

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Before going to the point of the research design, it is better to know about definition of research, in order to know what the researcher's purpose. Research is detailed study of a subject to discover new fact about it (Oxford, 2008:375). It means that conducting research is aimed to solving the problems which are faced in the field or research process. Then, research is one of alternative ways that is done to investigate and to improve knowledge.

Design is preparing a plan or drawing of something to be made (Oxford, 2008:121). The design of this research is descriptive which is intended to dig up a phenomena of an English prospective teacher motivation enrolling to English Department in IAIN Tulungagung. Descriptive qualitative research study is a study to obtain information concerning the phenomenon (Ary, 1985:322). In the line with the objective of research and also concerning the current status of phenomena, the researcher should describe about the object (students) activities or the phenomena from the research field. It means that, the duty of the researcher does not only describe the object, but also find some activities from the research field.

The main point of this research is to collect and accumulate the basic of data in descriptive way. It intends to describe about the English prospective teacher motivation enrolling to English education program in IAIN Tulungagung. The purpose of this descriptive

research is to help the description become systematic, factual and accurate about the fact and population in certain.

The design consists with three stages. The first is observe the students (prospective teacher) about their motivation enrolling and stay in English education program. The result observation is validated by interviewing students after the researcher finish to observe to the students. In the process of interview, researcher ask detail about the students motivation overthere. And the last is documentation the activity by take apictures. It can be described as follows:

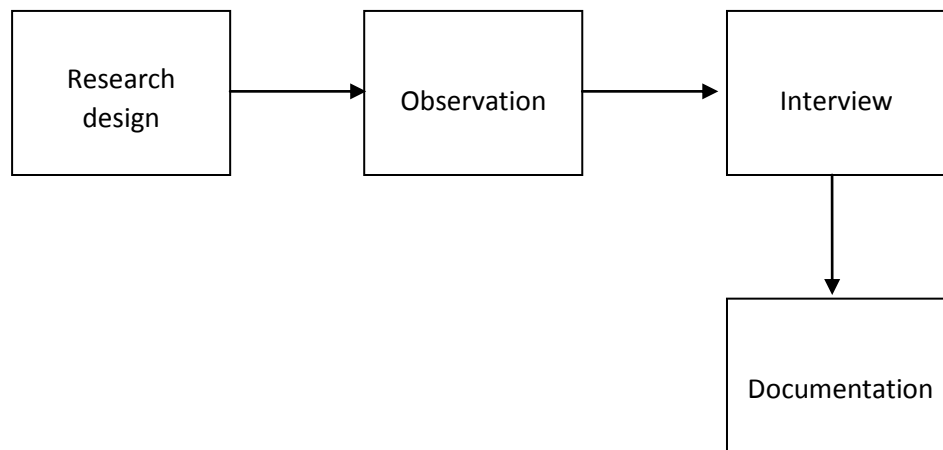


Figure 1.1 the stage of conducting research.

B. Data and Data source

1. Data

In qualitative research, the main data are in the form of words, action and additional data like documents, Moloeng (2005:157), data in this research were the information obtained not only from interviews conducted by the researcher to the English prospective teacher in IAIN Tulungagung but also to distributing questionnaire to them.

2. Data source

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, source of data are subjects where the data is taken. Source of data divides into two kinds, first is primer data sources. This data sources taken directly from the field where the research was conducting the research. In this research, the primer source of data is:

Students

This research used the questionnaire about the student (English prospective teacher) in TBI 6 semester.

While the second is second data sources which can take by many books, journal and articles in internet.

C. Technique of data Collection

The data deals with those are the form of word and other information rather than number and statistics (Arikunto, 2006). Below the instruments of collecting data in this research are:

1. Observation

To collect the data from questionnaire, there are two steps that researcher used. Firstly the researcher distributed questionnaire (tryout) to the students. After that distributed questionnaire to the TBI 6 class and members of ESA as the object of research. Distributing questionnaire is done to know whether all of them are really have motivation when they learn in English program.

2. Interview

Interview is conversation with certain purpose (Moloeng, 2011:186). Interview is some ways to collect information using some lits questions and answer directly or orally. An interview also done as dominant strategy for data collection.

According Arikunto's classification (2002:156), there are three kinds of interview as follows:

- a. Unstructured interview, in this type of interview, the interviewers carries out the interview with no systematic plan of questions.
- b. Structured interviewed, the interviewer carries out the interview by using a set of questions arranged and advance.
- c. Semi structured interviewed, the interviewer uses a set of questions which are developed to gain the specific information.

Based on the ideas above, this research used semi structured interview. Applying this technique in interview was to create relax and flexible situation. Besides, the interview done in this study is in depth interview. This interview is aimed to dig the data up deeply. For collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedure as follows:

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of question that would be asked to the English prospective teacher. The researcher also prepared to record informant's answer.
- b. The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way according to the concept of question that had been prepared.
- c. The researcher recorded informant's answer
- d. The researcher wrote interview's transcript based on the result of recording.

