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In this study, the researcher utilized IBM SPSS version 20 to help the researcher in analyzing and helping on computing the data needed. The researcher employed descriptive statistics for the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The demographic profiles collected included the year level, gender and age of the respondents, and a coding procedure was subsequently used. The researcher interviewed students from the same program, the BCAED, from the 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year and 4th year. There were 15 female respondents and 15 solicited male respondents. The instrument used underwent a normality test via the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, with a significance value of 0.057. This research employs a nonparametric tool to measure and determine the data needed. The results of the normality test of the items in this research study were not normally distributed; therefore, a nonparametric tool was used to analyze the data. The Mann–Whitney U test, a counterpart to the independent samples t test, and the Kruskal–Walis test, a counterpart to one-way ANOVA, were used to determine the inferential differences among the independent variables.

Coding Procedure

A coding procedure was then used in order for the researcher to expedite the analysis of the quantitative data. In this study, assigning of corresponding numerical values to the variables was employed. In which, for the gender, a value of 1 was assigned to male respondents and a value of 2 was assigned to female respondents. As for year level, 1st year students are coded as 1, 2nd year students are coded as 2, 3rd year students are coded as 3, and 4th year as 4. Moreover, for this study, scoring interval was developed. Ranging from 4.20 to 5.00 reflects as very high, 3.40 to 4.19 indicates a high level, 2.60 to 3.39 reflects as moderately high, for 1.80 to 2.59 indicates as low level, and 1.00 to 1.79 denotes a very low level of academic emotion.

3.7 Qualitative Data Analysis Procedure

For the qualitative study, the gathered data was expressed through statements and explanations. The responses were immediately transcribed after the conducted interview. The respondents provided clear and detailed information about the reason for their high level of academic emotions through verbal communication that are stored in audio recording and was deleted right after being manually transcribed. Some participants speak in their native language such as Bisaya, because it is more comfortable to share their thoughts and ideas. The responses were translated in Standard English Translation. To ensure that no misleading transcripts or alteration was done during translation process, the original record were consulted to an English expert who then concluded that the transcripts were appropriately translated. Afterwards, the data were analyzed and information were grouped into themes that identifies the participant's level of academic emotions.

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