

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODH

A. Research Design

This study is a qualitative research using descriptive methods. It is related to interpretation because the purpose of research is to describe and explain phenomena in terms of facts in the field. The purpose of this study is to explain the importance of English for lawyers. The design of this study is therefore descriptive and qualitative as the researchers are expected to objectively and naturally explain the phenomenon of the data obtained. Descriptive research is a type of research that systematically and precisely examines questions about facts and characteristics related to a particular topic. It aims to describe specific facts according to a particular perspective or frame of mind (Sumanto 1995:75). The authors wanted to investigate and describe practical strategies for English teachers to naturally increase their motivation without any prior treatment or training. The researchers evaluated the studies according to the scale of Collins et al.

B. Research Setting

This Research conducted at Attorney on Yetro Sinseng Street, No. 32, Central Kalimantan, post code 73814. It is an Attorney office located in the city of Muara Teweh, North Barito Regency. The researcher was chosen the Attorney because there is an English language learning program for the employees in that office.

C. Participants

The subjects of this research are the employees of attorney at Muara Teweh. There is one class and there are 10 students.

D. Data and Source of Data

The data is about the students perceive English for Attorney and the students' difficulties in facing class. All of the data collected through questionnaire and interview.

The sources of data of this research are the students who learn and participated in that program.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Questionnaire

The researcher gathered data in this study by using a questionnaire as an instrument. A questionnaire is a collection of written questions created by the researcher to elicit information about the respondents' personal lives as they relate to the study objects (Arikunto: 2006).

The questionnaire was the research instrument employed in this study. "Questionnaire is a technique of data collection conducted by giving a set of questions or written statement to the respondent to be answered," writes Sugiyono (2008). A questionnaire was utilized to assess the pupils' difficulties in learning English. Google form questionnaire was used to create the questionnaire. The pupils only paid money to the supplied column. The surveys had ten questions regarding the significance of English.

According to Generee and Upshur (1996), a questionnaire can be used with students to collect information about input factors that may influence instructional planning, such as incoming students' social, cultural, and personal backgrounds, previous educational and language experiences, current language skills, second language needs and goals, and so on.

The questions used here were designed to elicit more information from the interview results. A questionnaire was sent to ten Attorney students by the researcher. This data would provide answers to the first and second study questions, which would reflect how students view

English for attorneys and how students cope with English class. The questionnaire's questions were created by the researcher.

Begin collecting and evaluating data after the research is over. The survey findings show a fraction of students' impressions about studying English for legal training. This information was gathered via delivering a questionnaire to the study's ten participants. The Guttman scale, which employs the words yes - no, is used in this questionnaire. Guttman scale statements include not just yes-no questions, but also agree-disagree, not sure, positive-negative, and never-never statements. In this study, however, the questionnaire employed the 'agree - disagree' format. The table below demonstrates this.

Tabel 1

No.	Statement of Questionnaire
1.	Yes – No
2.	Agree – Disagree
3.	Sure – Unsure
4.	Positive – Negative
5.	Ever – Never

Guttman Scale, (1944-1959)

The table above provides information about the scale or type and categories of the Guttman Scale. Use yes – no as well as other words available on this scale. In this study, the researchers used a qualitative method, and the researcher used the words "yes, no" because the words are appropriate for this study.

2. Interview

In this study, the researcher gathered data through an interview using an instrument. According to Esterberg (2002), an interview is "a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and response, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a specific topic."

Interview provide the researcher a means to gain the deeper information about a subject of research in interpret a situation or phenomenon. In this study, the researcher did the interview to 4 students. The researcher interview one by one. The data from the interview would answer the first and second research questions which are about how students perceive English for attorney and students' difficulties in facing English class.

F. Data Analysis

Analysis, according to Miles and Huberman (2014), may be defined as three ongoing flows of activity: data condensation, data presentation, and drawing and verification conclusion.

1. Data Condensation

The process of selecting, condensing, simplifying, abstracting, or modifying data that exists in the whole corpus of written-up field notes, interviews, transcripts, and documents is known as data condensation. Condensation improves the data. Sharpening, sorting, concentrating, eliminating, and arranging are all terms used by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014).

To simplify the data, the researcher selects all of the data acquired from the interviews and questionnaires at this step. The researcher focused on the previously collected data and split it based on content in order to answer the study question. The data was turned into an interview transcription and questionnaire responses.

2. Data display

The data then shown in the following step. A display is a well-organized, condensed collection of information that allows for conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

The researcher displays the key data or information that has been sorted and compressed based on the data condensation in this stage. The first data from the questionnaire was displayed in a Google form in order to understand the process of learning English. The following interview data was given in narrative text.

3. Drawing and verification conclusion

The third stage is to draw and verify the conclusion. The researcher did data condensation and displayed the draw and verification conclusion in this final phase. It began with data collecting and progressed to data analysis by focusing on the points that pertain to the formulation of the research problem or research questions. The researcher draws conclusions from the questionnaire and interview data.