

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed the research method used in this study. It covered the presentation of the research design, subject and setting, data source, data collection method, dependability and credibility, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study researchers wanted to find students' intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation in learning English. This research is included in the category of qualitative research because seen from the data collected are descriptive or words. According to Moleong (2011: 6) Qualitative research is a study that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a specific, natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

Other authors also described that qualitative research is a study that uses a naturalistic approach to seek and find understanding of the phenomenon in a context-specific context. If the researcher intends to know the state of something about what and how, how much, how far, and so on, then the research is descriptive, that is explaining or explaining the event (Arikunto, 2008: 30). Descriptive research is research that is intended to collect information about the status of a symptom that is the state of the symptoms according to what it is at the time of the study conducted. The data collected

are words, images and not numbers. This is due to the existence of qualitative methods (Arikunto, 2005: 234).

Through this research, researchers sought to reveal in depth how intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation in learning English at IAIN Tulungagung. The data collected in this study is descriptive, that is factual and actual explanation of how intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, and factors that have a substantial impact on student motivation in learning English at IAIN Tulungagung. The data generated in this study are words that are presented as they are in the field, experienced, felt and thought by the participants or data sources.

B. Subject and Setting

1. Subject

Subjects in this study were Thai students in English Education Department semester 8th with a total of 12 students with the number of 7 male students and 5 female students who have studied especially english in IAIN Tulungagung for 4 years since 2014. Of the 12 Thai students there are only 6 students who can be interviewed by researchers with the number of 5 male students and 1 female student and 6 students who can not be interviewed for being in Patani, Thailand.

2. Settings

Qualitative research is a study that is not easy to determine how long the implementation process. The duration of the study depend on the source of the data obtained and the research objectives. This research will last as

long as all data has been met and has proven its credibility and its dependability. The location of the research was conducted at IAIN Tulungagung Jl. Mayor Sujadi Timur. No.46, Plosokandang, Kedungwaru, Tulungagung District, East Java 66221.

C. Presence of Researchers

The main instrument of this research is the author as a researcher. This is done because if using a non-human tool and preparing itself first as commonly used in classical research, it is very unlikely to make adjustments to the realities that exist in the field. In addition, human beings are the only means that can relate to respondents or other objects, and only humans can understand the relation of reality in the field (Moelong, 2015: 9).

Therefore, the authors as an instrument must also be validated to what extent qualitative researchers are ready to undertake further research into the field. Validation of the researcher as an instrument includes validation of the understanding of qualitative research methods, the mastery of insight into the field under study, the readiness of researchers to enter the object of research, both academically and logistically. The validator is the researcher himself, through the self-evaluation of how far the understanding of qualitative methods, mastery of theory, and insight into the field under study, and the readiness and provision of entering the field.

Qualitative researchers as human instrument, functioning to set the focus of research, selecting informants as data sources, collecting data, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data and making

conclusions on the findings (Sugiyono, 2006: 222). Researchers should try to avoid the influence of subjectivity and maintain the environment naturally so that the process takes place running as usual.

The presence of researchers is the most important thing in observing and obtaining valid data, because this study uses a qualitative approach that in principle is emphasizing the natural background of the research object studied is Thai students motivation in EFL learning in IAIN Tulungagung.

D. Data Source

The source of data in the study is the subject from which the data obtained such as objects, things or people where researchers observe, read, or ask about the data (Arikunto, 2010: 88). The data sources used in this study are:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained directly from the first data source at the research site or research object (Bungin, 2005: 122). This data source is the first source where a data is generated. Primary data are data obtained directly from information sources, then observed and recorded in a note for the first time as well. Primary data is data acquired or collected directly in the field by the person conducting the research or concerned requires it. This primary data is also called original data or new data (Hasan, 2004: 19). In this study the primary data source is Thai students in English Education Department semester 8th with a total of 12 students with the number of 7 male students and 5 female students who have studied especially english in IAIN Tulungagung for 4 years since 2014.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from second source or secondary source (Bungin, 2005: 122). The data sources in the form of records, archives, books, photographs, recaps, recordings, and other documents are referred to as secondary documents (Marzuqi, 1977: 155). Secondary data sources (additional) are data sources outside words and actions ie written data sources. Secondary data is data obtained or collected by people conducting research from existing sources. This data should or should be obtained from libraries or reports from previous researchers (Hasan, 2007: 19). Secondary data sources from this research are interview result about motivation in learning english and archives relevant to research.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To obtain data in the field in order to describe and answer the problem under study, then the methods used in data collection are:

Interview Method

Interviews are conversations with a specific purpose. The conversation was conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked questions and interviewees who provide answers to the question (Moleong, 2011: 186).

