students.

The results of the demographics of the students, part 1, found that 50% of males and 50% of females are mostly in the age range 19-23 years (92.9%). And from the inquiry form, students use Thai language to communicate with friends or people around 80%. And also found that most 32.2 % of Thai student who has been to three provinces (Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat). Moreover, 42.8 % of them never go to three provinces of Thailand and 25% of Thai student students who were born in Thailand which consist of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat. As we know that three provinces of southern Thai nearby Malaysia

Thus, found that some of them felt familiar with Indonesian because they were used Malay language in daily life. This result related to the language attitude towards Indonesian language of Thai students. The Thai students who have been traveled at Malaysia or three provinces of Thai. It showed their attitude toward language (see in chapter 4). To summarized the background of the students, it influences the use of Indonesian language by Thai students. Because of being familiar with that language or who were learning foreign languages, the language attitude of Thai students is can be positive or negative towards the language. According to Wanner (2009) stated that language attitudes can profoundly influence. It means if the sojourners feel a positive attitude to the native speakers. For example, a positive feeling towards the language and new environment may use a second language. It means if the sojourners feel a positive attitude to the native speakers. For example, a positive feeling towards the may-inspire the students or the language community

3.2.2 Setting

This study was set up at Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya. In Surabaya city where the place of Thai students have studied and the time location to do this research was one semester which was started from March until July 2019

3.2.3. Instruments

The instrument in collecting data divides into one part; demographic questionnaire

3.2.3.1. Demographic questionnaire

The demographic questionnaire is very sensitive information that many researchers are not often to find out. In this case, the writer only asks on the question where it is strictly necessary to a particular survey for the research, and the reason asking about them has given in the objective of the questionnaire. In this question, concludes 10 questions which are the part of the questionnaire consists of the detail of the required participant in the research; name, gender, age, nationality, birthplace, occupation, education qualification, the period being in Thai, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The reason for asking the questions because the student who had to know the host language make they can improve their language attitude toward the language. Every question has multiple answer choices to choose and several are requested to define the statement. In addition, This demographic survey to be useful for finding information and can identify the information of the participants correctly as the researcher wants in this research. The reason for choosing the demographic because the researcher wants to get more information about Thai students familiar with using Indonesian language or do not. And the information from the students was be secreted just used for the study of this research.

3.2.3.2 Questionnaire

This research, the researcher implemented unstructured question (closed-question). The questionnaire was written in Thailand, and English but the respondents may answer with their native language (Thai language), English, or Indonesian language in order to provide the relevant answers.

The questionnaires were distributed to 28 students who did it just only one day the students given to the researcher because the researcher waiting for them to finished the questionnaires. The questionnaire was adapted from Boomrangsri, Chuaymankhong, Remyindee, Vongchittpinto(2004) Khan(2018) Eshghinejad (2016), and Gardner(1985). The

questionnaire used in the study contains 30 items concerning language attitudes in terms of behavioral(the first 10 items), cognitive (the second 10 items), and emotional (the third 10 items) aspects of attitude. The statements were used in a five-point Likert scale from strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree. Likert scale is a rating scale questionnaire to measure people's attitude over some statements about certain the topics (Ary, 2010). In this study, the participants were given freedom whether to provide their response through paper or online questionnaires. Both descriptive and inferential statics were incorporated in the process of data analysis and SPSS version 17 was used to enable to process in this research.

3.2.4. Data collection

There were the data in this research, which gave the questionnaire. The data taken from the questionnaire, the researcher used close-ended questionnaire to obtain data about the attitude towards Indonesia language by Thai students since they have learned from the second semester until eight semesters. It is used to know their opinion about positive or negative in speaking Indonesia language and this questionnaire gave the specific piece information to the researcher to analyze data simply. the question of this research consists of 30 questions in terms of behavioral, cognitive, and affective aspects of language attitude. The aim of using the questionnaire is to know the language attitude of Thai students when they are using the Indonesia language. The questionnaire was made the validation by linguist expert who was Mam Armeria, a lecturer of English department.

3.3 Procedure of Collecting Data

In this research, the writer got the data by giving questionnaire and interview to some participants. These techniques gave explicit information directly from participants in learning a foreign language. To collect the data, the writer made several;

3.3.1 The researcher creates the demographic questionnaire to find information before giving to the participants.

3.3.2 The researcher gives out the printed of the demographic questionnaire to participants.

3.3.3 The researcher asks the participants to read the instruction on demographic and question to make them more clearly understand.

3.3.4. After finish collecting the data from 28 participants, the researcher will gather all the data and continue to analyze in the next chapter by using SPSS v.17.

3.4 Procedure of Data Analysis

In analyzing the language attitude towards Indonesia language of Thai students, the data were produced by all Thai students who were studying in Indonesia, the writer used several steps in analyzing the data.

3.4.1 Conducting survey to Thai students.

3.4.2 Preparing the research instrument: questionnaire and Interview.

3.4.3 Consulting the research instruments with advisors.

3.4.4 Giving the questionnaire to the participants.

3.4.5 Describing the data by using SPSS Version.17

3.4.6 Summarizing and analyzing each participant answering from the questionnaire.

3.4.7 Describing and interpreting the data to answer the research question in this study.

3.4.8 Concluding all the data to give the result in this study.



