

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that uses data collection to test research questions or hypotheses related to the environment and current events. It reports the status of the appropriate research object or subject (Sukardi, 2015:157). Descriptive research is a type of research that describes a population, situation, or phenomenon being studied.

This study used a mixed methods approach, using quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Furthermore, Creswell (2009:23) states that "mixed methods research is a research method that combines or combines qualitative and quantitative forms". The reason the researcher uses the mix method is because the researcher wants to know the level of students' reluctance to learn english based on the results of the quantitative method, while the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to focus on describing the contribution of motivation in learning English.

The data obtained from the sample that became the respondents of this study were students of class XI SMA Negeri 1 Tebas, Sambas Regency who answered the questions posed to the respondents to determine the frequency and percentage of respondents' responses.

2. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

a. Population

The population can be defined as a group of individuals having the same characteristic that distinguishes from other groups (Creswell,2012,p.12). The population in this research were students of class XI SMA Negeri 1 Tebas, Sub-district Tebas, Sambas academic year 2021/2022. That is consists six classes, namely Class XI MIA1 36 students, XI MIA2 35 students, XI IIS1 35 students, XI IIS2 35 students,

XI IIS3 36 students, XI IIS4 35 students. In this research, the researcher conducted data from students at the school.

b. Sample

The sample is part of the number of characteristics the population has. Thus it can be seen what is meant by the sample is part of the object, the number, and characteristics taken from the population (Creswell, 2012). If less than one hundred, it's better to take all of them so that the research is population research, but if the number of subjects is large, it can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more, depending on at least:

- 1) The ability of researchers in terms of time, energy, and funding.
- 2) The narrow breadth of the area of observation of each subject, because it involves a lot of at least data.
- 3) The size of the risk borne by research. For large risk studies, of course, if the sample is large, the results will be better (Arikunto, 2019).

Because the population in this study was more than 100 people, so the researcher choose two class, the class is XI IPA 1 and XI IPS 4 SMA N 1 Tebas totaling 71 students.

c. Sampling

In selecting the research sample, the researcher used cluster random sampling which was included in the Probability Sampling category. According to (Sugiyono, 2017) "Probability Sampling means a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each element of the population to be selected as sample members". The sampling technique of cluster random sampling is class random According to Vockell (Sevilla, et al, 2006:167) cluster sampling is done when researchers select sample members in groups and do not select individuals separately. The randomized class technique in question is the class that is used as the research subject that is selected at random.

3. The technique of Data Collection

The most important thing in research is data collection. Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2007: 62). In this research, the researcher used direct communication and indirect communication to obtain data from participants. Direct communication techniques be done using interviews while indirect communication used questionnaires.

4. Tools of Data Collection

a. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a list of questions or statements that will be given to participants or respondents. The researcher used a questionnaire to obtain information from respondents about their self-reports or things they know. Respondents in this research are the students of class XI SMA Negeri 1 Tebas.

The questionnaire is an effective tool to measure the behavior attitudes, preferences, opinions, and intentions of a relatively large number of subjects and obtain data more quickly (Riadil,2020). The researcher used a closed questionnaire to collect data from respondents about the level of students reluctant in learning English.

The questionnaire that used in this study is close-ended, meaning that the respondent will give his opinion on the question or statement by choosing the available alternative answer. The questionnaire in this research written in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding for each question. According to (Green, 2019), close-question can be answered in just one word or a very short phrase. Closed questions can be used in the above mentioned situations, although they have the potential to end the conversation.

In this study, the answers were limited. The researcher used a Likert scale to measure the level students' reluctant. Using the Liker scale, each positive statement has four options on a scale from 4 to 1,

namely 4=always; 3=often; 2=sometimes; 1 = never. And each negative statement has four options on a scale of 1 to 4, namely 1 = always; 2= often; 3=sometimes; 4= never. Ask students to tick the four boxes for each statement.

b. Interview

The interview is an action where there is an interviewer and the interviewee; the interviewer give some questions to be answered by the interviewee. According to Creswell (2013: 239), an interview means that data collection is carried out through face-to-face or telephone interactions between interviewers and respondents. In this study, the researcher used interview face to face. Interviews were conducted to answer questions about how is contributions of motivation in learning English.

The four student were selected for interviews with representatives of the class, and their opinions and ideas for to investigate contributions of motivation in causes students to be reluctant in learning English. In this study, the researcher used open-ended questions to allow participants to talk freely about their experiences without being limited by the researcher's perspective or previous research. It is also used to obtain broad and unlimited responses from respondents.

c Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique by studying or recording archives or documents, activity reports, monographs or statistical table lists, and so on relating to research topics to be used as material for analysing problems. In this research, the documentation used to collect data, and then it is reviewed. The documentation that used in this study is a trsanscript of the result from the students' activity learning English.

5. The technique of Data Analysis

a. Analysis Questionnaire Data

Questionnaire items answer by students (respondents) will be processed using a percentage formula according to Zuldafrial (2012: 226)which is as follows:

$$X\% = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

X% = achievement percentage

n = total score

N = max score

Benchmarks for the assessment categories used are the criteria of high and low, the determination of the benchmarks in the opinion of Zuldafrial (2012:226) which refers to the normal curve. Note that the minimum percentage is 0,00%, while the maximum percentage is 100%.

Thus benchmarks can be set as shown in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1

Benchmark Assessment Categories Questionnaire Results

Category	Range of Score (%)
High	51% - 100%
Low	0% - 50%

b. Interview Result Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher used the interview that has been analyzed. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they are easy to understand and the findings can be informed to others (Sugiyono, 2009: 244). In qualitative data analysis qualitative research is carried out at the time of data collection, and after the completion of data collection in a certain period. According to Miles and Huberman (1984), the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and run continuously until they are finished, so that the

data is saturated. Activities in data analysis are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/data verification.

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction is part of the analysis. Miles and Huberman, (1994:10) state that "data reduction refers to the process of focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in field notes or written transcriptions". Therefore, data collection from interviews and questionnaires were analyzed and reduced to focus on the purpose of this study.

2) Data Display

Data presentation is about providing qualitative data and systematically presenting the information. According to Miles and Huberman (1984), there are various display formats such as distribution curves, ratings, sequence lists, frequency tables, pie charts, bars, as well as short text, quotes, abbreviations, symbols, lines, and arrows, and so on. In this study, qualitative data will be displayed in the form of text.

3) Conclusion (drawing/verifying)

In conclusion, the researcher will conclude the data findings based on the results of the interview sheets and questionnaires that have been analyzed previously

c Collect Documentation

At this stage, the research asks the subject of the study to collect their list of result of the students' activity in their learning process to see if during there is any change in their academic achievement.