

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Method

This research was categorized as qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that intend to comprehend a phenomenon experienced by subjects of the research such as behaviourism, perception, motivation, action, and other things (Moleong, 2018, p. 6). It is done both of holistically and described in the words form and language in special scientific context and by utilizing various scientific methods. Sumarno, et.al. (2020, p.36) adds that qualitative research is descriptive and tend to use analysis with an inductive approach.

Based on the purposes of this study, this research was conducted to find out the students' motivation in learning English; either the students classified in integrative or instrumental motivation, then it was determined the dominant types of motivation, and also their reasons of the dominant type of motivation. The data were analysed by descriptive explanation. Therefore, this research used descriptive qualitative method. This kind of this research is also called quasi qualitative, which means it is not a perfect qualitative because its design is still influenced by quantitative traditions (Bungin, 2011, p. 68).

There are many methods are available in doing a study. In qualitative methods are divided into five kinds approaches, one of them is a case study research. Creswell & Poth (2018, p. 96) defined case study as a qualitative approach in which

the investigator explores a real-life, contemporary bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded systems (cases) over time, through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information (e.g., observation, interviews, audio-visual material, documents and reports), and reports a case description and case theme. Moreover, Merriam (as cited in Budiana & Djuwari, 2018, p. 196) adds that case study can be define as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit. This research was categorized on case study approach that examined nine students with three different ability levels, namely; low ability, medium ability, and high ability level.

3.2. Place of the Research

This research was conducted at the first-year English education study program faculty of teacher training and education at University Muhammadiyah Kotabumi which is located on Jalan Hasan Kepala Ratu No.1052 Sindang Sari Kotabumi, North Lampung. There were three reasons why this university had chosen as the place for this research as already stated on background, as following; first, the topic of the research was suitable with the conditions on this university that the subject was students' university particularly in the first-year students on English Education Study Program. Second, the topic about students' motivation in learning English had not yet conducted in this university. The last, this university was the only one that provided English Education Study Program in Kotabumi.

3.3. Data Resource

In qualitative research, the data resource is the origin where the data is obtained by researcher which gathered by using observation, interview, or

documentation (Arikunto, 2010, p. 172). In this research, the data had taken from first-year students of English Education Study Program at University Muhammadiyah Kotabumi, Academic year 2019/2020.

This research used purposive sampling technique. It is a technique of determining data based on specific objectives and considerations, so the researcher cannot take large and distant samples (Arikunto, 2010, p. 183). In this research, the data taken from first-year students which just have one class that consist of 43 students. The researcher determined students from academic achievement score on the first semester. The researcher categorized the score into 3 criterion of ability level, they are; low ability level, medium ability level, and high ability level. Each criterion had taken as many as 3 students, so the total of student in this research consisted of 9 students.

3.4. Research Instrument

Research instrument is essential thing that should be considered in carrying out a research. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher herself. Sugiyono (2017, p. 223) stated that the researcher as the instrument when the focus of the research is not completely clear, but after focus is being clear, the researcher will use the instrument to collect data that will be analysed. The instrument that used in this research is questionnaire.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

This research used questionnaire as the main data to provide clear information about types of students' motivation in learning English based on their answer in each statement. The statements were constructed based on Gardner's theory. These

statements adopted from Attitude/ Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) of English version by Gardner that had been modified with Al-Ta'ani (2018) and Kitjaroonchai & Kitjaroonchai (2012). In AMTB consisted of 104 questions that are classified in several parts. From all questions, the selected questions were belonging to motivational items consisted of 20 items. The questionnaire divided into two types; integrative motivation (odd numbers) and instrumental motivation (even numbers). The specification of questionnaire can be seen in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Specification of Questionnaire

Variable	Types	Indicator	Items Number
Motivation	Integrative	Cultural and social goals	1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19.
	Instrumental	Career-related and academic goals	2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20.
Total			20 statements

This research used a Likert Scale. It used to measure an opinion, an attitude, and student perception about social phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 93). The instrument used in this research is a 5-point Likert Scale which is adapted from the original 7-point Likert Scale format by Gardner's AMTB. The participants asked to read the descriptions carefully and to choose the best answer that suitable with their characteristics by choosing one from the options that has been provided and gave reasons on a category for each item. The options consist of 5 options, namely; 'Strongly Agree (SA)', 'Agree (A)', 'Neutral (N)' Disagree (D), or 'Strongly Disagree (SD)'. The score of questions is described based on the table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Likert Scale Rating

Optional	Score	
	Integrative Motivation	Instrumental Motivation
Strongly Agree	5	5
Agree	4	4
Neutral	3	3
Disagree	2	2
Strongly Disagree	1	1

Table 3.2 Source: Fachraini (2017:52)

3.5. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting technique used to collect the data. There are various techniques that can be used by researcher. The technique of collecting data applies in this research was by using questionnaire.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire was used to find out about students' motivation in learning English. The researcher got the data from questionnaire. It was very helpful to discover the answer to the research questions. The researcher combined 2 techniques to collect the data, they were close-ended questions and open-ended questions (Arikunto, 2010, p. 195). First, the respondents answered the questions by choosing one of the options provided based on their facts. Then, they were given opportunities to give a reason based on their responds from each question by using their own sentences.