Interviews used in this study are structured interviews are interviews that interviewers set their own problems and questions to be asked. Researchers who use this type of interview aims to find answers to work hypotheses. For that the questions are neatly arranged. This type is done in situations where a number of represented subjects are asked the same question and this is

important. All aspects are seen to have equal opportunity to answer the questions posed. This type of interview seems to coincide with what is called an open standard interview (Moleong, 2011: 190). The standard interview is an interview that uses a set of standard questions. The order of the questions, the words, and the way of presentation is the same for each respondent. The purpose of implementation is nothing but an attempt to eliminate the possibility of mistakes (Moleong, 2011: 188).

After completion of the interview the researcher compiles the interview result as a result of the basic notes as well as abstractions for the purposes of data analysis. Here the researcher used interview guides to direct the research focus. This method is used to find data about intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, and factors that have a substantial impact on student motivation in learning English at IAIN Tulungagung.

F. Technique of Data Verification

To check the validity of data on this research, based on the data that has been collected, then followed some techniques of data validity that includes: Dependability and Credibility. The details of the technique are as follows:

1. Dependability

At this stage is intended to prove that the results of this study has reflected the consistency of researchers in the overall process of research, both in terms of data collection, interpretation of findings, and reports of research results. One effort to assess dependability is to conduct a dependability audit, by an independent auditor, by reviewing all traces of

research activity. In this stage the researcher asked some people to review or criticize the results of this research. They are guided by lecturer and other lecturers.

2. Credibility

This credibility standard is synonymous with internal validity in qualitative research. In order for qualitative research results have a high level of trust in accordance with the facts in the field (information extracted from the subjects or participants studied) (Bungin, 2005: 60). This criterion is used to prove that data about intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, and factors that inhibit and support student motivation in learning English at IAIN Tulungagung obtained from several sources in the field really contain truth value. So to find the level of confidence of this research will be pursued as follows:

a. Make observations

Conduct continuous observations and really, so that researchers increasingly deepened social phenomena under study as it is. Observation technique may be said to be a necessity in the conduct of qualitative research.

b. Triangulation Technique

Triangulation techniques prefer the effectiveness of the process and desired results. Therefore, triangulation can be done by testing whether the process and the results of the methods used are running well. Such as (1) eg the researcher uses in-depth interview and observation for data

collection. (2) thereafter cross-examining the material of the diaries to ensure that there is no conflicting information between the interview diary and the observation diary. If there is an irrelevant diary between the two methods, the researcher must confirm the difference to the informant. (3) the results of the confirmation need to be tested again with the previous information because it could be the result of the confirmation that contradicts the information that has been collected previously from the informant or from other sources. If there is a difference, the researcher continues to explore the differences until the researcher finds the source of difference and the difference material, then confirmation with informant and other sources (Bungin, 2005: 60).

Validity test through triangulation is done because in qualitative research, to test the validity of information can not be done by means of statistical tests. Similarly, the material of truth is not tested on the basis of the truth of the instrument so that the substance of truth depends on the intersubjective truth (Bungin, 2005: 193).

The technique of triangulation is a technique of examining the validity of data that utilizes something else outside the data for the purposes of the check or as a comparison of the data obtained (Moleong, 2011: 330). In this study, the triangulation used is to compare the data obtained from the observation with the results of interviews, comparing data from informants.

c. Discussion of peers

According to Moleong (2011: 332), this technique is done by exposing the interim results or the final results obtained in the form of discussions with colleagues. This is done so that researchers get input on research conducted and about the validity of the data obtained. Hopefully, the researcher gets inputs from the research context as a reference for research improvement.

Involve peers (who do not participate in research) to discuss providing input, even criticism from the beginning of the research process until the formation of research results. This is indeed necessary, given the limited ability of researchers, who are faced with the complexity of social phenomena studied (Bungin, 2005: 61).

G. Data Analysis

According to Bogdan & Biklen in Moleong (2011: 248), data analysis is an effort done by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, searching and finding patterns, find what is important and what is learned, and decided what can be told to others. Data analysis used in this research is interactive data analysis (*interactive model*). According to Miles & Huberman in Sutopo (2002: 91), there are three components in the data analysis process consisting of three activities that occur simultaneously, namely: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing / verification. The three components are:

1. Data Reduction

The first component in the analysis is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting data from fieldnote. This process continues throughout the study.

2. Data Display

It is an information organization assembly, a description in the form of narrative that allows conclusions to be made. This data presentation is a logical and systematic assemblies of sentences, so that when read, it will be easy to understand things that happen and allow the researcher to do something on the analysis or other actions based on that understanding.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Final conclusions would not occur until the data collection process ends. This conclusion will then be drawn after no further information has been found on the research focus already investigated. Furthermore, this conclusion needs to be verified to be sufficiently steady and truly accountable. Therefore it is necessary to do repetition activities for the purpose of stabilization, rapidly re-elucidation of data. The interactive data model analysis that the researcher uses is an inductive analysis model. Inductive analysis is a way or path used to gain scientific knowledge by starting from the observation of things or problems that are special, then draw conclusions that are common (Sudarto, 2002: 57). Researchers use this analysis to draw general conclusions from specific data.