

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, design of the research used qualitative descriptive research; qualitative research methods were developed in the social sciences to enable researcher to study social and cultural phenomena. Focuses more on the descriptive approach where it aims to provide a description of aspects or character of a message or text (Eriyanto, 2011). Descriptions include a detailed count of the context, the activities, participants and the processes. The goal of the research was to describe how the attitude of Lids Eduacia Member's toward English.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at Lids Educia which is a semi autonomy organization have activities in English, Arabic and Bahasa. The reason of the researcher chosen english language attitude because Lids educia' members have different majors in faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

The researcher conducted the research for 2 weeks. The members there are about 18 students who consist of various department

C. Participants

The participants of this research were Primus Sari as President of Lids Educia periode 2021/2022 and Lids Educia members class of 2018/2019. The researcher took LiDS Educia member's class of 2018/2019 because they have done English debate activity and English learning.

D. Data

According to Bungin (2001, p.42) data is material information about the object of research. Primary Data sources are the first data sources where data is generated (Bungin, 2001). In this research, the primary data used was to conduct direct interview with research subject, there are President and member of Lids Educia. Secondary data source is obtained indirectly from the source, namely the data obtained from the result of documentation which can be in the form of writing, audio recordings, documents, or others that also function as supporting research data.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. Data collection can be done in various settings, various sources, and various ways. In qualitative research, data collection is done in natural settings, primary data sources, and more data collection techniques on observation, interviews and documentation (Sugiyono, 2006)

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques with interviews, observation, and documentation. Documentation and collection of supporting data in this study researcher used to maximize the results of the study. The data collection technique the researcher meant was:

1. Observation

Observation is a technique of collecting data in research. By observing researcher can observe the object of research more carefully and in detail, for example researchers can observe activities of the object research. That observation can then be poured out into verbal language.

In this research, the researcher applied structure observation by using observation check-list in each meeting to focus to the information about attitudes toward language learning and motivation learning foreign language. Furthermore, field notes were used to gathering the information about the teaching and learning process in general a one of the observation techniques.

2. Interview

Interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find the problems that must be studied, and also if the researcher wants to know the things of the respondents who are deeper and the number of respondents is small (Sugiyono, 2007).

Interview aimed to explore each other's thoughts about something that is the object of research. The researcher conducted activities to collect and identify problems that are the subject of his study. Here there is interaction between the researcher and the one being studied. The interview process in qualitative research

is generally carried out in an unstructured manner, interviews are conducted to find as much information as possible which leads to the depth of information and is carried out informally. The interview will explore members' language background, members' motivation learning English language.

3. Documentation

Written documents and archives are frequent data sources has an important position in qualitative research, especially if the target is the study leads to the background or various events that occur in the past that was very much related to the conditions or events of the time now being investigated (Sutopo, 2006).

The document is a record of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works from someone. Document study is complement of the use of observation and interview methods inside qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2007).

The documents collected by the researcher were selected and sorted to take which one is in accordance with the focus under study. Documents taken are used as supporting data for research. Order results studies and research conducted can be presented more validly and more complete, so that the resulting exposure will be more accurate and can accountable as a credible and scientific study. In this research the documents are participation in the race, certificate achievement, and literature work.

F. Data Analysis

This research used a descriptive research that described of the result of interviews, observation and documentations. The data obtained analyze qualitatively and described in descriptive form. In this research the researcher used qualitative dataanalysis.

Analysis data refer to a process to find out and set systematically te data which have collected from the collecting data process to be easy to understand.

The data analysis model used in this study is a descriptive analysis. Descriptive method can be defined as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing current state of the subject or research object based on fact. Through this describes some of the information that has been obtained with the variables research.

Data for this research are collected by using interview and documentation. Interviewers were conducted to obtain information about how LiDS Educia members attitude toward English. The interview start with a few question, then the researcher as an interviewer began to explain that had been prepare were based on the theory how the language attitude which related to lids educia members toward English.

Documentation is used, because the researcher will analyze the material used by members to find out their attitude toward English.

1. Data Reduction

Data obtained from the field is still in the form or in the form of detailed descriptions or reports that will be difficult to digest if not reduced, Sugiyono said that “reducing means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and the pattern and throw away the unnecessary” (Sugiyono, 2008, p.92).

Data from the test result and from observations and interview were compared to obtain valid data, then data reduction was carried out. Data reduction that the researcher is doing is analyzing the stages or steps taken by the student then the researcher summarizing, chooses the important things, and discards the data that is not needed. Thus the data that has been reduced can provide a clear picture of the research conducted by researchers, so it can facilitate researchers to carry out further data collection.

2. Data Display

The second analysis activity was data display. The display means organized information that leads the writer to draw conclusion. Data display showed base on the research focus. It included displaying data in written text in terms of extracts.

3. Verification or Withdrawal Conclusion

The third step of analysis activity is drawing conclusions or verification. Sugiyono said; “ The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of the data collection. But what if the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are

supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field of collecting data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions” (Sugiyono, 2008)

Taking conclusions and verification, is done by drawing conclusions on the summary of data that appears in the display data so that the data has meaning. Verification or conclusion that the researcher will do is to draw conclusions from the results of the data that have been obtained in the field both the data from the researchers' initial research and the data that the researchers have obtained when conducting research that has been presented in the form of text in data displays.