CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provide the description of the steps that are taken to conduct this study. The description includes research design, data and data sources, instrument and technique of collecting data, technique of data verification, and data analysis. This research aims to find the reasonable answer to the research problems in the previous chapter in order to clarify the problems.

A. Research Design

In conducting a research, research design is needed. As explain by Arikunto (2010:10), research is scientific activity aim to develop and also enrich the knowladge. Research design is collecting and analyzing data plan which related to the objective of research (Nasution, 2006). Then, in this study the researcher uses qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis the students interest and motivation toward teaching media. The media include YouTube, Madras E-Learning, and Google Form.

In this study, the reseacher uses descriptive method as the research design in order to describe the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is used because the data analysis will present descriptively. Then Ali (1985:124) argue that descriptive research is reserach which applied to solve the current problem by starting the

problem, collecting and also analyzing the data aim to answer the problem and arrange conclusion of the research. The Problem in descriptive research related with the real condition or the fact. Moreover, Surakhmad (2004:47) states that descriptive method talks about some possibilities to solving the actual problem by collecting the data, arranging or classifying the data, analyzing and interpreting them.

Bodgan and taylor (1975:5) states that descriptive qualitative data is research prosedure that produce a descriptive data in the form of written or spoken of humans and their behavior which can be observed as whole. This method attempt to present the data from the subject or the observed group. This study aimsat finding out the students interest and motivation toward e-learming media used by the English teacher in MTsN 7 Kediri as the result of this study..

B. **Data and Data Source**

Data is a raw material that needs to be processed to produce the information which show the facts. On the other side, data is material information about the object of study. In this part, the data of this study is the collection of questionnaire feedback from the VII-D students taking English class in MTsN 7 Kediri. The feedback contains the types of e-learning media and also the indicator of learning interest and motivation. The data will give information about their interest and motivation toward e-learning media used by the English teacher. After

collecting the data, the reseracher will read and analyze their feedback. The researcher then conducting interview about students questionnaire feedback to make sure that the data that given by the students is true. The data will be in the form of students' answer in the interview.

Then, the data source of this study is students and teacher of VII-D class in MTsN 7 Kediri as the participant of English class. Research subject in this reserach was selected by using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is technique used to choose the reserach subject based on certain criteria or consideration. This is supported (Moleong, 2006: 165) which states that in qualitative research there was no random sample, but the sample is purposive or purposive sampling. In this case the researcher focus on parties or students and teacher whose position is have knowledge, experience and related information about students' interest and motivation toward e-learning media used by the English teacher. The researcher selected the 25 fastest students who collected the questionnaires. Then, the results of the questionnaire were calculated to obtain the data based on each categories of students such as the highest, middle, and lowest interest and motivation. Then, researcher conducted in-depth interviews to obtain further data to 3 delegation students of each categories.So that, researchers will get different data from each category. Researchers also conducted interviews to teacher to add the

information and also verify that the data provided by students was correct and appropriate.

C. Instrument and Technique of Data Collection

In qualitative research, the main data collection tool or the key instrument of the research isthe researcher herself. The presence of the researcher is absolute. This happens because the researcher is the only key instrument which can collect the data by observing, asking, listening, requesting, and retrieving the research data. Therefore, in qualitative research, researcher should get valid data. The condition of the informants must be clear according to the data needs. So that, the data can be recognized as true.

Then, to collect the data from the informan the researcher as the key of instrument require the supplementary instrument in the form of questionare. Questionnaires are used as supplementary instrument to obtain data or results that will be analyzed to determine students' interests and motivation towards e-learning media. The questionare is developed by several steps. For the first is reviewing theory about students interest, students motivation, and e-learning media. Second, making draft based on the result of related theory. Third, validating the instrument. Next, Revisingthe instrument according to expert direction. The last, testing (try out) the instrument to students before using it to know that the instruments is used are already valid or not. When the questionnaire is valid and also reliable it means that the

questionnaire is already distributed. The questionare will be shared by the online media that is Google Form. The researcher used Google form as as a tool for distributing questionare due to pandemic situation.

Then, the researcher also used interview. Interview means data collection method requires direct communication between the investigator and the subject or respondents. In the interview, usually one-sided questions and answers are made systematically and based on research objectives. In this research, The interview used is semi-structured interview. This technique is used to to ensure that the data presented in the questionnaire are correct and appropriate. This techniques are also used to prove that the data obtained from the questionare is credible. In this case, the researcher interviewed the English students of class VII-D MTsN 7 Kediri and the English teacher as executor in learning English.

After researcher obtain information from data, the researcher will draw conclusions about what is the answer of the research problems in the form of description.

