CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research methodology is one of the most important parts of conducting a study because it informs the readers about how the research was conducted. The research methodology is the way to solve the research problem systematically and how the research is done scientifically (Kothari, 2004). The goal of research methodology is to present the research process, tools and procedures to be used by the researcher. As the purpose of this research, mixed methodology (descriptive research) that research design was appropriate for this study because the goal was to find out what discourages students from learning English.

In this research used quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative examination including a wide range of exploration shows the offer, table, and another factual counting. In contrast, qualitative research may be a particular scientific tradition that fundamentally relies on the individual and his environment through his language.

Mixed methods research is an approach that associates both qualitative and quantitative forms. Philosophical assumptions, qualitative and quantitative approaches, and a mix of both approaches are included in the study. Therefore, it is not only collecting and analyzing both kinds of data but also involves the use of both approaches in tandem so that the overall strength of a study is greater than either qualitative or quantitative research (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007).

The mixed methods design of this study was utilized to get responses from research issue. According to Creswell (2005), mixed methods design is important because it incorporates both qualitative and quantitative research method. This study using a convergent mix-methods design to collected the data from fourth-semester students of B. Morning class. Therefore, the quantitative examination of participants' levels of demotivation and the factors

that contribute to their demotivation is combined with the qualitative examination of their strategies for overcoming demotivation.

Before conducting in-person interviews with a sub-sample of five students, demotivation questionnaires were given to the 28 volunteer as participants. The main purpose this study case are focus for identify, categorize, and describe the demotivate factor that contribute faced by fourth-semester Students of English Education Study Program of IKIP PGRI Pontianak in Academic year 2021/2022.

B. Subject of Research

Subject of research is a person who decides to participate in a research study. As subject of this research, the students of English Education Study Program of IKIP PGRI PONTIANAK with 28 students of 4th (fourth) semester from class B. Morning as the sample and selected using the random sampling technique. In this case, the selection of participant is based on the results of a pre-survey from the English Student's.

Additionally, random sampling method is used to student's selection who filling out the questionnaire because researcher wanted to investigate in depth the English Foreign Language about student's demotivation factors in learn English. Researcher assumed that fourth-semester have more or less the same level of language proficiency because they passed language test and they are accepted and cooperative to participate in this study.

After collecting all the result of questionnaires, researcher used purposive sampling to selected student who would be participant in this interview following the collection of questionnaire result. The purposive sampling technique is used because the purposive sampling is fundamental for the quality of data gathered. Based on the questionnaire results, researcher choose five students that close to a highest rank in criteria of students who experienced the most demotivation when learning English.

For the selection, as the participants are selected between the first and second year of EFL students, because they do not represent the whole

population of EFL learners. So, the competence and reliability of the informant must be confirmed. This sampling technique was in line with the objective of this study to explore the factors contributing to student demotivation in learning.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher made the decision to distribute the questionnaire and conduct the interview in order to investigate the factors that deter college student from learning English at the Department of English Language Education. Closed-ended questionnaires and semi-structured interviews are two method that used to collect the research data.

For case studies, closed-ended questionnaires and interviews may provide efficient sources of evidence. Interview is a method of collected the data by interviewing participants on a specific topic, while a close-ended questionnaire is a simple way to get some information over a period of time from a large number by people.

First, questionnaire plays a function in gathering the data necessary to assist the researcher in achieving the goals of the study. A questionnaire, according to Brown (2001:6) defined as "a written instrument that presents respondents with a series of questions statement where they respond by writing out their answer or selecting them from an existing answer."

The questionnaire disseminated in this case study was an adaptation from *Dornyei* too. The questionnaire has a yes or no answer option, and the researcher distributed this questionnaire prior to conducting the actual study. Using a Google Form, the questionnaire was distributed via WhatsApp media.