The questionnaire was designed by using google form. Then, it was distributed by sharing a link provides to the respondents via WhatsApp. Here is the link that was made by the researcher; <https://forms.gle/1RrgJf18f9rrebdN6>. There

were 20 statements that has been written in English-Indonesian to ease students' understanding to give response for each item.

3.6. Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability of the Data

In order to obtain the ideal data, the data of the research should be evaluated. There were two ways which had planned as the technique to test the validity and reliability of the research data such as expert judgments and credibility.

3.6.1. Expert Judgements

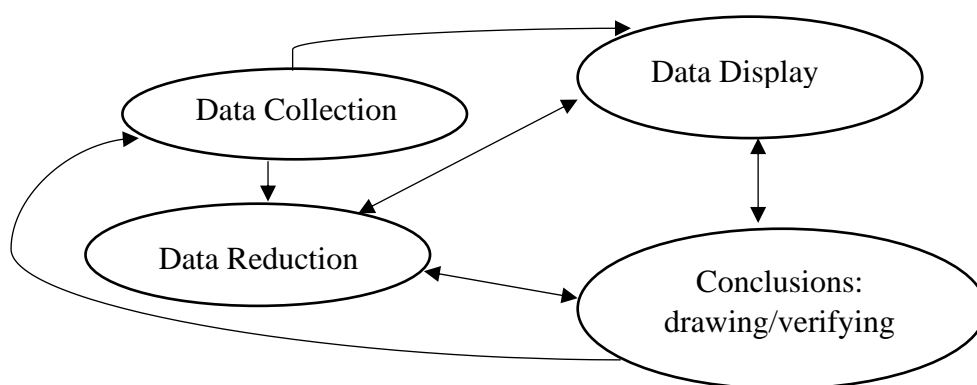
In this research, the researcher used expert judgements to ensure that the instrument of this research is valid. They checked the instruments compiled by the researcher and give directions also advices in order to obtain the appropriate research instruments. Furthermore, the researcher chose Dr. Sumarno, M.Pd. and Asep Hardiyanto, S.Pd., M.Pd. as lecturers in University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi being validator of this research.

3.6.2. Credibility

One of criteria to evaluate the quality of qualitative research is by credibility. According to Emzir (2014, p. 79—80) this criterion involved determination of research results as credible or can trustworthy from the perspective of participants. It used to understand the phenomenon that draws attention from the participant views. One of technique to examine the credibility is by perseverance of observation. This technique demands that the researcher be able to analyse in detail how discovery process tentatively and detailed study can be carried out (Moleong, 2018, p. 330).

3.7. Data Analysis

This research used Miles and Huberman Data Analysis Model. In qualitative research, data analysis was carried out when data collection takes place and after certain periods. The data in this study had been analysed by using interactive model of data analysis where there are three stages that will be explained below (Milles and Huberman as stated in (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 247).



PICTURE 1
COMPONENT OF ANALYSIS DATA (INTERACTIVE MODEL)

3.7.1. Data Reduction

The first step in data analysis was reducing the data. The data obtained in the field was quite a lot and complex, so the data must be simplified. Thus, data reduction is defined as the process of selected, summarized, and focussed to important things also looked for the theme and patterns (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 247). In this case, the researcher collected all of the data which already gotten from questionnaires, and then reduced the data by selecting which are the necessary data and unnecessary data.

3.7.2. Data Display

This is the next step after reduced the data. The data display was easier to the researcher to understand the phenomena that occur, then, planning the further work. In qualitative research, the data presented in the form of short description to draw conclusion and verification. Furthermore, apart from description text, it could be displayed into graphic, matrix, table, chart, and so on (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 249). Thus, the researcher presented the result of questionnaires that had been reduced briefly and clearly in form description, chart, and table.

The data collection from closed-ended question would be analysed by calculating the mean for each type of motivation. It can be formulated by the following formula:

$$\text{Me} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

Source: Sugiyono (2010, p. 49)

Me : Mean

$\sum x_i$: The number of scores

N : The number of respondents

Then, A five-point Likert scale was used to measure level and types of students' English learning motivation. This scale was used to determine the level of agreement or disagreement students' answer based on the following criteria of Likert. Hence, to interpret the mean score for students' motivational level, the researcher adopted procedure of the interpreting of mean score designed by Best

(1981) and Degang (2010) (as cited in Kitjaroonchai & Kitjaroonchai, 2012, p. 25) as shown in table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4
Interpretation of Mean Score of Motivational Level

Mean Range	Interpretation
4.50—5.00	Very High degree of motivation
3.50—4.49	High degree of motivation
2.50—3.49	Moderate degree of motivation
1.50—2.49	Low degree of motivation
1.00—1.49	Very low degree of motivation

Source: Kitjaroonchai (2012:25)

The mean was used to interpret the average score of each variable as well as the overall mean score of all items pertaining to the level and types of motivation. The highest mean score of each item indicated to the dominant type.

3.7.3. Conclusion of Drawing/ Verification

The last step is making the conclusion according to the data that had been collected from the steps above. In other words, the researcher took the conclusion after completing the results from data display. The conclusion provided clear explanation related to the formulation of the problem in this research.