CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter discusses the research method, it consists of search design, population and sample, research instrument, validity, and reliability testing, normality and homogeneity testing, data collecting method and data analysis

A   Research Design

The research design tells the researcher how the data be collected and analyzed. According to Creswell (2012) research design can use to collect, analyze, and interpret data. Based on the theory above, the researcher gets valid data and finally the researcher comes to find the answer to the research problem. According to Kreamer (1991) identified three distinguishing characteristics of survey research. First survey researc is used to quantitatively describe specific aspects of a given population. These aspects often involve examining the relationships among variables. Second, the data required for survey research are collected from peopleand are, therefore, subjective. Third, survey research uses a selected portion of the population from which the findings can later be generalized back to the popuaiton.

In this research, the researcher is going to analyze students motivation in learning English speaking. Furthermore, after after the motivation have indetified and classified, the researcher calculated the

frequencies of errors. Thus, the result tabulated in the form of percentages to know the most dominant motivation in learning English speaking.

B Data, Population and sample

The data in this research was qualitative data, so data were in the form of words. Ary (2002) stated that qualitative research dealt with data were in the form of words, rather than number or statistic. The data gotten of this research were in the form of interview transcrip. To support interview transcrip data, researcher also take questionaire, but the the concern of this research is still interview.

Sources of data in this research is the subject, from which data could be obtained. Researcher collected data which is then presented in this thesis as a result of the combined efforts of what is seen and what is heard, and then noted in detail without anything left at all, and also the data is valid and justifiable. Sources and types of data consist of data and actions, the written data sources, photos, and statistics

Sources data in this research were classified into two parts, that is the source of the data in the form people ,places and document.

Person that is the source of data can provide data in the form of questionnaire data and oral answers through interview. The source of data in this research is 1st grade student of Islamic State University of Tulungagung semester I 2018/2019

Place Is data source which to obtain information on situation can condition that take place associated with the problem discussed in the research. This data source is cerntainly Islamic State University of Tulungagung as research areas

Researcher took place in IAIN Tulungagung. Then, the location is very strategic. Located on plosokandang village, tulungagugung. Which known well as one of the biggest state university on karasidenan Kediri. Researcher took place in IAIN because it's located near from researchers home, and it will help researcher to acces the data source.

In order to gain an accurate data researcher have to plan sample size that represent population accurately. Thus, researcher decide to use Burhan's sample formula (2005):

$$n = \frac{N}{N(d)^2 + 1}$$

n: Sample size

N: number of population

d: precision value

According to Institute policy, a class there are maximum of 35 students and there are 6 class at the moment. And the reseacher expect data precision about 90% so that after the calcucation, the researcher at least seek 64 students to get 90% data precision. To gain the data, researcher will take 10 students from class 1A to 1E and 14 students in TBI 1F

C Technique Data Collection

There were two methods of data collection such as interviews and questionnaires. The data collections were done to obtain the data needed. This research, the researcher used the following method:

1. Questionnaires

    Although it was a qualitative method, it is necessary to observe data source by the other perspective. Thus, researcher conduct questionnaire to support the main research instrument, the interview.
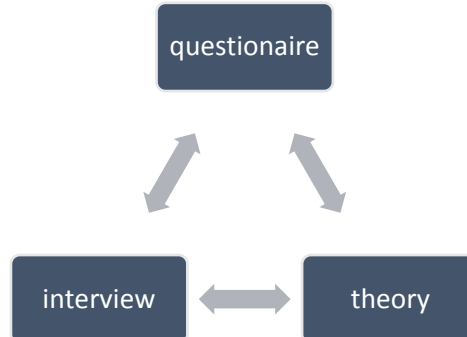
2. Interview

    Ary (2002) stated that the interview was a technique to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. On the next occasion, the researcher interviewed the students and lecturer in order to get further data from the data sources based on students' opinions and feelings about the topic in their own words. In this case, the researcher asks the data source about what are the motivation to study at Tadris Bahasa Inggris based on their perception.

D The technique of Data Verification

In this study, data verification was needed to get convincing valid data. Here the researcher used triangulation to verify data.

To check and test the validity of data about student motivation in choosing TBI as a major, researcher use Triangulation techniques. According to Ary (2002). "Triangulation is a technique to examine the convergence of evidence from different methods that study the same one methods that study the same phenomenon or to corroborate findings from one method by examining the findings using a different method"

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In this way, the researcher can attract valid conclusions because researcher not only sees and judge from just one perspective but from three different perspectives to find common ground. Triangulation is used to find the data so that data being analyzed is verified. As qualitative research it is necessary to do interview to get in-depth data, then researcher compares the result of interview to the questionnaire to make sure the

result of interview is valid and match. So that the researcher can take a conclusion according to the theory and the spoken data.

E Data Analysis

The process of analyzing data was started by studying the whole data gotten from any sources such as questionnaires and interviews. Data analysis was the process is searching and arranging data systematically. In order to make it easy to understanding, therefore the findings could be informed to others. Data analysis was done by organizing data, explaining into some units, synthesizing, arranging into some models, choosing the important data that would be used, and making conclusion that could be explained in order to easy in understanding.

In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's model of data analysis. Based on Miles and Huberman (1994), there were three stages in analyzing data, that are: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions and verification.

1. Data Reduction

In analyzing data, the first stage that must be done by researcher was reducing data. Data reduction referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appeared in written-up field notes or transcription (Miles and Huberman, 1994). For the first step, the researcher collected the data about students' motivation in choosing TBI as major through

interviews and questionnaires. Then the researcher selected the data that were appropriate with the formulation of the research problems investigated in this study. So, the researcher took relevant data and eliminated the irrelevant data. After that, the researcher displayed those data narratively.

2. Data Display

   After reducting data, the step in analyzing data was displaying data. Data display was an organized, compressed assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing and action (miles and Huberman, 1994). In this study, the data displayed was the result of questionnaire and interview. The researcher displayed data based on the formulation research problems. So, this study displayed the data descriptively. By displaying data, the researcher got easy in understanding the phenomenon that was happened and the researcher could make the planning based on the situation that was understood.

3. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

   The last step in analyzing qualitative data was drawing conclusion. The qualitative analysis was begun to decide what things meant nothing, regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, casual flows, and propositions (miles and Huberman, 1994). The conclusion drawn was started by making temporary conclusion. The

data are taken from the field were analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. In the final analysis, the researcher got final conclusion and verified the validity. In the final analysis, the researcher got final conclusion as the answer to the research problem. So, it could be said that conclusion was credible if the conclusion was supported by accurate data.