

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer discusses and reviews research methodologies that are used in this study. This chapter discusses about research design and continues with population and sample. Next, is discusses about source of the data, data collection technique, instruments of the study, and data analysis technique.

#### **A. Research Design**

Research method refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the necessary data for answering the question.<sup>1</sup> The purpose is to discover meaningful question through the application of scientific procedures. Ary defines research as the application of the scientific approach to the study of a problem. It was a way to acquire dependable and useful information

As a pointed out by Ary in his book “Introduction to Research in Education”, there are five kinds of research design, they were experimental research, ex post facto, descriptive research, correlation research, and survey research.<sup>2</sup>

This study used survey research design. A survey research investigates associations between respondents’ characteristic such as educational, social

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<sup>1</sup>Jack Richard. *Approaches and Method in Language Teaching, Second Edition*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001), 212

<sup>2</sup> Donald Ary. *Introduction to Research in Education*. (Australia: Wadsworth, 2002), 22

class, their current attitudes toward some issue. It describes the distributions of variables in a specified group.<sup>3</sup> This research was investigated students' opinion, characteristics and behavior to join EYL subject. Specifically, this proposed research aims to analyze the students' motivation taking EYL subject. Therefore, survey research design is appropriate the purpose of this research.

The survey questionnaire is widely used as a source of data in this study. To collect the data questionnaire were distributed to the students who join EYL subject. It is the most important areas of measurement students' motivation in choosing EYL subject. (See appendix 2)

## **B. Population and Sample**

According to Ary, a sample was the small group that was observed and the larger group about which the generalization was made was called a population.<sup>4</sup> He also defined the population as all members of any well defined class, of people, event, or objects.

From the statement above, the writer concluded that population was the whole object of research which defined class of people or events as a source of data. Population also intended to apply the result of research.

The population of this study is the sixth semester students of academic year 2011-2012 who joined EYL I in Education department State Institute for

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid, 372

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 148

Islamic Studies, which is one of the elective subjects offered to the sixth semester students. The number of the population is around 19 students. Since the number of the population was less than 100 students, they were all taken as the subject of study. Therefore, this research used population sampling technique.

### **C. Source of Data**

Source of the data is the important thing in a field research. The data for this research are data about students' motivation in choosing EYL subject. The data were collected from the students who following EYL subject to know their motivation in choosing EYL class. The class consists of 19 students. In this class the researcher has given questionnaire related to the student's motivation in following EYL subject. (See appendix 4)

### **D. Data Collection**

In this research, the data were in the form of the students' answer of the questionnaire. To collect the data the writer took the following steps:

1. The writer constructed the combination of structured and unstructured of questionnaire which consists of several items related to the topic of research.
2. The questionnaires were distributed to the EYL class students.
3. In answering the questionnaire the students should choose one of the best answers based on their opinions among the other choices which

existed in the multiple choice forms and fill the blank columns if they had alternative answer which not exist in the multiple choice forms.

4. The writer collected the responses of the questionnaire and continued to analyze the questionnaire.

### **E. Research Instrument**

Questionnaire used as the instrument to collect the data about the factors that motivate English department students in choosing EYL subject.

In survey research, questionnaire is widely used as a source of data in this studies<sup>5</sup> Arikunto states that questionnaire referred to a set of a written question in a piece of paper in order problems of study which would be observed.<sup>6</sup> The set of question would be given to the subject and it would be returned back with some answers. Questionnaire was another way to get information which presented to the research subjects.

There are three types of questionnaire, they are: the structured or close questionnaire, the unstructured or open questionnaire, and combination (between structured and unstructured).<sup>7</sup>

In this research, firstly the writer do interview with five students who were taking EYL subject. Interview used as a supporting in questionnaire.

Then the result of interview applies to the questionnaire. The writer used

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<sup>5</sup> Donald Ary, op. cit, 372

<sup>6</sup> Suharismi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2002), 128

<sup>7</sup> William M K Trochim. *The Research Methods Knowledge Base*. (Ithaca,N.Y: Cornel Custom Publishing1999), 113

combination of questionnaire types since those two types could facilitate the writer and the respondents in collecting the data, there were the structured or close questionnaire and unstructured or open questionnaire. They were used because in the structured or close questionnaire, the writer could easy to analyze the result of questionnaire and got as large number of respondents as possible and got the opportunity to be relaxed in answering the research questions. Then, in the unstructured or open questionnaire types, the writer facilitated or gave opportunities to the respondents to answer the questions freely to their answers. The writer provided the answer sheet with the blank columns. The questionnaire was distributed to get the data about the factors of the sixth semester students motivate in choosing EYL subject.

The questionnaires consist of 12 items of students' motivation in choosing EYL subject. The distribution of the question in questionnaire was presented in the following table.

Table 3.1

## The Distribution of Questionnaire

| <b>Variable</b> | <b>Indicators</b> | <b>Number of Instrument</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Motivation      | Interest          | 1                           | 1            |
|                 | Society           | 2,12                        | 2            |
|                 | Need              | 3,4                         | 2            |
|                 | Attitude          | 5,6,7,8                     | 4            |
|                 | Aspiration        | 9,10,11                     | 3            |

The distribution above is based on the theory of learning behavior. Source of theory taken from Alderman, Pintrich & Schunk, Reeve, Graham & Weine, taken from Thomas Fetso's book with the title is "Educational Psychology"<sup>8</sup>

#### **F. Data Analysis Technique**

There were several steps that applied by the writer to the data from the students' motivation in choosing EYL subject. These steps are as the following.

1. Identifying the data based on the statement of problems.
2. Classifying each answer based on each item of the questionnaire.
3. Arranging the data taken from questionnaire in form of table.

The format of the table to summarize the responses of the questionnaire is as follows.

Table 3.2  
The Summarize Response the Questionnaire

| <b>Options</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a.             |                  | %                 |
| b.             |                  | %                 |
| c.             |                  | %                 |
| d.             |                  | %                 |

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<sup>8</sup> Thomas Fetso. *Educational Psychology*. ( USA: Northem Arizona University, 2005),157.

4. The data taken from questionnaire were analyzed by using a simple percentage using the formula below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where: P = percentage of students' motivation in choosing EYL.

F = the number of frequency of the respondent answer.

N = the number of respondents.

5. Verifying and interpreting the data.
6. Drawing the conclusion.