CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher is going to discuss the research methodology. It consists of research design used, the location and subject, population and sample, data collecting technique, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research includes the type of case study using descriptive qualitative method. Case study has the characteristics as stated by the experts as a study that is conducted intensively, detailed and depth toward an organization, institution or certain phenomenon.[42] Case can be an individual, an institution or a group considered as a unit in the research.[43]

Correlating to the explanation, this research is a case study because of its characteristics. This study attempts to explore certain information about a phenomenon or case of a subject. The case of this research is the problems of students demotivation in reading English textbook and the subject is students in grade first of MTsN Diwek Jombang.

Due to this research is a case study, it uses descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is a method that researches the status of human, an object, a set of

[42] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006), pp. 31-32.
[43] Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 29

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

condition, a system of thought, or even a class of phenomenon at the present.[44] Qualitative research is a research procedure which produces written or spoken descriptive data of research that is possible to observe.[45]

This research uses that method because it is appropriate to the objectives of the research which focuses on students demotivation problems, the factors and the strategies applied. The results of the research emphasize more toward the data interpretation found in the field. The results are not written in the form of figures and tables with statistical measures, but it is illustrated in the form of describing words to the results and it is presented in narrative.

B. Location of the Study

The research is conducted at MTsN Diwek Jombang which located on Jl. Cukir Mojowarno No. 1 Tanjunganom Diwek Jombang (61252), phone (0321) 7256449.

C. Subject of the Study

Research subject is a person who is the objects of research being investigated.[46] The objects of this research are the problems of students demotivation in reading English at first grade of MTsn Diwek Jombang, the factors and strategies applied by English teacher to overcome those problems. Based on the objects above,

---

[44] Nazir, Moh. *Metode Penelitian* (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2005), p. 54
[45] *Ibid.*, p. 36
[46] Tatang M. Amirin, *Subjek penelitian, responden penelitian, dan informan (narasumber) penelitian*, <http://tatangmanguny.wordpress.com> [accessed on Jan 25th, 2012]

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

the subject of this research is the students at first grade. An English teacher who handles these classes also becomes the subject of this research.

D. Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono,[47] the population is groups of subject that is determined by the researchers to be studied and drawn the conclusions. 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.

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 will represent the whole respondents. Therefore, the sample taken from the population should be truly representative.

To determine the number of representative sample, researchers applied theory of *Isaac* and *Michael* that given in tabular form. Based on the table, the sample can be determined with an error rate of 1%, 5% or 10% of the total population. The smaller error rate taken, it means that the sample will be closer to the actual population. Of course, the results obtained will be more representative.

In this study, the researcher has a population of 200 students of first grade of MTsN Diwek Jombang. To determine the sample, the researcher decides to take the error rate of 10%. It means that 90% reliance rate toward the population. The

[47] Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 117

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

researcher take this rate because if researcher takes 1% or 5%, the sample is still too big and it will be difficult for researcher.

From calculation based on the table, the researcher gets 115 students as the sample. From this sample, the researcher divides it into 5 parts (because the population consists of 5 classes). Researcher does such calculation because the sample is the representation of each class. The table below shows how the sample divided.

Table.3 **The calculation of the sample**

No.	Grade	Number of Student	Sample Calculation	Number of Samples per class
1	VII-A	40	(40 : 200) x 115 = 23	23 students
2	VII-B	40	(40 : 200) x 115 = 23	23 students
3	VII-C	40	(40 : 200) x 115 = 23	23 students
4	VII-D	40	(40 : 200) x 115 = 23	23 students
5	VII-E	40	(40 : 200) x 115 = 23	23 students
TOTAL				**115 students**

Researcher takes the sample randomly. He uses the technique of simple random sampling. It is considered simple because the election of the sample done randomly without regarding to strata in the population. On the other word, researcher considers that the population is homogeneous. To apply this technique, researcher uses the list of student attendance. Students who have odd number decided to be the sample.

E. Data Collecting Technique

Conducting the research, researcher uses two techniques to collect the valid data for this research. Those are questionnaire and interview.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1. *Questionnaire*

One of the research instruments in this study is questionnaire. It is a technique of data collecting which is done by giving a set of questions to other people (respondents) to be answered.[48]

In this research, the researcher uses structured questionnaire. It contains of questions in which the answers are already given or arranged. The questionnaire is in the form of *Likert scale*[49]. So, it is given in the statements form and the answers are in the multiple-choice; (a) absolutely agree, (b) agree, (c) doubt (d) disagree, (e) absolutely disagree. Item (a) and (b) categorized that students often experience the demotivation problems in reading English textbook and the factors also often influence them, (c) and (d) categorized sometimes, and (c) categorized seldom.

This questionnaire is expected to answer first and second research question. Those are the problems of students' demotivation in reading English textbook and the factors.

2. *Interview*

In this research, researcher also uses another technique in collecting the data that is Interview. It is a technique which the data collected through face-to-face interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. The interviewer here is the researcher himself and the

[48] *Ibid.*, p. 199
[49] *Ibid.*, p. 134

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

respondent is the English teacher of MTsN Diwek Jombang. During the interview, researcher uses tape recorder to record the interviewer explanation. Researcher also uses camera to take the pictures because it proves that the interview really happens.

Researcher decides to use structured interview (a kind of interview) because he has known definitely what information gotten from the respondent. Researcher has prepared instrument in the form of questions as interview guide. Before the interview runs, researcher gives the results of questionnaire to the respondent. It will focus on the respondent answers appropriately to the information found out.

This interview expects to answer the research question number three; the strategies applied by English teacher to overcome the demotivation problems in reading English textbook.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Meleong quotes the notion from Bogdan & Biklen, it is said that qualitative data analysis is an effort which is done by:[50]

1. Work with data
2. Organize the data
3. Classify the data to be some units which are able to managed
4. Synthesize it

[50] Burhan Bungin, *Penelitian Kualitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial lainnya* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2010), p. 145.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

5. Look for and find out the patterns
6. Find out the important information that will be learned
7. Decide what will be reported to the others

From the theory above, after collecting his data, researcher does the following steps in his data analysis;

The first is working with data using data reduction. The purpose of data reduction is to reduce the useless data. So, the selected data can be processed to the next step. In the data reduction, the researcher organizes data from each technique (questionnaire and interview) by making categories, concepts, etc.

Second, the researcher interprets the data. The result of the interpretation will be connected to the existing theory, so the interpretations can be clear.

Finally, the researcher concludes the result of the research and it is presented in narrative.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id