

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discussed about introduction of the study consists of, background of study, research problems, research objective, assumption, hypothesis, significant of study, and scope and limitation of study.

#### **A. Background of Study**

Learning is an activity that involves both teachers and students. Learning English as a foreign language is so important. Nowadays English become an international language. Teaching English as a foreign language to the students where prior's language not English is not easy. There are four skills learned in English. These skill are reading, speaking, writing, and listening. Many students assume that English is a difficult subject to learn. As a result, many students are less interested and passive in learning English. So, the students showed a bad attitude towards English learning.

Besides that, the attitudes shown by students are caused by the parents' and peers' attitudes. According to Douglas Brown "Attitudes is like all components of development of cognition that affect in a human being since early childhood and affective factors related with their experience in interacting with different people and also the result of

parents' and peers' attitude".<sup>1</sup> The parent has an important role in supporting children's education. Therefore, the parents must reflect good attitudes and give them the motivation to do the best, moreover in learning English. This can influence their achievements in learning. According to Djamarah, "learning achievement is the result of an activity that has been done and created either individually or in groups".<sup>2</sup>

Attitude is one of the factors that influence the students' achievements. An attitude itself is a response to yes or no, agree or disagree with an object they faced. Attitude can be positive or negative. A positive attitude is a good response to an object that is faced and tends to pay attention and liking. Meanwhile, a negative attitude is a tendency to avoid the object. Sometimes the students have both attitudes, positive and negative attitudes. In this case, the teacher needs to be realized and have responsibility for it.<sup>3</sup>

According to Icek Ajzen, "an attitude is a disposition to respond favorably or unfavorably to an object, person, institution, or event".<sup>4</sup> There are three components of attitudes namely cognitive, affective and conative, and those components forms total attitude. The cognitive component is a component that is related to someone's belief towards the attitude object.

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<sup>1</sup>H. Douglas Brown, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*, 4th ed. (San Fransisco: Pearson Education, 2000), 180.

<sup>2</sup> Muchlis Solichin, *Psikologi Belajar* (Surabaya: Pena Salsabila, 2017), 156.

<sup>3</sup>Brown, 181.

<sup>4</sup>IcekAjzen, *Attitudes, Personality and Behavior*, 2. ed., reprint, Mapping Social Psychology (Maidenhead: Open Univ. Press, 2005), 3.

The affective component is a component that is related to favorably or unfavorably shown by someone towards the attitude object. The conative

component is the tendency of someone to behave towards the attitude object.

Study about attitudes toward English achievements is important because an attitude has a relationship with achievement. Students' attitude towards English learning is an important thing that must be considered because an attitude affects the student's achievement. According to Gardner "There are many reasons to expect that a measure of attitudes toward learning a second language would relate to achievement in the language and the research literature generally support this belief despite the fact that the nature and type of attitudes scale vary considerably from study to study".<sup>5</sup> Besides that, attitude is the respond in achieving the goal in learning. According to Gardner and Lambert in Rod Ellis's book, states that "attitude as the perseverance shown by the learner in struggling for a goal".<sup>6</sup>

Attitude is self-control in doing something related to an attitude object. As explained before, attitude consists of positive and negative attitude. A positive attitude is an option to optimize learning achievement. In eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang, during English learning there are some students who pay attention characterized by listening to the teacher's explanation and there are still students who do not pay attention to what the teacher's says during the learning process, most of them tend to be passive, do not answering the teachers' question, and talking to themselves

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<sup>5</sup>R.C. Gardner, *Social Psychology and Second Language Learning: The Role of Attitudes and Motivation* (Great Britain: Edward Arnold, 1985), 42.

<sup>6</sup>Rod Ellis, *Understanding Second Language Acquisition* (Oxford: Oxford University, 1985), 117.

although the teacher had warned and gave more attention, but they still ignored it.

In this study, the researcher focuses at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang, because eleventh grade is appropriate with the phenomenon. The tenth grade was not chosen because it entered the new school year and still need adjustments and the twelfth grade is also not chosen, because they will be focused on their final exam and focused on their carrier after graduate.

There is previous research had been examined conducted by Teuku Zulfikar and friends entitled “An exploration of English students’ attitude towards English learning”. This study found that the participants believe that English is so important to their future. This means that they show a positive attitude towards the English. They had three positive points, in behavioral attitude, the students’ attention during English learning, and students’ participation during English learning.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the background of study, the researcher interest to conduct a study to know is there any correlation or not between students’ attitudes and English achievements. Therefore this study conducted entitled **“The Correlation between Students’ Attitudes and English Achievements at Eleventh Grade of SMA 2 Sampang”**.

