CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

According to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is an investigative approach aimed at exploring and comprehending the experiences, behaviors, perceptions, and social contexts of individuals or groups. It focuses on identifying the meanings, themes, and patterns that emerge from data gathered in real-world settings, typically through methods such as interviews, observations, or document analysis. The goal of qualitative research is to offer a thorough, context-rich understanding of a phenomenon, rather than testing hypotheses or drawing generalizable conclusions, which are the primary objectives of quantitative research (Purnama & Yugafiati, 2019).

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method because the researcher aims to describe the collective results of the data collected using instruments selected by the researcher, namely questionnaires and interviews. This approach allows readers to more easily understand the findings obtained from the study. By describing the research findings, this study will provide clearer and more detailed results, allowing readers to draw more comprehensive and accurate conclusions.

B. Setting of Research

1. Place of Research

This research will be carried out in MTS Harinka Prabumulih, Desa Jungai, Kecamatan Rambang Kapak Tengah, Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia.

2. Time of Research

The time to carry out this research will be in 2024.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population refers to a group of individuals who share a common characteristic or set of characteristics. In research, this group is the total set of subjects or units from which data can be collected or from which a sample may be selected for study. The characteristic could relate to factors such as age, gender, location, behavior, or any other defining feature relevant to the research (Creswell, 2012). Population refers to the entire group of individuals, organisms, or entities that share a common characteristic and are located within a specific area or category at a particular point in time. It represents the total number of subjects under study from which samples may be drawn for research purposes. In MTS 0Harinka Prabumulih, there are two classes for the Eight grade.

The population of subject are 40 students of eight Grade Mts

Harinka in academic year 2024/2025.

Table 1.1 Population

No.	Class	Number of Students
1	8 A	22
2	8 B	18
Total		**40**

Source; MTs Harinka Prabumulih

2. **Sample**

According to Creswell (2012), A sample is a subset of the target

population that the researcher selects for study in order to make

generalizations about the broader population. Purposive sampling is a

non-random sampling technique in which researchers deliberately

select participants who possess specific characteristics or expertise

relevant to the research objectives. This method ensures that the

sample includes individuals who are most capable of providing

detailed and relevant insights into the research topic. For instance, if

the study is focused on food quality, the sample would consist of

individuals with specialized knowledge in the field of food. Similarly,

if the research pertains to political matters, the sample would include

experts in the political domain. This sampling approach is particularly

appropriate for qualitative research or studies that do not aim to make

generalizations to the broader population (Lenaini, 2021). The sample

in this study shares a common characteristic, which is low daily

performance scores in English language learning. Therefore, the

researcher selected these individuals as the sample in order to

investigate the motivational factors that influence their learning of English.

Table 1.2 Sample

No	Class	Number of Students
1	8 A	22
2	8 B	18
Total		**40**

Source; MTs Harinka Prabumulih

D. Data and Data Source

The data source in this study is the subject from which the data is obtained. If the study uses observation sheets or interviews in collecting data, then the data source is called a respondent. Respondents are people who receive or answer research questions, both verbally and in writing. The data source that is the raw material for research to be processed is data in the form of primary and secondary data (Sugiyono, 2020).

1. Primary Data

Primary data is a source of data obtained directly from subjects related to the research. So the data collected through direct observation and in-depth interviews with reference to a list of questions that have been prepared as a data collection tool. In this case the main data source (primary data) is obtained from questioannaire.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, but for example through other people or documents. Supporting research data is obtained from written data, namely sources

outside of words and actions that are included as other data sources, but are still important to support research data collection. The secondary data sources in this study were obtained from respondents who are interviewed directly.

E. Procedure of Research

In this research, researcher will analyze the data through a process as follows:

1. The researcher conducted observations in the classroom and identified a class that experienced a decline in academic performance during English language lessons. This decline was attributed to a lack of motivation to learn, as well as changes in the curriculum.

2. The researcher will make a proposal entitled "Students Motivation In Studying English At The Eight Grade Of Mts Harinka".

3. The researcher will conduct a detailed investigation into the students' motivation, examining whether intrinsic or extrinsic factors play a more significant role in motivating them to learn English. This will be done through the administration from questionnaire and interviews.

4. The researcher will analyze the data collected to examine the research findings, in order to draw conclusions about the most effective learning methods that can enhance students' motivation, particularly in English language learning.

