

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

A qualitative survey was utilised for the study. The data were processed through the use of SPSS version 7.5 software.

#### **3.1 Subjects.**

One hundred and forty-four school hockey players, from 8 teams with four teams each from the Under-15 and Under-18 boys and girls were surveyed. However, a pilot survey was done to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire. A small sample of 25 field hockey players from a single school was required for the test and retest after a week's interval ( Fung & Chan, 1995). The purpose of the test-retest was to test the reliability of the translated version (Bourque & Clark, 1994).

The subjects are aged between 13 to 18 years old and are studying in government public schools. Consent to answer the questionnaire were sought through their coaches or teacher advisers.

#### **3.2 Procedure**

In the pilot study, a sample of 25 hockey players was selected from a school through random sampling for test and retest. They were required to answer the questionnaire in one of their meetings. They were to answer them in 30 minutes individually as there should not be any discussion among themselves or advice from the coaches. A retest is taken again at a week's interval.

A stratified random sampling was used to select the schools. As there are co-educational and single gender schools, stratified random sampling was deemed a better alternative as it would yield a higher precision than if the population to be sampled were treated as an undifferentiated whole (Shenoy & Pant, 1994). Nonetheless, the number of subjects consists of 30% of the total number of school participating in the 1999 inter-school hockey tournament (MSSPP) in Penang Island. Six teams were chosen from 5 co-educational schools, while one team each from the boys' and girls' school respectively.

The questionnaires were administered to the players in the classroom in the presence of the coaches or teacher advisers. The players are to answer the questionnaires individually in 30 minutes with the consent of the coaches and the players themselves. It was given before the start of the training session. The coaches or teacher advisers were to make sure that the procedures were adhered to. However, the coaches had earlier being briefed on the procedures and were required to maintain the role of administrating the questionnaires. The survey was carried out between early June to middle of June, 2000 when the MSSPP Under-18 hockey tournament had just been completed, and the Under-15 age group players are training hard for the July MSSPP tournament. The rationale for choosing this period of time is that the school players would still be in training and in touch of the game, and thus their interest and enthusiasm for the sport have not declined to the extent that the survey is affected . The completed questionnaires were collected after 30 minutes by the coaches or teacher advisers, and collected by the surveyor within three days

### **3.3 Questionnaire Design.**

Two measures of sport participation motivation are used. A translated version of the Sport Participation Motivation Questionnaire used by Gill, Gross and Huddleston (1983) were used. A qualified Malay Language teacher was asked to help in the translation of the questionnaire by first translating the items into Malay Language and then a qualified English Language teacher was required to translate the Malay Language version of the Sport Participation Motivation Questionnaire back to the English version. The Malay Language version (Bahasa Melayu) of the questionnaire was utilised as the medium of instruction in Malaysian schools is in the Malay language. A 5-point Likert scale, ranging in ascending order from 1 (very unimportant), 2 (unimportant), 3 (somewhat important), 4 (important) to 5 (very important) is adopted (Fung et al., 1992). Participants were to answer all the questions listed and identify only once for the rating of each motive items.

The second measure was to identify the demographic characteristics of age, gender and years of experience. Other relevant items include age-group that the participants took part in, and the number of years of experience in playing the game. As it is an open-ended answers, extra care was taken as to the clarity of the questions relating to age and years of experience.

### **3.4 Instrumentation**

Instrument employed in this investigation was a translated version of the original Sport Participation Motivation Questionnaire (SPMQ) developed by Gill, Gross & Huddleston (1983). It contains 30 motive items and factor-analysed into 8 motive

utilised to test the significance of motive factors and motive items in relation to age, apart from means and standard deviation. F-ratio was used again to test the significance of the motive items and motive factors in relation to years of differences.

As for the pilot study of 25 samples, the T-test was used to compare the test and retest results of the questionnaires for reliability. The value derived from the t-distribution table was used to show the reliability. If the t-distribution value showed a value of less than 2.064 then the translation was deemed to have showed consistency indicating the translation was clear and unambiguous. The result of the t-Test showed that there were no motive items that had the value higher than the critical value of 2.064. The highest value for the t-Test was 0.8945 which was clearly below the critical value of 2.064, showing that the motive item “ I like the coach” was clear and consistent. The motive item “I want the fun” had the t-test value of 0.1083, indicating that the participants had shown that they were most consistent in this item.