

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Form of the Research**

Research Methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. The research method is the process of collecting data, analyzing, and presenting the results after being examined. Sugiyono (2015) States that the research method is a process of activity in the form of data collection, analysis, and providing interpretation related to the research objectives. This research examines the teachers' strategies in increasing students' English learning motivation during the era of new normal to the students and the English teachers at SMP Negeri 4 Sajingan Besar.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is research that intends to make a description of situations or events. In this sense, Nawawi (2015) States that the descriptive qualitative method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by drawing/describing the state of the subject/object of research (a person, institution, society, etc.) at the present based on facts. From the description above, it can be concluded that the main characteristics of the descriptive qualitative method are focusing on the problems that exist at the time the research was carried out (currently) or the actual problem. Describe the facts about the problem being investigated as they are, accompanied by an adequate rational interpretation. It can be concluded that the purpose of descriptive qualitative research is to make systematic, factual, and accurate descriptions of the facts and characteristics of a particular population or area.

## **B. Subject of Research**

A subject is a person who is used to provide factual information about the situation and condition of the research background (Moleong (2000). Therefore, the characteristics of the subject can be done by determining the object or population, the selected informants who know clearly and are by the objectives of the problem. The subject of this research are the English teachers and students at SMP Negeri 4 Sajingan Besar. The sample of this research from two english teachers, so the researcher used two english teachers as sample in this research. In this research, researcher used simple random sampling to selected the students. Simple random sampling is a sampling technique in which each member of the population in the research has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample. Sugiyono (2001) stated that simple random sampling is a technique of taking samples from members of the population at random without regard to the existing strata in the population.

## **C. Technique and Tools of Data Collection**

### **1. Technique of Data Collection**

Because the fundamental purpose of research is to get data, data collection procedures are the most crucial step in the research process. Sugiyono (2017) States that the Data collection technique is the most important step in research because the main purpose of research is got the data. In research, data collection techniques are largely determined by the type of data to be collected, a process that requires objective data collection techniques and reveals the problem under study.

#### **a. Direct communication**

Direct communication techniques are data collection methods in which researchers directly deal with research subjects to obtain the necessary information through interviews with research subjects or respondents with data collection tools in the form of interview guides. Esterberg in Sugiyono (2002), defines Interviews are a type of direct communication that involves two people meeting to exchange

information and ideas through questions and responses in order to develop meaning in a certain issue. In this research, interviews were conducted as a direct communication technique with the aim of obtaining the required information. What the researcher did in the interview process was to ask about the teachers' strategies in increasing students' English learning motivation during the era of new normal, in this case, the researcher prepared writing instruments to record important things that had been conveyed by the subject, and a voice recorder as a tool during the interview process.

b. Indirect communication

The indirect communication technique is a data collection technique using a questionnaire as a tool (Maegono, 2014). The questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving written questions to respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2016). questionnaires in this research were to determine the students' English learning motivation during the era of new normal. In this case, the researcher prepared questionnaire sheet, then the researcher given the questionnaires to the students about English learning motivation during the era of new normal. This questionnaires has been carried out at SMP Negeri 4 Sajingan Besar.

c. Documentation

The documentation is a data collection method where researcher collect and study the data or information needed through important documents stored (Zuldafrial, 2012) Based on the opinion above, the researcher used documentation techniques in the form of data from the waka curriculum, school principals, and photographs that were documented at the time of the research.

2. Tools of Data Collection

a. Interview guidance

The interview guide is the process of collecting data or information through face-to-face meetings between the interviewer and

the participant, Sudjana in Satori and Komariah (2011). The interview guide in this case is in the form of a list of questions that are systematically arranged and are asked directly and orally to students and teachers. On the other hand, Nawawi (2015) states that interview guides are an attempt to collect information by asking a number of questions orally, to be answered orally as well.

