

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter orderly presents research design, research subject, population and sample of the research, source of the data, research procedures, research instrument, data collection technique 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>.

In conducting this research, the researcher applies one of the research designs. It helps and makes the researcher be easier to conduct this research.

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

This research uses a survey research design. Survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people in order to describe attitudes,

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<sup>1</sup> Jack Richard, *Approaches and Method in Language Teaching*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001), 212.

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

opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population<sup>3</sup>. This Because of describing the data with descriptive sentences, this research tends to be classified as descriptive quantitative research.

## **B. RESEARCH SUBJECT**

Research subject was a person who is the objects of the research being investigated<sup>4</sup>. The objects of this research are the students' motivation in choosing CALL subject at English Education Department State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The researcher chooses the seventh semester students of English Education Department State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya for the subject of the study here. Computer Assisted Language Learning or CALL is offered to the sixth semester to the seventh semester year 2013 – 2014. This subject consists of CALL 1 and CALL 2. CALL 1 is studied by the sixth semester students and CALL 2 is offered in the next semester (Seventh Semester). But, here the Researcher takes CALL 2 as subject research because of administration problems.

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<sup>3</sup> John W Creswell, *Educational Research* (New Jersey: PEARSON, 2005), 354.

<sup>4</sup> Tatang M. Amirin, *Subjek penelitian, responden penelitian, dan informan (narasumber) penelitian*, <<http://tatangmanguny.wordpress.com>>[accessed on Jan 25<sup>th</sup>,2012]

### C. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Population and sample are very important in conducting a research. According to Donald Ary a population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events or objects<sup>5</sup>. According to Sugiono,<sup>6</sup> the population is groups of subject that is determined by the researchers to be studied and drawn the conclusions.

From the statement above, the researcher concludes that population is the whole object of research which defines class of people or events as a source of data. The number of population greatly affects the course of population. If it is large, researcher will likely find some difficulties in conducting the research, for examples; limited funds, energy and time. To overcome these problems, researcher may take the sample.

Donald Ary stated that sample is part of population or the representation of a population. A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for an observation and analysis<sup>7</sup>. The sample is a representation of the total population. It is made to make the research easier to run optimally. What was learned from the sample and the conclusions derived represent the whole respondents. Therefore, the sample taken from the population should be truly representative.

The population of this study is the seventh semester students of academic year 2012 – 2013 who joins CALL class in English Education Department State

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Alfaberta,2010) 117

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The number of the population is around 36 students. Here, the researcher uses Redundancy Sampling Technique. This technique is used because the whole members of population are taken to be sample. As Sugiyono stated that the redundancy sampling technique is used if the number of population is small, which are 30 or less<sup>8</sup>.

#### **D. SOURCE OF DATA**

Source of the data is the important thing in a research. The data for this research are: 1) data about students' motivation in choosing CALL subject, 2) students' expectation of following CALL class, 3) students' need, 4) students' attitude into CALL subject. The data are collected from the students who are taking CALL subject to know their motivation in choosing CALL subject, students' expectation, students' need, students' attitude into CALL. Thus, the source of those data is students. CALL 2 is divided into two classes. Those are A CLASS and B CLASS. The researcher gives the questionnaires related to the students' motivation to join in the CALL class.

#### **E. RESEARCH PROCEDURES**

In conducting this research, there are several steps that have been done by the researcher. The steps are based on Donald Ary's book entitled "Introduction to Research in Education"<sup>9</sup>. The steps are:

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<sup>8</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*..... 124-125

<sup>9</sup> Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education* ..... 379

### 1. Planning

The researcher began with a question to be answered in the research. The question is about motivation of the students in choosing CALL subject and it also means to know students' opinions about CALL as media for teaching English. These questions became the point of research problem.

### 2. Defining the population

After having the question as an idea for topic, then the researcher began on thinking about the subject of the research. The subject of this research was all students who joined CALL 2 class. Then, the population of this research is all the students who joined CALL 2 for about 36 students.

### 3. Constructing the instrument

Besides the population, instrument is the important and main part of the research. The researcher should be clever in choosing and constructing the instrument for gaining the data. The better the researcher in doing it, the better data are gained.

