

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

1. Research design

This study's methodology is descriptive research using quantitative techniques. According to Priyono (2016), descriptive research is done to provide in-depth descriptions of symptoms or phenomena. Survey research of this kind is quantitative in nature. The researcher managed a standardized questionnaire to them and chose samples of respondents from a population.

2. Population and Sample

b. Population

The entire population is the subject of study. The population element, which is an exact unit, is the complete subject being measured (Sugiyono, 2020:126). In this study, the population is all students who joined the Sungai Deras English Course and Training Centre. There is 114 population coming from 7 classes. It can be seen in the table:

Table 1.1

**The population of students at
Sungai Deras English Course and Training Centre**

No	Classes	Students
1	Beginner I	16 students
2	Beginner II	16 students
3	Beginner III	33 students
4	Elementary A	19 students
5	Elementary B	15 students
6	Elementary C	15 students
Total population		114 students

c. Sampling Technique

Sampling technique is a technique to determine the sample to be used in research. Purposive sampling, according to Fraenkle, Wallen, and Hyun (1993), is the selection of a sample using one's own discretion. Researchers believe they can determine if a certain sample will be representative of the community using their knowledge of that population.

d. Sample

The sample is a part of the population (Sugiyono, 2013). A sample is used in research studies to represent the population from whom data are collected (sample-based research has advantages over traditional research). Roschoe in Sugiyono (2018: 150) says that a decent sample size in research is 30 to 500. So, purposive sampling was applied in this study's sample. Purposive sampling, according to Sugiyono (2018: 138), is a sample technique that uses particular factors. Since deliberate sampling is a non-probability sampling technique, it does not offer equal possibilities from all populations. The criteria set in this study to be sampled are classes that have age 11-12 years, and they are coming from 5 grades to 6 grades students at school, namely Elementary A and elementary B class totaling 34 students.

3. The Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is the methodical process of gathering and analyzing specific data to provide answers to pertinent queries and assess the outcomes. There are numerous settings, resources, and techniques for gathering data (Sugiyono, 2020: 194). Researchers employed indirect communication methods and indirect observation in this study. By avoiding direct conversation and employing intermediary messages, indirect communication is a data collection approach. Arikunto (2006: 106) states that "indirect communication techniques are a way of collecting data that does not establish a direct relationship or intermediary tools, either in the form of tools that are already available, or tools made for this purpose".

Indirect communication techniques are conducted by giving questionnaires directly but without communicating or without dialoguing. Indirect observation technique is a data collection technique in research where observations are made without direct interaction between the researcher and the research subject. This can be done through field note observations.

4. The Tools of Data Collection

The data collection method employed in this study by the researchers was a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a method of gathering data in which participants are asked to respond to a series of questions or written comments. If the researcher truly understands the variable to be researched or the variable to measure and is aware of what the responder expects, the use of questionnaires is an effective data gathering approach (Sugiyono, 2017). Therefore, the questionnaire in the questionnaire form is ideally suited for data collecting procedures if the respondents are dispersed over a vast area. On the other hand, this method was utilized to gather information regarding the students' drive to study English. As a result, the questionnaire's initial step would be to determine the types of pupils who are motivated to study English. The 34-item questionnaire was adapted from Gardner (1985) and Takahashi (2018). To determine the students' motivation for studying English, the researcher employed a questionnaire as a tool. The survey was evaluated using a Likert scale for scare factor. Students will rate their agreement or disagreement with the aspect of motivation on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 indicates they strongly disagree, 2 that they disagree, 3 that they are undecided, 4 that they agree, and 5 for strongly agree (Sugiyono, 2019). In the questionnaire, responses to the following alternatives on a scale were based on respondents' opinions.

Table 1.2

The Likert Scale Rating

Option	Score
Strongly Agree	5
Agree	4

Undecided	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

(Sugiyono, 2019)

5. The validity and Reliability

When conducting research, it's crucial to take the instruments' validity and dependability into account.

d. The validity

Heale & Twycross (2015) define validity as the degree to which a concept is precisely quantified in a quantitative investigation. To analyze the validity of the items, the writer used Bivariate Correlation through SPSS Statistics 23 program. The researcher conducted a try out to 34 items by google form them to 15 students who were not included in the research sample. The respondent to try out are students' class Elementary C because this class have the same criteria in the sample of this research. If the Person correlation of the item is higher than the *rtable*, it means that the item is significantly correlated to the total score, which indicates that the item is valid. The *rtable* for $df = (N-2)$ with the significance level of 0.05 (2-tailed) is 0.5140. The results of the calculation reveal that the Pearson correlation of each item is above 0.5140, which indicates that all the items are valid (see Appendix2). The analysis's findings indicated that 30 questions were recognized as acceptable, while the remaining questions or statements were either dismissed as invalid or dropped altogether. Statements 1, 2, 6, and 25 were discarded. Due to the low scores, these items were eliminated. So, a questionnaire with 30 questions was utilized to assess the students' motivation for studying English.

e. The Reliability

Heale & Twycross (2015) defined reliability as the accuracy of an instrument. The reliability of the research instrument is essential because

it refers to the consistency of the instrument. To analyze the reliability, the writer used Cronbach's Alfa coefficient through IBM SPSS Statistics 23. The result of the reliability analysis is presented on the table below.

Table 1.3

The Reliability of the Instrument

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Item
961	34

The result from the analysis is the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.961. The value is higher than the marginal Cronbach's alpha which is 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded the questionnaire is reliable, and the level of reliability is very high.

Table 1.4
The level of Acceptable Reliability

No	Reliability	Validity
1	>0.90	Very High
2	0.80-0.90	High
3	0.70-0.79	Reliable
4	0.60-0.69	Marginally/Minimally
5	<0.60	Unacceptably Low

6. The technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis involves reviewing the data collected and synthesizing and making sense of what is observe. This study used quantitative research for its data analysis. Quantitative data, as defined by Sugiyono (2015, p. 23), is information that takes the form of numbers or quantitative information that has been estimated. Therefore, statistical methods or procedures must be used to examine the quantitative data analysis activity.

Table 1.5
The categories of learning motivation
(Adopted from Prapphal and Gardner, 1981)

Score Interval	Categories
0-49	Low of motivation
50-75	Mediocre level of motivation
76-100	High level of motivation

To analyze the data on student's motivation in learning English, the writer used the following formula from Ridhuan (2011):

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

Note:

P = Percentage

f = Number of Frequency

N = Total of Frequency