D. Pilot Test

Pilot test is used to test the validity and reliability of the research instrument. By doing pilot test, the reseracher will know the quality of the research instrument. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2010:211), the bad or good instrument will affect wether the data obtained is true or not, while true or not data will detemines the quality of the research

results. Then in this study, before the qestionnaire is distributed to the actual respondents, the questionnaire is tested to C-class students of MTsN 7 Kediri. Data regarding the characteristics of pilot respondents the test is as follows:

Table 3.1
Characteristic of Pilot Test Respondents

Information	Description	Total
Gender	Male	2
	Female	6
Class C Students	Number of Respondent	8
	Done	8
	Not working yet	0

Source: Questionnaire data of pilot study

Based on the table 3.1 above, it can be seen that the total of Class-C students as the respondents of pilot test is 8 students, contains of 6 female students and 2 male students. The questionnare which returned were 8. Then, the pilot test questionnaire is validity and reliability tested using SPSS computer program of version 24.

a. **Validity Testing**

Validity testing is carried out to determine wether the instrument is valid or not for each variables. The validity testing that has been done in this study are shown in the table below as follows :

Table 3.2
Validity testing of Pilot Test

Variable	No	r_{count}	r_{table}	Criteria
	1	0,913	0,707	Valid
	2	0,899	0,707	Valid
	3	0,957	0,707	Valid
	4	0,950	0,707	Valid
	5	0,857	0,707	Valid
Students'	6	0,955	0,707	Valid

Table continuation…

Interest in YouTube	7	0,899	0,707	Valid
	8	0,704	0,707	Invalid
	9	0,864	0,707	Valid
	10	0,703	0,707	Invalid
	11	0,950	0,707	Valid
	12	0,976	0,707	Valid
	13	0,819	0,707	Valid
Students' Interest in Google Form	1	0,677	0,707	Invalid
	2	0,876	0,707	Valid
	3	0,944	0,707	Valid
	4	0,987	0,707	Valid
	5	0,965	0,707	Valid
	6	0,850	0,707	Valid
	7	0,943	0,707	Valid
	8	0,960	0,707	Valid
	9	0,881	0,707	Valid
Students' Interest in Madras E-Learning	1	0,979	0,707	Valid
	2	0,979	0,707	Valid
	3	0,922	0,707	Valid
	4	0,979	0,707	Valid
	5	0,918	0,707	Valid
	6	0,918	0,707	Valid
	7	0,925	0,707	Valid
	8	0,742	0,707	Valid
	9	0,902	0,707	Valid
	10	0,705	0,707	Invalid
	11	0,954	0,707	Valid
	12	0,940	0,707	Valid
	13	0,895	0,707	Valid
Students' Motivation on YouTube	1	0,943	0,707	Valid
	2	0,937	0,707	Valid
	3	0,989	0,707	Valid
	4	0,904	0,707	Valid
	5	0,960	0,707	Valid
	6	0,995	0,707	Valid
Students' Motivation on Google Form	1	0,950	0,707	Valid
	2	0,836	0,707	Valid
	3	0,953	0,707	Valid
	4	0,891	0,707	Valid
	5	0,839	0,707	Valid
	6	0,885	0,707	Valid
Students' Motivation on Madras E-Learning	1	0,926	0,707	Valid
	2	0,824	0,707	Valid
	3	0,950	0,707	Valid
	4	0,957	0,707	Valid
	5	0,864	0,707	Valid
	6	0,991	0,707	Valid

Source: Questionnaire data of pilot study

Based on the data in the table above, we can concluded that from 53 items, 49 items are declared valid because the $r_{count} > r_{table}$ while 4 items are declared invalid because $r_{count} < r_{table}$. The valid items will be used for research. Then, for the invalid items, the researcher will do elimination. The researcher eliminates the questionnaire items because these items have been covered by other items. So, researchers can still get information from other statements.

b. Reliability Testing

This test is carried out to know the reliability of the instrument. If Cronbach's Alpha (α) is bigger than 0.60 it means that the data reserach is considered good and reliable to be used as input in the process analyzing data. The results of the reliability test are based on the Cronbach Alpha formula is obtained in the table 3.3 as follows:

Table 3.3
The result of reliability testing of pilot reserach

Variable		Total Items	*Cronbach's alpha*	Information
B Interest	YouTube	11	0,975	Reliable
	Google Form	9	0,967	Reliable
	Madras E-Learning	12	0,980	Reliable
Motivation	YouTube	6	0,978	Reliable
	Google Form	6	0,945	Reliable
	Madras E-Learning	6	0,957	Reliable

Based on table above, it shows the results of Cronbach's Alpha value at Students' interest in Youtube media 0,975, students' interest in Google Form 0,967, students interest in Madras E-Learning 0,980. Then, students motivation on Youtube media 0.978, students motivation on Google Form media is 0,945, and students motivation on Madras E-Learning media 0,957. The results of these calculations can be concluded consecutively that the students 'interest, and students' motivation variables were reliable.

