LEARNING AUTONOMY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM STUDENTS IN WIDYA MANDALA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SURABAYA

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching Faculty



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION WIDYA MANDALA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SURABAYA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PROVAL SHEET (1)	11
API	PROVAL SHEET (2)	iii
AC]	KNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
	BLE OF CONTENTS	vi
ΑL	IST OF TABLES	ix
ΑL	IST OF FIGURES	.X
	STRACT	хi
\mathbf{CH}	APTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1	The Background of the Study	1
1.2	Statements of the Problems	6
1.3	Objectives of the Study	7
1.4	Significance of the Study	7
1.5	The Scope and Limitation of the Study	8
1.6	The Definition of Key Terms	9
1.7	Assumptions	
1.8	Theoretical Framework	10
1.9	Organization of the Thesis	.11
\mathbf{CH}	APTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1	Autonomy	12
2.2	Learner Autonomy	14
2.3	The Characteristics of Autonomous Learners	16
2.4	Factors in Autonomous Learners	18
2.5	Motivation in Language Learning	21
	2.5.1 Instrumental and Integrative Orientations to Motivation	24
	2.5.2 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation	26
2.6	Self Directed Learning	29
2.7	Factors in Language Learning from the Learner Perspective	
	2.7.1 Diverse Need Factor	30
	2.7.2 Diverse Goal Factor	31
	2.7.3 Peer Group Factor	31
	2.7.4 Role Model Factor	32
	2.7.5 Home Support Factor	33
2.8.	<i>U</i> , <i>U</i>	34
2.9.	Review of Previous Studies	38
	APTER III: RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1	Research Design	42

		n and Samplets.	46 47
3.4	3.3.1	A Questionnaire	47
	3.3.2		50
	3.3.3	1	
33		Statents Dearning Pronovement	
		Collection Procedure	53
		Analysis Procedure	60
		7: RESULTS OF DATA ANALYSIS, FINDNGS. AN	D
	CUSSION		
4.1		Data Analysis and Findings	
	4.1.1.		66
		Open Ended Interviews	
		Factors Affecting EESP Students' Learning	. 90
	4.1.4.	The Correlation between EESP Students' Learning	00
4.2		Autonomy and Their Learning Achievement	92
4.3.	4.2.1.	Discussion of Findings EESP Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy	98 98
	4.2.1.	Open Ended Interviews	101
	4.2.2.		115
	4.2.4.	Correlation between EESP Students' Learning Auton	
	7.2.7.	and Their Learning Achievement	
		and then bearing remevenent	11,
CH	APTER V	: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND SUGGESTION	S
		nary and Conclusion	123
	5.2 Sugge	estions	126
	5.2.1.	Suggestions for EESP students	126
	5.2.2.	Suggestions for Lecturers	126
	5.2.3.		127
	5.2.4.		
BIB	LIOGRAI	РНҮ	. 129
API	PENDIXE	s	
		uestionnaire Set	
		ata Questionnaire of Students from Academic year 2006	
		ata Questionnaire of Students from Academic year 2007	
		ata Questionnaire of Students from Academic year 2008	
		ata Questionnaire of Students from Academic year 2009	. 144
		ata Questionnaire of All Students (from Academic Year	
-2006	5-2007-20	08 and 2009)	146

Appendix 7: Table and Calculation of Correlation (Students from Acade	emic
Year 2006)	152
Appendix 8: Table and Calculation of Correlation (Students from Acade	em ic
Year 2007)	156
Appendix 9: Table and Calculation of Correlation (Students from Acade	emic
Year 2008)	159
Appendix 10: Table and Calculation of Correlation (Students from	
Academic Year 2009)	162
Appendix 11: Table and Calculation of Correlation (All Students from	
Academic Year 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009)	166
Appendix 12: Values of r Product Moment	177

A LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: The Summary of the Views of Motivation	24
Table 2.2: The Relationship between Orientations of Motivation and	
Intrinsic-Extrinsic Motivation	28
Table 2.3: Learning Styles	36
Table 2.4: Learning Strategies	37
	48
Table 3.2: Factors Affecting Autonomy in Learning Language	48
Table 3.3: Measurement Scale and Type of Data	53
Table 3.4: The Revisions of the Questionnaire after the Tryouts	54
Table 3.5: The Schedule of Interviews	57
Table 3.6: The Schedule of Distributing Questionnaires in the Classes	58
Table 3.7: The Comparison of the Number of Respondents and Student	59
Table 3.8: The Score of Each Point in the Questionnaire	61
Table 3.9: Degrees of Autonomy	61
1	64
Table 3.11: Interpretations of Correlation (2)	65
Table 4.1: Summary of Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy from	the
1 st Group (2006)	67
Table 4.2: Summary of Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy from	the
2 ^{na} Group (2007)	68
Table 4.3: Summary of Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy from	the
	69
Table 4.4: Summary of Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy from	the
4 th Group (2009)	70
Table 4.5: Summary of All Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy.	71
Table 4.6: Summary of Students' Degrees of Learning Autonomy	72
Table 4.7: The Calculation of the Factors Affecting All Students'	
Learning	
Table 4.8: Summary of the Calculation of Correlation between Students	,
— - 	97
Table 4.9: Summary of the Calculation of Coefficient Determination an	d
the Percentages	98
Table 4.10: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (1st Subject)	
Table 4.11: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (2 nd Subject)	
Table 4.12: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (3 rd Subject)	
Table 4.13: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (4 th Subject)	
Table 4.14: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (5 th Subject)	
Table 4.15: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (6 th Subject)	
Table 4.16: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (7 th Subject)	
Table 4.17: Interpretation of Data from the Interview (8 th Subject)	113

A LIST OF FIGURES

Abstract

Wahyudi, Wahyuniwati. 2010. Learning Autonomy of English Education Study Program Students in Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya

Advisors: Prof. Dr. Agustinus Ngadiman

Johanes Leonardi Taloko, M.Sc.

Key words: Autonomy and Autonomous Learners.

Because learning a foreign language is a long and complex undertaking, English Education Study Program (EESP) students as university students get difficulties in learning English. There are also some other reasons why it is difficult in the process of learning. One of the reasons is that a process of learning in universities is completely different from a process of learning in high schools. The lecturers in universities do not directly spoon-feed the students with the materials. Another reason is that English as a foreign language is rarely used in the real situation outside the classrooms

Because of that, the EESP students should take more effort to survive in their study. In order to be successful language learners, the EESP students should take responsibilities in their own learning by being independent or autonomous, because any successful learning is an independent learning (Dickinson, 1987). When the students are autonomous, they develop their autonomy as the ability to take charge of their learning (Holec, 1981) and then they use self-directed learning. Additionally, why developing autonomy is important, that is because some degree of autonomy is also essential to successful language learning.

Those theories bring a phenomenon about autonomy and also the relationship between autonomy and the success in language learning. This study is an attempt to answer the questions: Are EESP Students in Widya Mandala autonomous learners? What is their degree of learning autonomy? What factors affect their learning? Is there any correlation between students' learning autonomy and their learning achievement (GPA)?

The writer applied a non experimental study in the forms of a survey, descriptive and correlational study. The writer used *Stratified Sampling*. Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into homogenous groups; each group containing subjects with similar characteristics. The writer grouped the sample of the study based on the academic year. The population of the study is 287 students. The sample of the study is 196 students. There are three distinctive results. The first result

is that EESP students are less autonomous with the degree of learning autonomy 2.94, but they tend to be autonomous because the degree is almost 3 and the maximum degree is 4. The strongest factors affect EESP students' learning are social or cultural purpose, home support, self-efficacy, role models, experiencing pleasure, self-esteem, and self-confidence. The second result is that there is a positive correlation between EESP students' learning autonomy and their learning achievement (Grade Point Average or GPA). The third result is that the calculation of the correlation between students' learning autonomy and their learning achievement is 0.24. It means that there is a low relationship between students' learning autonomy and their learning achievement. The learning autonomy correlates the learning achievement 5.9%.