

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is going to describe the method that is used to conduct the study. There will be description of the research design, the subjects, the data of the study, research instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

This study can be described as mix method research. John W. Creswell (2003) describes that mix method is collecting both forms of data (qualitative and quantitative) in single study. Furthermore, he also describes that mix method look to “what” and “how” in the research stand on the aim of study. In this study quantitative data will be used in order to answer first question “what” and qualitative data will be used to answer second question “how”. First question will discover students’ motivation level in general and the detail will be expanded on second question in order to find a pattern of motivation. John W. Creswell (2003) expands that in the sequential procedure of mix method, researcher hunts for elaborating or expand the finding of a method to another method. This study begins with a quantitative method and be followed by a qualitative method concerning to detail exploration with a few cases or individuals.

3.2 The Subject of the Study

Subject of this study is seventh grade student in Darul Muslim Foundation School Pattani Southern Thailand. Seventh grade students are chosen to be subject of this research since complex problem appears in students' behavior so it leads researcher to attempt on motivation discussion. Seventh grade students consist of 20 female students who is researcher own student. All of students in this class has been studied English since first grade of elementary school. Seventh grade in Darul Muslim Foundation School is first year for them. Before studying in this school they study in different elementary school and region. There is no English proficiency level before coming to this school so student's ability is heterogenic. Observation during teaching activity becomes the way to gather students' problem toward English language learning. Observation is done by researcher since researcher is English teacher in this class.

3.3 Data of The Study

Since this is a mix method research, the data of this study takes from two different streams. First this study focuses on students' motivation level in the two types of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic). John W. Creswell (2003) asserts that in the mix method the study initiates with a broad survey in order to generalize results to a population. In this study, data in this phase is collected by questionnaire that gives to students. The questionnaire is spread to 20 female students of seventh grade in Darul Muslim Foundation School. After they full fill the questionnaire, the researchers takes it back. After that the researcher will process it trough percentage and means formula. The data that will be used to gain

significant answer of the first question, the data is described in the form of table. It will draw clear result of students' motivation level in the two types of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic).

Second focus of this study is students' motivation pattern. It is an expanding discussion from the first question. This will discover detail of students' motivation; which students' motivation tends to be the most, intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. It will take qualitatively so the data is described in the form of word. Susanto (2008) asserts that qualitative data is in the form of phenomena description that written in text, word, sentence and even picture. John W. Creswell (2003) states that in the second phase lay on detailed qualitative or open-ended interviews to gather detailed views as of participants. Data in this phase is gathered through observation and interview. Those will give a significant answer for formulated question in the first chapter on second question. They draw a clear description about students' motivation pattern.

The research data is taken 3 times or 3 meetings. It starts on February 13th up to 25th, 2015. The allocation time for each meeting is 1 x 40 minutes (1st meeting) and 2 x 40 minutes (2nd and 3rd meetings). Those all sequences data will give significant answer for questions in the first chapter.

3.4 Research Instrument

Researcher becomes mains instrument in this qualitative research study. There are three techniques to collect the data: observation and questionnaire.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

This instrument is used in order to find how the students' motivation toward English language. It is aimed to get the students' feelings, response and their goal in learning English language based on two types of motivation (intrinsic, extrinsic) so student's motivation level can be known. Babbie(1990) asserts that surveys consist of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies which use questionnaires or structured interviews for data collection; it purposes to generalize a sample to a population.

Questionnaire that will be used is replication of Elsheikh et.al. It consists of 15 questions to measure four types of motivation including: intrinsic, extrinsic, instrumental and integrative but in this study the questionnaire is modified become two group of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic) since in most of experts grouping type of motivation into two types. The theoretical description about merging motivation has been described in chapter two. Instrumental motivation is defined as part of intrinsic motivation and integrative is defined as part of extrinsic motivation.

Questionnaire that will be used is replication of Elsheikh et.al. It consists of 15 questions. There were eight items about intrinsic motivation and seven items about extrinsic motivation. Items of intrinsic motivation assert students' feeling, behavior and goal in learning English. Items about feeling are reflected by statement number 1, 2 and 4. Items about behavior are reflected by statement number 3, 2, 6. Items about intrinsic goal are illustrated on statements number 7 and 8. Items of extrinsic motivation discover need (9, 14), priority (10), social

background (12) and extrinsic goal (13, 15, 11). This questionnaire has five range scales (strongly disagree 1, disagree: 2, neutral: 3, agree: 4, strongly agree: 5).

The questionnaire is translated into Indonesian to avoid misunderstanding when it stands in English form. Even students are Thailand but they comprehend *Melayu* language. Students ability to communicate in Indonesian is better than English because they use *Melayu* language in their daily life. Even *Melayu* and Indonesian seem different but they are similar. The similarities of *Bahasa Indonesia* and *Melayu* are the origin of both languages. Both languages are in a clump so the languages are understandable each others. *Melayu* language is used widely, including Southern Thailand society so it is fear to translate the questionnaire into *Bahasa Indonesia*. Considering that researcher can speak in English and Indonesian but cannot speak in Thailand whether the students are good in Thailand and Malay but cannot understand English well. By those reasons translating questionnaire from English to Indonesian is the best choice. Students are asked to answer it honestly and do not need to be fear of anything because it just measures their motivation level and it will not affect their score.