F. Technique for Collecting Data

In terms of data collection techniques, qualitative research prioritizes the use of interviews and observations (Siyoto, 2019:67). Data collection methods are techniques or methods that can be used by researchers to collect data, and data collection instruments are tools selected and used by researchers in their data collection activities so that these activities become systematic and easier. The instruments in data collection in this study are:

1. Questionnaire

According to Sugiyono (2016), a questionnaire is a data collection method which is carried out by providing a number of questions and written statements which are given to respondents to then answer. Questionnaires are a research tool that is often used to collect data from respondents or are often considered written interviews. The questionnaire contains a series of questions that are given to respondents directly or indirectly, either by telephone, computer, face to face, or post. The technique of collecting data using questionnaires is often chosen because it is considered efficient, fast and cheap. Questionnaire types are divided into two: open, namely a questionnaire where you can answer simply by marking the option column provided and closed, namely a questionnaire where you can answer by writing the answer in the blank column provided. Questionnaires will be very useful when researchers want to collect

very large amounts of data or when the desired information cannot be obtained directly.

The researcher used questionnaire as the instrument to collect data. The type of research that provided a number of questionnaires to the respondent in order to obtain information needed by the researcher to answer a research question. The researcher divided the statements into two categories; there were intrinsic and extrinsic motivations. Questions number 1-10 were questions to gather information about intrinsic motivation and questions number 11-20 were questions for extrinsic motivation. In this questionnaire, students were asked to answer questions by choosing five categories SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), N (Neutral), D (Disagree), and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Each student was given a question based on their opinions and feelings. In questions about language skill, problems used the Rating Scale. The data obtained was interpreted in a quantitative sense based on their opinions in the questions. The researcher chose the statements that were most suitable for the respondents and the reality of their cultural context. The researcheredited the questionnaire to make it suitable for Indonesian context.

The questionnaire consists of 20 statements. In this questionnaire, there were two categories that are intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The questionnaire used the Likert scale items (on a scale of 1-5, ranging from strongly disagree = 1 to strongly agree = 5). In

this questionnaire, students were asked to answer questions by choosing five categories: SA= 5, A = 4, N = 3, D = 2, and SD = 1. So, the highest score in the statement item is 5 until the lowest is. We can see the table below:

Table 1.3 Likert Scale

No	Score	Criteria
1	5	Strongly Agree
2	4	Agree
3	3	Neutral
4	2	Disagree
5	1	Strongly Disagree

Then, each item of the questionnaire is developed from indicator that has been described in the following below:

Table 1.4 The Spesification of Questionnaire

No	Indicator	Number of Item	Total
1	Intrinsic Motivation	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	10
2	Extrinsic Motivation	11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20	10
		Total	**20**

2. Interview

An interview is an oral question and answer session between two or more people directly or a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation is conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who provides answers to the

questions (Sugiyono, 2019). The interviews in this study were conducted in a structured manner, then in this study, the researcher asked several questions verbally to the informant about Students' Motivation in Studying English At The eight Grade Of Mts harinka.

G. Technique for Analysis Data

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that it can be easily understood, and the findings can be communicated to others. Data analysis is carried out by organizing data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, choosing what is important and what will be studied, and making conclusions that can be told to others (Hardani, 2020:160). According to Miles and Huberman in (Hardani, 2020:163) it is divided into three streams of activities that occur simultaneously. The three streams are:

1. Reduction Data

Data in qualitative research is generally in the form of qualitative descriptive narratives. There is no statistical data analysis in qualitative research. The analysis is qualitative narrative, looking for similarities and differences in information. Data reduction continues throughout the research. The product of data reduction is a summary of field notes, both from initial notes, expansions, and additions. Data reduction is a part of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards the

unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. With data reduction, qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in various ways through strict selection. Through summary or brief description, classifying it in a broader pattern, and so on.

2. Display Data

A collection of structured information that allows for drawing conclusions and taking action. The most frequently used presentation of qualitative data in the past was narrative text. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcards and the like. By displaying data, it will be easier to understand what is happening, plan further work based on what has been understood. Furthermore, in presenting precise and measurable data, accurate data is needed. Data itself is something that does not yet have meaning for the recipient and still requires processing. In order to obtain accurate and reliable data, it is necessary to maximize data collection.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The third step of qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusions are the essence of research findings that describe the final opinions based on previous descriptions or decisions obtained based on inductive or deductive thinking methods. The conclusions made must be relevant to the focus of the research, the

objectives of the research and the research findings that have been interpreted and discussed. Remember that research conclusions are not research summaries.

In this study using data reduction, in qualitative research generally in the form of qualitative descriptive narrative. There is no statistical data analysis in qualitative research. The analysis is qualitative narrative, looking for similarities and differences in information. Data reduction takes place continuously throughout the research has not been ended. The product of data reduction is a summary of field notes, both from initial notes, expansions, and additions.