The interview was conducted in a English class especially in TBI 6 C

D. Technique of Data Verification

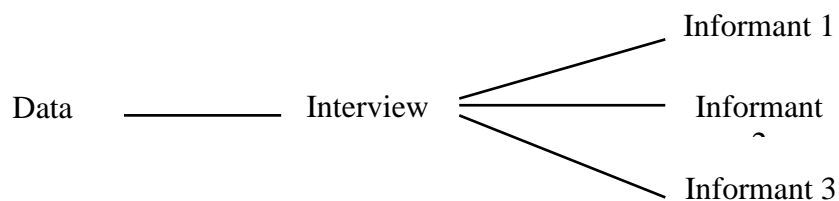
In qualitative research, there are some technique that can be used to increase the research data validity, they are triangulation and attending extension (Sutopo, 2002:78).

1. Triangulation

Triangulation is a technique to check the validity of data which uses something else to be the comparison toward that data (Moelong, 2008:336). Densin (in Lexy, 2008) states that there are four triangulation techniques: (a) source triangulation (b) investigator triangulation.

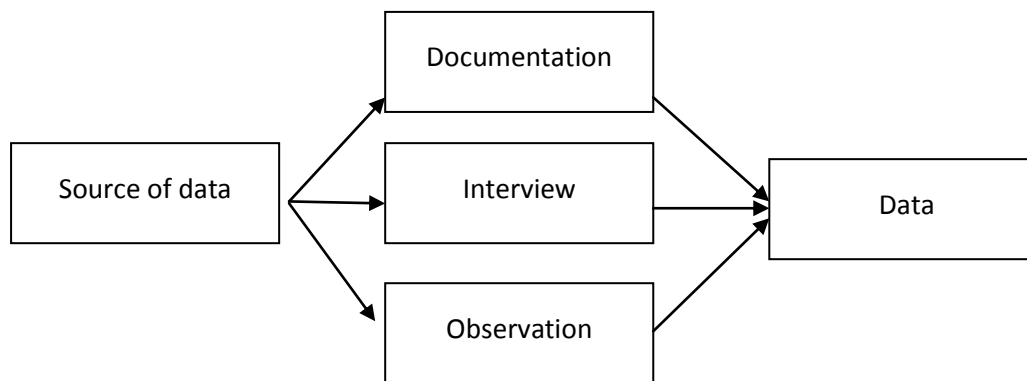
a. Source of Triangulation

Source of Triangulation uses different sources of data to get the same data. This emphasizes in the source of data, not in data collecting method or others.



b. Methodological Triangulation

This triangulation can be done by researcher by collecting same data but using different technique or method of collecting data. The emphasize is on the se of different data collecting method and more over to be pointed to the same data source to test the data validity. For example, to increase the data validity about someone's skill in a certain case, the researcher use questioner and then conducting an interview to the same informant and the result are tested by observing the informant skill in the real activity.



2. Attending extension

Researcher will conduct the research with the longer time to get much information and the valid data from the field. Overthere the researcher not only visit to the field just for one period but also they will come to the field more often.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Bogdan as quoted by Sugiyono (2009), data analysis is a process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes, and other materials that researcher accumulate to increase understanding and to enable the researcher to present what the researcher has discovered to others. It means that the researcher should analyze and present his or her data in order to make the reader know which the steps taken in processing of arranging the data. The technique of data analysis in this research is qualitative approach. It means that qualitative data is technique to analyze data from the research field and can be form words or symbols. Sugiyono (2009:246) mentions three steps in data analysis which developed by Miles and Huberman:

1. Data Collecting

Data Collecting is a process to collect many information and anything about your research from many sources, this process need so many time and energy.

2. Data editing

Data editing is a process from conducting the research to filtering all data after it submit or collect from many sources to be sure as good as possible data.

3. Data reduction

Data reduction is a process of choosing and focusing research through a tight selection, focus of research, making summary to the collected data and organizing the data to be analyzed. All data got from the field are simplefied to find which data appropriate with research problems. Those which are not appropriate are reduced.

The data were collected from interview with each subject in different occasion. From the interview, many information arise even some of those are not needed information. The result of interview also shows how a prospective teacher used a motivation to motivate their self when learn about English subject. Many answers come from the interview. The data are in the form of interview transcript and questionnaire. Therefore, the data needs reducing. In this step, the irrelevant data is reduced and the needed of data is included. So it can be seen, which one will answer the research problem.

4. Data display

Data display is a form of analysis that describes what is happening in the natural setting so that it finally can help the researcher to draw a final conclusion. The data from the subject and instruments will be crosschecked with the theory. In this research the data displayed in the recorded interaction which is transcribed. As the same as the process of reducing the data in displaying the data, it based on the formulation of the problem of the research. The most frequent form of data display was in the form of narrative text.

5. Data verification

Data verification is a process from editing the research to compiled many data from the research and make the result of research more valid.

6. Data conclusion or Conclusion drawing

Conclusion drawing is a last step to analysing the data of the research. In the context of the research, after data was displayed, a conclusion was drawn. There are two kinds of conclusions that were researcher drawn in this study; they were temporary and final conclusion drawing. If the temporary conclusion was valid in that was could answer the research problem being investigated in the study, the researcher could use it as final concluding drawing. In other hand, if it not valid the researcher should repeat the process started from data display in order to check whether the data display in line with formulation of research problem being investigated in the study or not. In other word, whether the data display answered the problem of the research being investigated in the present study or not. In this final analysis , the researcher will get final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problems.