Secondly, semi-structured interview consist of 9 questions that adapted from Dornyei (2001) was conducted to participants based on the result of the questionnaire. The questions are asked in order to get information about the "Demotivation factors in learning English" of students. In the interview process, following-up question are sometimes asking to get more additional or deeper information. Researchers conducted face-to-face interviews into

Indonesian for avoid misunderstandings also improve clarity from interviewers.

D. Tool of Data Collection

The tool that used to achieve the objectives of this research consist of :

1. Interview

Interview guidance is the guideline for researcher who want to examine a subject in a question-and-answer manner for specific purposes. Researcher need to set particular interview objectives so that the scope is narrow and can control the interview when interviewing a subject. Because the function of interviews is to complement and reinforce the data, interviews is important to the process of gathering data information.

Interview consisted of 9 questions, adapted from *Dornyei (2001)* was conducted. The researcher selected five students to be the participants for interview. The researcher interview inquires to get information about factors that discouraged students from learning English, consist of: (1) inadequate school facilities; (2) reduce self-confidence; (3) negative attitudes towards; (4) compulsory nature of study; (5) interference of another person; (6) negative attitude towards community; (7) attitude of group members; (8) course book.

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of 10 questions. The participants of this questionnaire consist of 28 students. The subject of questionnaire by the researcher that asking about the factors caused student demotivation in learning English. The purpose of the questionnaire is gathering data necessary to assist the researcher in achieving the study goals.

Furthermore, Creswell (2012) argues that questionnaire is a form used in a survey design to participants in complete study and return to researcher. The participants choose answer from the question, supplies basic personal and also demographic information. In this research, the content of the questionnaire used some question about factor that caused student

demotivation in learning English. Then, respondent alternatively choose a correct one based on their opinion and experience. The scale to measure this research is Guttman scale.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In order to explore students' demotivating factors in learning English at Department of English Language Education, the researcher decided to collect the data by using questionnaire and then doing in-person semi-structured interview. First, quantitative data were obtained by distributing the questionnaire in form of "Yes or No" answer to the participants. Then, from all the participants, 5 students were choosen to participate in one-on-one interview. The participants' responses were recorded using phone recorder then the responses were transcribed into the descriptive qualitative analysis.

The researcher made the decision to collect the data by using a questionnaire and then conducting an interview in order to investigate the factors that deter college students in learning English. Firstly, quantitative data were gathered by giving the participants a questionnaire with a "Yes or No" option. After that, five students were selected from all of the participants to take part in a one by one (personal) interview. The student voice was recorded by a phone recorder and then all the answer transcribed into descriptive qualitative analysis.

As data collection tools indicate the qualitative and quantitative approach, the researcher used 4 kinds technique of data analysis to measure them according to Kothari (2004). The technique and procedure of data analysis was done in this research, such as:

1. Editing

Editing data is a procedure of checking the acquired raw data (particularly often in surveys) to find the faults or inconsistencies, also to corrected when it proper. In point of fact, editing entails a thorough analysis of completed schedules or questionnaires. The purpose of editing data is to ensure that the data collection correct, suitable with others information

converge, admission uniform complete as possible, well-organized to make coding and tabulation easier.

As to focuses or arranges at which altering ought to be finished, one can discuss field altering and focal altering. Field editing involves the investigator reviewing the reporting forms to complete (translate or rewrite) what the investigator has written in a condensed or illegible form while recording the respondents' responses. So, from all the questionnaire form that fill by students, the researcher analyzed it first one by one, and then checking the available answers of the data, after that give the conclusion from that.

2. Coding

Coding is a labeling process of responses with number or other symbol, they be able to categorized into a limited number of classes and categories. These class should be suitable for the research issue at hand. They must also have the completeness of characteristics (e.g., each data item must belong to a class) and reciprocal exclusive (e.g., single response can only be placed in one particular cell from a category set). Un-dimensionality is mean that the term used to describe phenomenon in which a single concept is defined by a single entity.

Coding is important to the efficiency of analyzing and it allows for the division by other responses can broke down into a small number of class that contain the essential analysis data. Typically, decision regarding coding supposed to made during questionnaire's design phase. Because key punching from the original questionnaires is straight forward and make it possible to preempt the questionnaire choices, this making computer easier to tabulation.