E. Technique of the Data Verification

This part is used to discuss the technique of the data verification on this study. In order to obtain valid data, it is necessary to examine the credibility with use data validity techniques. The data validity used in this study is triangulation method.Triangulation is combination of various methods used to study interrelated phenomenafrom different perspectives. Triangulation method is used to improve measurement of the validity and also strengthen the credibility of research findings by comparing them with different approaches.

In examining data, the use of different perspectives in triangulation methodserves as a checker or the comparison of data. According to Sugiyono (2008:274), triangulation divided into three types. There are source, time, and technique. Source triangulation is used to test the credibility of the data by using several sources. Technique

triangulation is used to test the data by using different technique. While time triangulation is used to check the data by using different time. The time also often affects the credibility of the data. Data collection must be adjusted to the conditions of the informants.

In this study, to test wether the data is appropiate or not the triangulation method that researcher used is data source triangulation. Data source triangulation means testing the credibility of the data in a way comparing the variety different sources. In addition to questionnaire, the researcher also used interview. The interview will be carried out to two different people. There are student and also the teacher. The various information obtained through those techniques will give birth to the freedom of knowledge to obtain reliable truth in this study.

F. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher does some steps to analyze the data. Data analysis in this study was carried out through three activities, such as condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification(Miles, Huberman and Saldana 2014:10). The steps will be applied as follows :

Chart 3.1 Components of Interactive Model Data Analysis Source:Miles and Huberman (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014: 14)
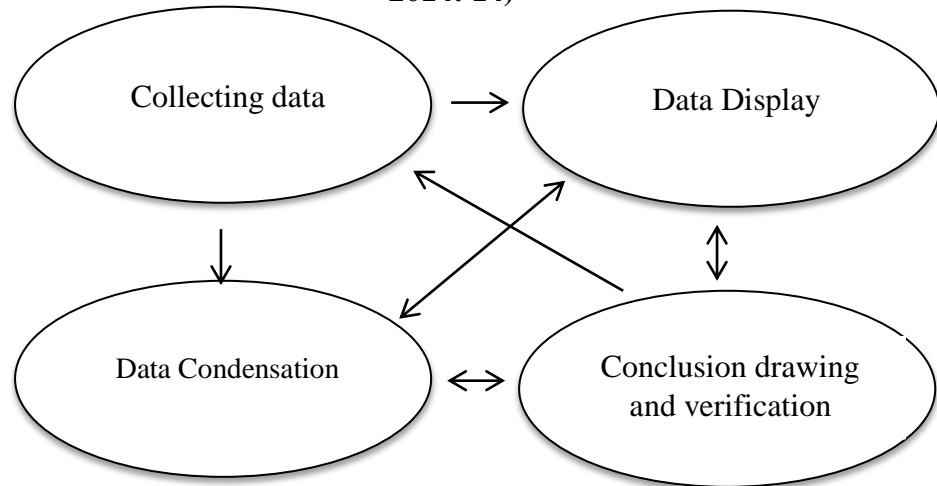
a. Data Condensation

According to Miles and Huberman (2014:10), in data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, simplifying and transforming.

a) Selecting

In this part the researcher should act selectively. It means researcher should determine which dimensions are more important, which relation may be more meaningful, and what information can be collected and analyzed. Researcher will collect and select which information associated with students' interest and motivation toward e-learning media used by the English teacher.

b) Focusing

Miles and Huberman (2014: 19) state thatfocusing on data is a form of pre-analysis. At this stage,Researchers focus on data related to the formulaof theresearch questions. This stage is a continuation of the data selection stage.

Then, in this stage the researcher only limits the data based on the formula of research question. The data that will be collected relate to the kinds of e-learning media used by the English teacher, students' interest, and the students' motivation toward e-learning media that used by the English teacher.

c) Abstracting

Abstracting is an attempt to make a summary of the core, process, and the statements that needed to be maintained. In this stage, the data that has been collected will be evaluated, especially for the data that related to the quality and adequacy of the data. If the data which show the students' interest and motivation toward the e-learning media are felt good and sufficient, the data is used to answer the research wuestion of the study.

d) Simplyfying and transforming

In this stage, the dataswere further simplified and transformed in various ways through strict selection, by making summary orbrief descriptions, categorizing data in a broader pattern, andothers. To simplify the data, the researcher collected every dataprocesses in the table.

b. Data Display

The next step after data condensation is data display which is a group of systematically structured information which gives the possibility to be withdrawn conclusion. In other words, the data display is a process of systematic preparation of information in order to obtain conclusions as the findings of the researcher.

In this part, the selected data were displayed in form of table or essay. The data analysing was about students interest and motivation toward e-learning media used by the English teacher at junior high school students.

c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Conclusion drawing and verification is an activity to describe the whole object examined in the process of drawing conclusions based on the combination information that arranged in a form of presentation of data. Through that information, the researcher can see everything that is researched and draw conclusions about the object of research.

In this stage of data analysis, the researcher tries to draw conclusions based on the data obtained from the research location during the research. By doing this stage, this can answer all the problem that have been formulated in a predetermined research question.