Interview conducted to obtain as much data or information as possible about the subject. In simple terms, the interview is a data collection tool in the form of questions and answers between the information seeker and the source of information that takes place orally. In this research, researcher prepared interview questions for the English teachers at SMP Negeri 4 Sajingan Besar, then the researcher analyze the data.

b. Questionnaires

Questionnaires are data collection by making a collection of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered. The data collection tool used in this research was a questionnaire/questionnaire sheet. The questionnaires used in this research is a closed questionnaire. The closed questionnaire is a questionnaire that has been equipped with alternative answers and respondents just choose it. The statements contained in the questionnaires given to students amounted to 20 statements with answer options Strongly Agree (SS) with score of 5, Agree (S) with score 4, Neutral (N) with score 3, Disagree (TS) with score 2 and Strongly Disagree (STS) with score 1. In this research, researcher prepared questionnaires sheet, then the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the participants after the data is collected the researcher classify the answers based on the questions, then the researcher analyzed the data that has been classified. From the questionnaire data, the researcher used percentages to analyze it.

### c. Documentation

To support the completeness of the data required in this research, documentation related to the thesis, the process of teaching and learning activities, and evaluation in class are used. According to Sukmadinata (2015), documents are a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing documents, be they written documents, images, or electronics. The existence of documents here is used by the researcher to strengthen the data obtained.

## **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is an effort to systematically search and organize notes from observations, interviews, and others to increase the researcher's understanding of the case being studied and present his findings to others, Muhadjir (1998). The following are the steps involved in analyzing the data, namely:

### 1. Analysis interview data

#### a. Data Reduction

Reducing data, namely summarizing, and selecting important things, thus, the data that has been reduced provide a clearer and more meaningful picture, making it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection. Data reduction means summarizing, choosing basic things, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2014). In data reduction, the researcher have made conclusions by taking important things that the researcher need from data collection to make it easier to understand. After the data collection from interview and questionnaire, the researcher does collect and classified by making summary records and describing by words and after that calculate the data from questionnaire by used Microsoft excel and to adjust according to the results of the research.

### b. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data so that the data collected can be understood and analyzed according to the desired objectives and usually in the form of narrative text (a form of field notes). A display is an organized and compressed collection of information that enables conclusions and actions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The researcher have analyzed the data to be obtained to make it easier to understand.

### c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, so they will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. From data collection, qualitative research begins to decided what is meant by the absence of regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, casual flows, and propositions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). the conclusions raised at the initial stage of data collection are supported by valid and consistent evidence, then the conclusions put forward are credible. The researcher have made tentative conclusions from the data that has been obtained.

## 2. Analysis questionnarie data

The results of the qestionnarie to be answerd by respondents will be measured by the percentage formula according to Ridwan (2008), the formula used is :

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

(Ridwan, 2008)

Where :

F = Score obtained

N = Number of frequensi/ maximum score

P = precentage number

In thequestionnaire, the researcher will give an answer score of 5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for neutral, 2 for disagree and 1 for

strongly disagree. The benchmark for the questionnaire can be seen in the table below:

**Table 3.1**  
**Questionnaire Benchmark Category for students' English learning motivation**

No	Percentage of scores obtained	Category
1	81% – 100%	Very High
2	61% – 80%	High
3	41% – 60%	Middle
4	21% – 40%	Low
5	0% – 20%	Very Low

(Iskandar, 2008)

#### **E. Research Procedures**

There are 4 parts to the research procedure, namely planning, the data collecting process, data processing, and data reporting as follows:

##### **1. Planning**

In this research, the researcher has prepared a research plan, in which the research takes place on Monday – Tuesday, February 14-15, 2022, and Wednesday- Thursday, February 23-24, 2022, at SMP Negeri 4 Sajingan Besar, after that the researcher answers or solves the problems that have been found in this study using a predetermined method.

##### **2. Data Collecting Process**

In the process of collecting data, researchers used direct communication and indirect communication to obtain accurate data. The tools that used in data collection are interview guidance, questionnaires, and documentation. In this research, researchers asked questions and respondents gave answers. In this research, researcher checked the questionnaires sheet that had been made according to the English learning motivation and asked questions related to the teachers' strategies in

increasing students' English learning motivation during the era of new normal and the respondents gave answers.

### 3. Data Processing

Data processing is carried out after the data is collected from the data collection results. In this section the researchers will do:

#### a. Data analysis

Data analysis is grouping data by studying the data and then selecting the data that has been collected to find out which data are important to study.

#### b. Interpretation

In general, interpretation is a detailed explanation of the true meaning of the presented material. In this research, data related to teachers' strategies in increasing students' English learning motivation during the era of new normal. The data described and presented in the tabular form need to be given a more detailed explanation.

#### c. Data Reporting

In this section, the researcher described the data obtained and present the results of the research.