## **B. Research Problems**

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<sup>7</sup>Teuku Zulfikar, Syarifa Dahliana, and Riska Amelia Sari, “An Exploration of English Students’ Attitude towards English Learning,” *English Language Teaching Educational Journal (ELTEJ)* 2, no. 1 (2019): 1.

According to Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh in Adnan Latief's book stated that "Research problems are some question that expected the answer".<sup>8</sup> Means that research problem are some questions made by researchers related to the research topic to be studied. The existence of research problem is to answer the problem.

The research problems are to limit the study because not all activity should be studied and to make the researcher easier to conduct the study. Usually research problem studied in question. The question chosen for investigation should hold deep interest or be one about which the researcher is really curious.<sup>9</sup> In this study the researcher interprets the question as follow:

1. Is there any correlation between students' attitudes and English achievements at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang?
2. How significant is the correlation between students' attitudes and English achievements at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang?

### **C. Research Objective**

Research objective is a statement of intent used in quantitative research that specifies goals that the investigator plans to achieve in study.<sup>10</sup> Means that, research objective is the aim of the researcher in conducting the study.

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<sup>8</sup> Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Tanya Jawab Metode Penelitian Pembelajaran Bahasa* (Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang (UM PRESS), 2010), 13.

<sup>9</sup> Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010), 44.

<sup>10</sup> John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 111.

By referring to the research problems, the research objective is to answer the research problems. The researcher determines the research objective as follows:

1. To investigate the correlation of students' attitudes and English achievements at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang.
2. To measure how significant the correlation between students' attitudes and English achievements are at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang.

#### **D. Assumption**

Assumption is the basic assumption or postulate concerning a matter with research issues that the truth has been received by researchers.<sup>11</sup> The existence of assumption is as a stimulus to the researcher to proof the truth about the study that conducted. The existence of assumption is as the basis of the issues investigated. The assumption of this study is that students' attitudes have good correlation on English achievements. The researcher believes that students' English achievement is influenced by students' attitudes.

#### **E. Hypothesis**

Hypothesis is defined as a statement in quantitative research in which the investigator makes prediction or a conjecture about the outcome of relationship among attributes or characteristic.<sup>12</sup> There are two types of hypothesis, namely Null Hypothesis (Ho) and Alternative Hypothesis (Ha).

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<sup>11</sup> Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, Edisi Revisi (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan, 2015), 10.

<sup>12</sup>Creswell, *Educational Research*, 111.

Null hypothesis (Ho) is the statement that states there is no relationship between two variables (Independent and dependent variable). While, alternative hypothesis (Ha) explains the relationship between two variables (independent and dependent variable).

1. Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no correlation between students' attitudes and students' English achievements at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang.
2. Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): There is correlation between students' attitudes and students' English achievements at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang.

The hypothesis in this study is alternative hypothesis (Ha). The hypothesis states that there is correlation between students' attitudes and students' English achievements at eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang, because the researcher believes that students' attitudes influence the students' English achievements.

#### **F. Significant of Study**

This significant of study is a contribution of the researcher in conducting the study and for whom this study will be beneficial. In this study consists of two kinds of significant of study, namely theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical

This study has purpose to know the correlation between students' attitude and English achievements. The researcher hopes that



the result of this study can give the beneficial for them who read this study.

## 2. Practical

### a. For the students

The result of this study to give information for the students that attitude has relationship with their achievements and to increase their motivation in learning in order to get best achievement.

### b. For the teachers

The result of this study may be new information for them and as an input in teaching learning process to knowing the quality of their students and able to foster students' positive attitudes towards English.

### c. For further researcher

The other researcher can use this result of study as new information and the reference to conduct the study that related with this topic and also the researcher hopes that other researcher can develop this study.

## **G. Scope and Limitation of Study**

Scope is telling the thing that will be discussed in the research in specific purpose. Whereas, limitation are potential weakness or problems with the study identified by the researcher.<sup>13</sup> Scope and limitation means to narrow the object that will be observed into the specific area.

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<sup>13</sup>Creswell, 199.

Therefore, the scope in this study will be focused on students' attitudes and English achievements. While, the limitation of this study is eleventh grade of SMA 2 Sampang.

## **H. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid the readers' misunderstanding, the researcher begin with make one or more two words to narrowing the topic. In key terms the researcher explains part of the topic which is important and given the clear meaning about it. The key terms as follows:

### **1. Students' Attitudes**

Attitude is characteristic of individual in doing something and influence him/her activities. Students are people who studying and receiving lessons at school. So, students' attitude is the tendency of students in doing learning process, it can be positive and negative attitude. A positive attitude can shows interest in the object, but negative attitude tendency to avoid objects.

### **2. English Achievements**

English achievement is a result of students after receiving the series of learning activities.