

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research related to research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting (Ary, 2002:426). This study used descriptive research design because it described the recent phenomenon that was the intrinsic and extrinsic factors that motivated students in taking Movie Subtitling. This statement is supported by Ary (2002) that descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomenon and determine the natural situation as it exists at the time of the study.

This study used a qualitative design because the researcher would like to describe the phenomena of the intrinsic and extrinsic factors that motivated students in taking Movie Subtitling. As stated by Ary (2002), qualitative design focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations, and participation.

B. Data and Data Sources

Arikunto (2002), data is all facts and figures that can be used as material to compile information, while information is the result of processing data used for a purpose. Data obtained from questionnaire and interviews results. First the researcher made a questionnaire. Then the questionnaire was given to all English students who took Movie Subtitling as their elective course. After that, the data is strengthened by conducting interviews with English students who take Movie Subtitling as elective course. Interviews were not done for all English students who took Movie Subtitling as elective course, but only partially felt that they were sufficient to fulfill the data

According to Arikunto (2010: 22), the intended source of data in the study is "the source from which data can be obtained". In qualitative research, the data collected is related to the research focus. The data consists of two types, namely, data derived from humans and data sourced from non-humans. Human data is obtained from people who become informants. In this case the person who is directly the subject of the research. Meanwhile, non-human data obtained from the document in the form of notes, recordings, pictures or photographs, and the results of observations related to the focus of research.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In conducting research data is an important thing. In qualitative, the data are in form of word rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2002:425). It is necessary

that the researcher has data collection. Nazer (2005:174) states “Data collection is standard and systematic procedure to get the available data”. In doing the research, the researcher uses some methods to help her work easier, more effective and more efficient.

Amirin (2010), suggests that the techniques that can be used to extract data are test, questionnaire, interview, observation, and document. Furthermore, according Sutrisno Hadi explained that the technique of collecting data is divided into three kinds, namely observation, questionnaire, and interview. As has been known that this thesis discusses about “factors that motivated English student to take movie subtitling course at state Islamic institute of Tulungagung” Then to get the desired data then the researcher uses data collection methods as follows:

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a list of questions given to others with the intention that the given person is willing to provide a response in accordance with user requests.

Further questionnaire according to Suharsimi Arikunto, can be divided into:

- a. Open Questionnaire is a questionnaire presented in the form in such a way that the respondent can provide the field in accordance with the will and the circumstances. Open Questionnaire is used if the researcher has not been able to estimate or predict the possibility of alternative answers available to the respondent.

- b. Closed questionnaire is a questionnaire presented in the form in such a way that the respondent live tick (V) on the appropriate column or place.
- c. A mixed questionnaire that is a combination of an open questionnaire with a closed questionnaire.

Here the researcher uses a closed questionnaire. The advantages of this technique are:

- A. Does not require the presence of researchers
- B. Can be given simultaneously to many respondents
- C. Answered by respondents according to their respective speed and according to respondents' leisure time
- D. Can be made anonymous so that the respondent is free, honest, and not shy

2. Interview

Interview is a form of communication between two people involving someone who wants to obtain information from others by proposing based on a specific purpose (Deddy, 2006: 180).

Interviews are broadly divided into two, namely unstructured interviews and structured interviews. Structured interviews are often called in-depth interviews.

Whereas, structured interviews are also called standard interviews, the arrangement of questions is predefined with the options provided.

In this study the researcher uses structured interviews or standard interviews to obtain the necessary data, ie by holding meetings with some puppets of the movie subtitling to find the factor factors that make them decide or choose the movie subtitling course as their chosen course. From this interview activity the researcher hopes to get detailed data and actual data.

3. Observation of Participants

Observation is a systematic observation and recording of symptoms that appear on the object of research (Deddy, 2014: 84). The advantage of this technique is that the data obtained is more reliable because it is done on its own behalf. So the researcher conducted a direct observation in the field to determine the conditions that occur in the Movie Subtitling class.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there is common technique usually used to check the trustworthiness of the data. To get the trustworthiness in this research, more than one instrument was used to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher used triangulation techniques. Miles and Huberman (1994:234) states “Triangulation is one way to get the finding the first place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different

sources by using different method and by squaring the findings with other". There are several types of triangulation.