Questionnaire can be seen in appendix 1.

The sum of students who become subject of this study is 20 students and the questionnaire is spread to them all.

3.4.2 Observation

Observation is one way to obtain qualitative data. According to Ary (2002) observation is a basic method to gain data on qualitative research. Researcher examines students' motivation in teaching activities during English subject. The

research data is taken from three meetings. Researcher uses recorded observation in this step.

Other way to observe students' motivation is video recording. It will record all activities and voice during teaching learning activity as source of data and information. Recorded observation is done three times in first (February 13rd, 2015), second (February 18th, 2015) and third meetings (February, 25th, 2015). Time allocation in the first meeting is 1x 40 minutes and other meeting is 2 x 40 minutes. The researcher acts as observer and teacher on all three meetings. Meanwhile the researcher is English language teacher in this class.

3.4.3 Interview

One of the most widely used methods to gain qualitative data is interview (Ary, 2002). In this study interview is also used, this is used to gain information that cannot be completed by using observation since there are several indicators that have to measure by interview and determine their opinion and feeling about it. This information is also used to support and recheck some findings in the observation.

Snowball technique will be used during the interview section. Researcher will stop to do interview when the data which taken has been completed and covered the information needed.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

The data examines students' motivation in learning English language and in this observation researcher acts as teacher and observer. It means that observer

also takes role in teaching and learning process in the class. In order to collect data, some steps have to be done as the procedures to collect data:

1. Questionnaire is given to 20 students in seventh grade of Darul Muslim Foundation School, all of students are female. After they full fill the questionnaire, the researchers takes it back. After that the researcher will process it trough percentage and means formula. The data that will be used to gain significant answer of the first question, the data is described in the form of table. It will draw clear result of students' motivation level in the two types of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic). It is done in order to gain data and information about their motivation level. This sequence process is used to take accurate information about students' motivation level through statements about student feeling, response, behavior, goal and priority in studying English in two types of motivation intrinsic and extrinsic.
2. Recording teaching learning process is done by researcher during teaching learning process. Recorded observation is done three times in first (February 13rd, 2015), second (February 18th, 2015) and third meetings (February, 25th, 2015). Time allocation in the first meeting is 1x 40 minutes and other meeting is 2 x 40 minutes. Further this record will be analyzed to determine students' motivation level and pattern in English language. The researcher acts as teacher and observer in all meetings.
3. The last, interview will be used to complete data since there is a possibility of missing information otherwise it is also used to recheck information that is gained through observation data. Interview uses snowballing method meanwhile it will stop when the data collected has been subset.

3.6 Data Analysis

Ary (2005) asserts that analysis is constructed by three activities; they are reducing to organize, searching for significant patterns, and discovering that is important. In this study those three activities are conducted to analyze data: data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion.

3.6.1 Data Reduction

The research data comes from class observation, interview and students' questionnaire process. It cannot be denied in the recording step some unimportant and unrelated activities might appear so it will be discarded by researcher.

Researcher collects data that includes important and appropriate information for analyzing students' motivation, since data reduction is reducing inappropriate data in the observation process.

For questionnaire checking questionnaire data is done; finding questionnaire that have no answer (missing) from students. Otherwise researcher also checks if sum of given questionnaire is same as sum of returned questionnaire. Researcher also checks the questionnaire is completely responded or there is student who leaves some statement empty.

3.6.2 Data Display

This phase explain how data collected is displayed. First, in displaying questionnaire data (quantitative data), researcher will use some formulas. First is percentage formula. This formula will use to find percentage of subject who fulfill questionnaire.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where: P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total number of respondents

(Warsito: 1992)

After the percentage of subject fulfilling questionnaire is found, the percentage mean will be looked for. The formula is described as follow, it is used to determine percentage mean of each respondent. It will be counted based on the type of motivation so there are two mean percentage data will be gotten from each respondent.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Score}}{\text{Max}} \times P$$

Where: Score : Total score of each students

Max : Maximum score of questionnaire

P : Percentage

After that the result will be categorized into suitable categories of motivation level. Bellow is criterion scale that purposed to interpret data result:

Range of scale (%)	Students' motivation
81 – 100	Very Strong
61 – 80	Strong
41 – 60	Moderate
21 – 40	Weak
0 – 20	Very Weak

(Riduwan: 2003)

Those are how the questionnaire processed. Those steps above aim to discover students' motivation level in each type of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic). The data will be presented in form of table.

About Observation and interview (qualitative data), the researcher displays data by making transcription and narration through result of recorded observation and interview. Those activities will display students' motivation pattern in English language learning.

Analysis of questionnaire, recorded observation and interview will be interpreted to answer statement of problems in this study.

3.6.3 Drawing Conclusion

Drawing conclusion is the last part of data analyzing. It is to provide clear explanation of students' motivation level and motivation pattern at seventh grade of Darul Muslim Foundation School from observation, interview and questionnaire. The conclusion comes up from student's questionnaire result. Then, researcher also concludes from observation and interview during English teaching learning activities. In the end, findings of each tool will give clear description on students' motivation level and pattern. Finding of each tool is also used to support of other tool finding. The data that comes from those research tools are analyzed based on the fact and researcher's interpretation. The data results are used to answer the entire research questions, draw the conclusion, and formulate them into the result of discussion.