

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses the method for conducting the research. That is important to get the precise result of this result. In this chapter, there are research design, variable of research, location and time of research, population and sample of research, instrument, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, researcher uses quantitative research. The research design in this study is correlation research. This study aims to survey and describe whether there is correlation between variables or not; in this case is the morphological awareness and vocabulary mastery.

B. Variable of the Research

To do this study, the first thing that we are going to do is to determine the variable of the research, which is used as the object of taking data. In this research the writer use only two variables. Those are variable x is morphological awareness and variable y is vocabulary mastery.

C. Subject of Study

Population is the students who become a real object of the researcher. The population of this research is the English department students of STAIN Kediri academic 2012-2013. The total number of sixth English department students of STAIN

Kediri is 82 students that are divided into four classes; there are class A, class B, class C, and class D.

E. Instrument

In this research, the writer uses test to get data. This research uses written test. It is included the test of morphological knowledge and vocabulary mastery. The purpose is to take the data to know the students' ability in morphological awareness and vocabulary mastery.

The form of the test that is given for students is adopted from Nation used in Norah Al Salamah's research by the title is "The Relationship Between Morphological Awareness And English Vocabulary Acquisition Of Saudi Female Students At King Saudi University" in 2011 which test :

- a. The vocabulary size contains of 50 questions (see appendix 1)
- b. Morphological awareness test contains of 20 questions (see appendix 2)

After getting the result, the writer will score the test and compute them with statistical formula.

F. Data Analysis

To determine the correlation between one variable and another, there are standards of coefficient correlation (CC), those are:¹⁸

No.	Coefficient correlation	Meaning interpretation
1.	$CC = 0$	There is 0 correlation
2.	$0 < CC < -0.199$	The correlation is very low

¹⁸Iqbal hasan, *Pokok-Pokok Materi Statistic I*, (Jakarta: Pt. Bumi Aksara, 1999), 234.

3.	0.20<CC<0.399	The correlation is low
4.	0.40<CC<0.599	The correlation is average
5.	0.60<cc<0.799	The correlation is high
6.	0.80<CC<100	The correlation is very high
7.	CC=100	The correlation is excellent

To find out whether there is the correlation between morphological awareness and vocabulary mastery of STAIN Kediri, the writer uses product moment correlation coefficient to know the correlation between two variables (X and Y). Product moment correlation coefficient is used to find the relationship of two more variables with interval data.¹⁹

Product moment formula:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2] \times [n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Calculation coefficient between two variables range is <0.05, the more close to 0.05 then the near-perfect correlation. While the negative and positive values indicate the direction of the relationship. A positive direction indicating that the pattern of direct connection or higher A causes B also increases.

¹⁹Donald Ary, et.al. *Introduction to Research in Education*, (America: Holt, 1979), 118.