1). Triangulation of technique, researcher takes multiple measures of the same phenomena. Here the researchers strengthen the data obtained from interviews with data from the results of the questionnaire and also from the observation.

2). Triangulation of sources, one researcher conducts interviews or is the sole observer people's behavior. Here the researchers strengthen interviews from one resource person with another resource with the same question. As Sugiyono pointed out that "triangulation with source means, strengthen and re-check the degree of confidence of information through multiple sources (Lexy J Moloeng, 2010: 373).

3).Triangulation of theory occurs when a researcher uses multiple theoretical perspectives early in the planning stages of research, or when interpreting data. In the use of this technique the author check by comparing equivalent theories through rival explanation (explanation appeal, and the results further consulted with the subject before the authors consider considerable.

Based on those three triangulation techniques, in this study, the researcher employed triangulation of technique. Here, the researcher multiple data gathering procedures to check the data such as observation, interview, and questionnaire.

E. Data Analysis

The data that has been collected and poured in the form of field reports should be analyzed immediately. The purpose of data analysis is to reveal what data still needs to be searched, what hypothesis needs to be tested, what questions need to be answered, what methods should be corrected soon (Husaini, 2009: 99)

Data analysis activities in this study refers to the analysis of data version Miles and Huberman. "Data analysis consists of three activities: data reduction, data display (presentation of data), and drawing / verification." (Sugiono, 2015: 337).

1. Reduction Data

The data obtained from the field amount is quite a lot, for it should be noted carefully and detailed. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the essentials, focusing on the things that matter and discarding the unnecessary. (Sugiyono, 2015: 338). Thus the reduced data give a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to do further data collection and look for it if necessary.

2. Display data

After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data. Through the presentation of the data, then the data organized, arranged in relationship patterns, so it easy to understand (Sugiyono, 2015: 341). With the presentation of data it easy to

understand what is happening so as to determine and plan the next work based on what has been understood.

3. Conclusion Drawing/verification

The final step in qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is the conclusion and verification. Initial conclusions are temporary, and changed if no strong evidence is found, which supports the subsequent collection of data. But, if the conclusions are found in the early stages, supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect the data, then the conclusion presented is a credible conclusion.

F. Credibility and Dependability

Validity of data is a technique used for qualitative research can be accounted scientifically. In qualitative research, data validity test includes credibility, transferability, auditability, and confirmability (Sugiyono 2015: 341). Of the four validity test of the data the researchers only take the test credibility. Data credibility test or trust to qualitative research result data is done with extension of observation, perseverance improvement in research, triangulation, discussion with colleague, negative case analysis, and membercheck (Sugiyono, 2015: 365).

In this study the researchers tested the validity of the data by using extension of observation and triangulation:

1. Increase persistence / observability of observation

Observational perseverance means "to make observations in a more thorough and sustainable manner. In this way, the certainty of data and sequence of events recorded in a certain and systematic (Sugiyono, 20019: 371). Then Moelong said that, "observational perseverance intends to find characteristics and elements in situations that are highly relevant to the issues or issues that are being sought and then focus on them rinely (Lexy J Moloeng, 2010: 329). With the persistence of this observation, the researchers get detailed the data.

2. Triangulation

Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something else outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against that data (Lexy J Moloeng, 2010: 329). With this triangulation, the author is able to draw conclusions not only from one way of view, so that the truth of the data more can be accepted.

In practice the author uses three kinds of triangulation, namely:

a. Triangulation with sources. Here the researchers compare interviews from one resource person with another resource with the same question. As Sugiyono pointed out that "triangulation with source means, strengthen and re-check the degree of confidence of information through multiple sources (Lexy J Moloeng, 2010: 373).

b. Triangulation technique. According Sugiyono, triangulation technique is done by checking the data to the same source but with different techniques of research (Lexy J Moloeng, 2010: 373). Here the researchers strengthen the data obtained from interviews with data from the results of the questionnaire and also from the observation.

c. Triangulation with the theory, namely "whether there is explanation parallelism and analysis or not between one theory with another theory of research data (Hamidi, 2004: 83). In the use of this technique the author will check by comparing equivalent theories through rival explanation (explanation appeal, and the results further consulted with the subject before the authors consider considerable.