**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is directed to discuss (1) Background of the study, (2) Formulation of the problem, (3) Purposes of the study, (4) Significance of the study, and (5) Definition of key terms.

1. **Background of The Study**

English is one of the foreign languages used widely in the world. Many people want to learn it because of it’s importance in the world. However, they sometime find some difficulties to learn it.[[1]](#footnote-2) In Indonesia, English plays an important role. Realizing the importance of English, the government of Indonesia has decided to place it as a compulsory subject to be taught at school from kindergarten school up to the university level. Give the subject has the western person that used this language, more a half people in the world had too. English is quite significant for people as means of communication it means that English is very popular as an international language. People as human being cannot live by themselves. They must communicate and interact with their society to fulfill their need. Communication and language cannot be separated because by using language, people can express their thoughts, feeling or ideas easier. English is one of language that work with the function. There must be close relationship between language and people who use the language. People need language when they are motivated to express their ideas, feeling and thought or when they have interaction one and another.

Today language is very important in our life; it is caused by developing of science. It may be true to say that English now is the most important language in the world. It is an international language and is used in many countries, especially in United Kingdom, United States and Australia. English is also commonly used in the writing of many books of science and technology. Unfortunately, the English mastery of Indonesian people is generally bad. This condition creates a kind of isolation which separates us from the world and prevents us from getting access to sources of knowledge directly.To change this condition, of course we must improve our English, through formal education at schools over Indonesia. Teaching of English is aimed to prepare young Indonesian generation in facing the rapid progress of science and technology to be more confident to get involved in international relation as part of the world society. The question is now, how to teach them well, to answer that, it will useful to know what influences of learning English.

And nowadays, English as second language in Indonesia. In school it is very important to define focused our attention and the context in which the second language learning is used.[[2]](#footnote-3)

There are many different opinion made by scientists or psychologists about what influences learning, but in general they are divided into two main groups.The first is external factors; these factors are outside the learner. External factors can be classified into environmental factors and instrumental factors. Environmental factors can be natural of social conditions.[[3]](#footnote-4) For example, someone who learns English and lives in a society who’s the peoples use English in everyday interaction, will get more advantages than if he lives in a community which use Indonesia as means of communication. Conversely, if someone learns something useless for them, they tend to cleanly them and it could be a bad effect to the learning. Instrumental factors can be support of learner in the process of teaching learning in the class activity; they are likes: education of curriculum, lesson plan of teaching learning, strategy, tehnique, media and methods of teaching learning in the class activity. The second is internal factors; these factors related to internal condition of the learner. Internal factors can be classified into physiological factors and psychological factors.[[4]](#footnote-5) A learner may be able to learn better in some place where the temperature is relatively cool than in some place where the temperature is hot. To learn in small village where trees grow well in everywhere, it could be more enjoyable than to learn in a big city with much noise and air pollution. Social conditions also determine the success of learning.

Physiological factors refers to physical condition of the learner; learner’s vitality health and sufficiency of nutrition will make significant affection his learning. Psychological factors comprise talent, intelligence, interest and motivation. Someone who learns something and matching with his/her talent will acquire it easier; intelligence will determine how well a learner masters the material subject. And someone who is interested in what he/she hearing will learn more actively, while motivation will encourage a learner to do the best of something as he/she can.

Further about motivation, it sure be the most important factor in learning. All psychologists think that some form of motivation may constitute the most important sole factor in an efficient learning. It’s like a springboard which will bring you up to a condition where other factors in learning process start to be active and then go together to create learning. So, we can conclude if factor in learning have connected with motivation in learning, especially in this context is learning English. Beside that, the kinds of motivation are divided of two types : extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation. Extrinsic: factors from the outside somebody; for example: from the environment and the society. Intrinsic: factors from the inside somebody them selves. In pre research, the writer believe that all first year students in MTsN Tunggangri have motivation in learning English, but the writer wants to know what is more higher between two motivation; extrinsic motivation or intrinsic motivation. Underline by spirit how about motivation in learning and inspired by all psychologists besides in this school didn’t yet some research in teaching learning English, so the writer decides to investigate with the title of research “*A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT MTsN TUNGGANGRI KALIDAWIR TULUNGAGUNG.”*

1. **Formulation of the Problem**

1. How are the motivations of the students in learning English ?

a. How is their intrinsic motivation ?

b. How is their extrinsic motivation ?

2. From the two motivations, which one is higher; intrinsic motivation or extrinsic motivation ?

1. **Purposes of the Study**

1. To find out what are the students first grade of MTsN Tunggangri in learning English.

a. To find out how intrinsic motivation is

b. To find out how extrinsic motivation is

2. To know which one is higher between intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation of the first grade students at MTsN Tunggangri in learning English.

1. **Significance of the Study**

The writer hopes that the result of the study will be useful for the teacher, the reader and the writer.

* + - 1. For the teacher

This study will result in a data that could be taken in consideration for teacher determining proper methods.

* + - 1. For the reader

This study will result in findings that can use as reference for the other research.

3. For the writer

By conducting this study, the writer gets a lot of worthily experiences and knowledge about educational matters in teaching learning English, beside that the writer will know how growth the motivation students.

1. **Definition of Key Term**
   * + 1. **Conceptual Definition**
2. Motivation is internal condition of an individual that encourage it to do something. [[5]](#footnote-6) There are two kinds of motivation, intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation.
3. Learning is a change which is the result of training and experience.[[6]](#footnote-7)
4. Learning English is a practical of one condition in the classroom to study English lesson. In here, learning English means the process of student’s activity during in the process of study English.
   * + 1. **Operational Definition**

The student’s motivation in learning English of MTsN Tunggangri is the students learning English in the classroom especially to know about the motivation. It can be measure with questionnaire to first year students of MTsN Tunggangri, Kalidawir district and Tulungagung regency.

1. **The Organization of the Study**

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

It consists of background of study, formulation of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study and definition of key term.

CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

It consists of discussion about motivation, discussion about learning English and discussion about motivation in learning.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It consists of research design, sample and sampling, sources of data, variable and data, the method and research instrument and technique of analysis data.

CHAPTER IV : RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

It consists of short description about the object of research, presentation data and analysis.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

It consists of conclusion and suggestion

1. J.B.Heaton, *Writing Language Tests,* New Edition (London and New York : Longman, 1998) page 8 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Mohan Bernard, *Learning Contact*, Davidson Christ, *English As a Second Language in the Mainstream,* (England : Pearson Education, 2001),1 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Djiwandono Wuryani, *Psikologi Pendidikan,*(Grasindo, Jakarta: 2002),331 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Ngalim Purwanto, *Psikologi Pendidkan,* (PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung: 1992),65 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, (Oxford University Press, 2005) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Prof. Dr. Hj. Chalijah Hasan, *Dimensi Pendidikan*, (Al Ikhlas : Surabaya, 1994) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)