

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1. Research Approach**

The method of the study uses qualitative and quantitative methods. The writer uses the qualitative because of the study is related to the learners' characteristics, and the use of quantitative method is to facilitate the qualitative method so it can cover the weakness that appears later (Bryman in Punch,1998: 246-247). A questionnaire was distributed to find out the motivation that appeared or happened among students. The questionnaires carried some questions according to the learners' motivation in learning English as Foreign Language.

#### **3.2. Population and participants**

The writer chooses PINLABS as the population of the study; PINLABS is an English Language course at Airlangga University Surabaya. PINLABS has several types of English courses; they are General class, Conversation class, and ELPT class. Hence, coinciding with the progress of doing her thesis she took the conversation class. The conversation class which was held at that time only one class and that become the reason for the writer in taking all of the conversation students as the participants. The participants were at the beginner level and total of the participants were 10 students (8 female and 2 male). The age is between 20-40 years old. The occupations were various, six of the respondents are students, two of the students are lecturer assistant, one of the students is a doctor and another one is a Post-graduate student. The students who take English course must

have the underlying reason, and considered to have certain motivations for learning English as a foreign language.

PINLABS is an English course which is under the aegis of Humanities Faculty at Airlangga University Surabaya. In PINLABS the level of the class is not based on the students' age but they have to pass the placement test and the teachers' evaluation. In one week the students attend the class twice, where in one meeting, the lesson runs one and a half hour. And the students who become the respondents are the students' of Tuesday and Thursday class considering the various motivation possibility of learning in each student. The respondents must have studied English for at least 5 years. The native language of the respondents is 100% Indonesian and they do not use English for their daily activities. The questionnaire was undertaken on the third and fourth week of May.

### **3.3. Technique of Data Collection**

In doing her study, the writer uses some steps in collecting the data. First, the writer tries to find out the theory as the basis of the study and tries to find the limitation of the study. Second, the writer chooses a survey method to see the purpose of the students in learning English; this method helps the writer in collecting the data of the students. Third, the writer makes the questionnaires based on the AMTB models from Gardner (1985). The questionnaires used for finding the students' motivation in learning English. Based on Lakert, the questionnaires have five options of answer per question, which means that the answer is ranged in this particular order:

Totally disagree – Disagree – Neutral – Agree – Totally Agree

The writer uses this model in order to count for the complexity of motivation of every student. The questions on the questionnaire would be 22 questions; 11 questions represent integrative orientation and the other 11 questions represent instrumental orientation. In addition, the writer also uses semi-structure interview to ensure the reason from each students in learning English as a foreign language. This method is used to facilitate the quantitative method (questionnaires), hence the result will be more significant and accurate.

### **3.4. Technique of Data Analysis**

In order to answer the statement of the problems in chapter one, the data is analyzed with descriptive analysis. The analysis is included tabulations to find out the mean scores of the respondents. These are the following step in analyzing the data:

1. Putting the questionnaires results into the separate tables. The tables are divided into two; the integrative motivation table and the instrumental motivation table. According to the Likert scale method, which is 5 items (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly agree). Therefore, the writer put the scale on numbers; 1 for strongly disagree, 2 for disagree, 3 for neutral, 4 for agree, and 5 for strongly agree. The questions in the questionnaire represented by Q1 for the question no 1, Q2 for the question no 2 and so on. To find out the scale of the answer, the writer made the number of the mean score around 1-5. As stated from the previous statement, if the answer is on number 1 it means that the respondents totally disagree with the

question. Therefore, the total mean is estimated from the mean score of each items and it would show the results on the integrative and instrumental motivation.

2. Comparing the results between the integrative motivation and the instrumental motivation to see which motivation is higher for the students of PINLABS.
3. Putting the data from the interview into written text, then it gives more explanation about the respondents' background or other information that can not be seen based on the questionnaires.
4. Comparing the findings from each respondent with his/her background and score to see the accuracy of the data and it is put as the interpretation of the data.
5. The last step is interpreting the data found in the previous steps.