However, a standard method may be used for hand coding. The data result from questionnaire can be transcribed into coding sheet as alternative method. Coding errors must be completely reduced to a minimum, regardless of the approach taken. Coding used as the process of converting qualitative data into quantitative data. The researchers translating response

choice of a questionnaire into numerical values and give them a score point based on the answer of questionnaire. So, there are "Yes or No" answer that students can choose for every number of questionnaires. For "Yes" it means 1 point and for "No" it means 0 point.

3. Tabulation

When a lot of data has been collected, the researcher must arrange it in a way that is both concise and logical. Tabulation is the term used to describe this method. Therefore, the process of summarizing raw data and displaying it a compact statistical tables to subsequent analysis is known as tabulation.

A more general definition of tabulation is orderly systematic arrangement of data in rows and columns. There are two types of tabulation: complex and simple. The systematic organization of data into columns and rows is a more general definition of tabulation. Tabulation can be done in one of two ways:simple and complex: The former type of tabulation shows the division of data into two or more categories and is intended to provide information about one or more sets of interrelated questions, while the latter type shows the division of data into one or more groups of independent questions. The following reasons make tabulation necessary, such as:

a. It reduces the amount of explanatory, descriptive statements and saves space.

b. It makes it easier to compare two things.

c. It makes item summation and error and omission detection simpler.

d. It serves as the foundation for a variety of statistical calculations.

So, researcher tabulated the result percent of the questionnaire using the excel processed data SPSS 23. Based on the presentation data of the answers by google form. In this stage, the data arrangement by create a frequency distribution table based on the criteria. This tabulation used simple tabulation to give summarizes about one or more group of independent question information, which supply the answers to every aspect of question about one characteristic of data.

F. Research Procedures

According to Kothari (2004), there are several steps in research procedure, they are:

1. Formulating the Research Problems.

    The best way for comprehend issue is discuss with colleagues or people who are knowledgeable about the subject. The researcher can get assistance from a guide at an academic institution who is typically knowledgeable and has several research issues in mind. In this research, researcher formulated the problems from results of unstructured interview with the fourth semester of English Education Study Program in IKIP PGRI Pontianak to find their demotivation problem factors in learning English.

2. Extensive Literature Survey.

    The problem-related literature should be thoroughly reviewed by the researcher. Journal abstracts and indexes, as well as published and unpublished bibliographies, are the first places to look for this information. In this research, the researcher used academic journals, books, and another published bibliograph which is sustained to the problems.

3. Preparing the Research Design.

    After the research problem is clearly defined, the researcher needed to create research design or conceptual framework within the research will be carried out. The preparation of design makes it simply for research to effective as possible and to produce as much information as possible. To put it another way, the purpose of a research design is to make it possible to gather relevant evidence with the least amount of effort, time, or money.

    In this part, the researcher prepares the administration for permission to conduct research in IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Next, the researcher prepared some tools, and organize the required media such as smartphones, book, pen, and laptops.

4. Determining Sample Design.

      Researcher must decide method of selecting a sample also known as the sample design, must be chosen by the researcher. To put it another way, sample design is a clear planning to obtain a sample of particular population before more data are actually get collected to obtain a sample from certain population. In this research, the population are all the students of B. Morning class at fourth-semester of English Education Study Program in IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

5. Collecting the Data.

      When dealing with anything real world issue, it frequently discovered if the data at hand was insufficient. And hence, it becomes necessary to collect data that are appropriate. The researcher in this study used primary data that was gathered in a variety of ways, including through personal interview and questionnaire mailings.

6. Analysis of Data.

      Research moves on for the task of analyzing the data once they have collected them. The creation of categories, for instance is one of the many closely related tasks required for data analysis. The process of coding, tabulating, and drawing statistical inferences from raw data using these categories. In this research, it would be analyzed by following the patterns below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \; x \; 100 \; \%$$

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = The total number of respondents