### 4. Conducting the survey

As the explanation above, after determining the population, and also choosing and constructing the instruments, the next part is to

conduct the research. This research is a survey design which uses questionnaire for gaining the data.

#### 5. Processing the data

The last step is processing the data. The data which have been gained from the research instrument are processed into a percentage. The formula is explained for next session. After that, the researcher describes the result with descriptive sentences for the conclusion.

### **F. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

In this research, the researcher uses questionnaire as instrument. Questionnaire is used as the instrument to collect the data about factors that motivate English Department students in choosing CALL subject, students' expectation, students' need and attitude through CALL.

In survey research, questionnaire is widely used as a source of data in this study<sup>10</sup>. Arikunto states that questionnaire referred to a set of a written question in a piece of paper in order problems of study which will be observed<sup>11</sup>. The researcher uses structured or close questionnaire because it made the researcher easy to analyze the result of questionnaire. Close questionnaire allows the researcher to provide the optional answer in multiple choice forms based on the theories.

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<sup>10</sup> Donald Ary, op. cit, 372

<sup>11</sup> Suharismi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2002), 128

## **1. Validity of Questionnaire**

The validation is needed for questionnaire. In this study, the researcher used content validity to measure whether the questionnaire items are valid or not. Content validity depends on careful analysis of the language being tested and of the particular indicator. Because of the research questions of this study was about the students' motivation in choosing CALL subject and the students' opinions about CALL as Media for teaching English, the items are constructed with the consideration of indicators of all about Motivation such as students' needs, students' interests, students' expectations and students' perceptions which are divided into interest, society, need, attitude and aspiration.

## **2. Reliability of Questionnaire**

The researcher had measure the questionnaire using test and retest reliability (tryout) to measure whether the questionnaire was valid or not. The researcher administered the questionnaire to Seventh Semester Students of CALL 2 classes. Based on CALL Lecturer recommendation, the questionnaire was administered in CALL 2 class. They were given questionnaire after the researcher introduced the purpose of research and the way they in completing and answering the items in questionnaire sheets. Then, they were asked to answer the

questionnaire. It was used to know whether the questions could be understood well by the students, whether the choices are ambiguous or not, whether the questions were related to the indicator or not. The items which were not reliable would be revised then it would be administered again (retest) to the same respondents to measure whether the questionnaire was really reliable to be used as instruments in this study.

#### **F. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE**

The researcher uses Directly Administered Questionnaire to conduct this research. It was given to the students of CALL 2 class. The questionnaire is directly given to the respondents when they are in the class. As the researcher has mentioned before, this questionnaire is closed questions which allows the researcher to provide the optional answer in multiple choice forms based on the theories. The questionnaires consist of 13 items of students' motivation in choosing CALL subject. The distribution of the question in questionnaire is presented in the following table:



Table 3.1

The indicators of students' motivation

Variable	Indicators	Number of Instrument	Total
<b>Motivation</b>	Interest	1,4	2
	Society	2,10	2
	Need	3,7,8,9,	4
	Attitude	5,6	2
	Aspiration	3,11,12,13	3

The distribution above is based on the theory of learning behavior. Source of theory is taken from Alderman, Pintrich & Schunk, Reeve, Graham & Weine, is taken from Thomas Fetso's book with the title is "Educational Psychology"<sup>12</sup>.

## I. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

There are several steps that are applied by the researcher to the data from the students' motivation in choosing CALL subject.

In conducting research by using questionnaire, the researcher does several steps. Those steps are as follow:

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 which is taken from questionnaire in form of table.

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<sup>12</sup> Thomas Fetso, *Educational Psychology* (USA: Northern Arizona University, 2005) 157

The format of the table to summarize the responses of the questionnaire is as follow:

Table 3.2

## The Summarize Response the Questionnaire

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

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

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

Where: P = percentage of students' motivation in choosing  
CALL

F = the number of frequency of the respondent answer

N = the number of the respondents

5. Verifying and interpreting the data

It means that the data are described by the researcher with the descriptive sentences.

6. Drawing the conclusion