

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present and discuss about introduction concerning background of study, research problem, research objectives, assumption of study, hypotheses, significant of study, scope and limitation of study and definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of Study**

Education is closely related to the knowledge that someone has. It's because knowledge can be an alternative in the process of developing self-ability that is needed by many people. Even knowledge can be the greatest motivation in undergoing an educational process. In this case, people will need a good encouragement from within themselves including the surrounding environment which is known as motivation.

Motivation has a significant role toward every people in helping them to do everything. Motivation is an internal process that gives an energy and direction.<sup>1</sup> The internal processes include goal, perception and expectation. Motivation can change the energy within people which is characterized by affective arousal and goal reactions so that it will cause an emotion that evoke a certain behavior in doing something such as motivation is needed as a urge to get something that will be accomplished. It is known as instrumental motivation.

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<sup>1</sup>Myron Dembo, *Motivation and Learning Strategies for College Success: a Self-management approach*, (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004), P.10.

Instrumental motivation is the learners' interest in learning a language for getting essential qualifications and improving career prospects.<sup>2</sup> Means that learners are instrumentally motivated when they have desire to learn a language for certain purpose such as passing an examination, visiting a foreign country or even getting a good job. Instrumental motivation arises out of a need to learn English language or second language for external reasons. But sometimes students try to imitate the culture or they wish to be integrated and speak like how native speaker which is known as integrative motivation.

Integrative motivation is integrative side described learners who wished to integrate themselves into the culture of the second language group and become involved in social interchange in that group.<sup>3</sup> It means that a desire comes within the language learner to imitate the speech and the culture style of native speaker. So, integrative motivation can encourage someone in speaking.

Speaking is interactive process of constructing meaning which involves speaker and hearer in processing the intended information. Its meaning depends on the context which includes their own experiences, their cultural identity and the intention of their speaking itself. So, it will be important for language

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<sup>2</sup>Mohammed Hamid Al-Ta'ani, "Integrative and Instrumental Motivations for Learning English as a University Requirement among Undergraduate Students at Al-Jazeera University," *International Journal Learning and Development* 8, No. 4 (October 8, 2018,) Page 3, <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijld.v8i4.13940>.

<sup>3</sup>H. Douglas Brown, *Principles Of Language Learning And Teaching*, 5th Ed (White Plains, Ny: Pearson Longman, 2007).P. 170

learner to master speaking. Mastering speaking is necessary because of the speaking skill that should be owned by everyone. Speaking skill is the skill that shows the ability to communicate effectively. It has some aspects that could not be separated; those are fluency, grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation.

Motivation can influence language learners' way in learning English especially in speaking. It depends on the reasons they have such as they speak English because they like English language or even they speak English because they want to go abroad. It was supported by the similar study by Dr. Mohammed Hamid Al-Ta'ani, his findings revealed that the students had high level of motivation both integrative and instrumental for learning English, but the instrumental motivation was slightly dominated the integrative one.<sup>4</sup>

In conducting this research, the researcher is interested in examining the students at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura because in speaking English, surely they have an integrative and instrumental motivation which supports them in their speaking. It based on the pre-research by asking one of the third semester students. She said that she likes speaking English because she wants to be able to travel around the world and getting a good job.<sup>5</sup> So, from this case the researcher is conducting the research with the title **“The Impact of**

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<sup>4</sup>Mohammed Hamid Al-Ta'ani, "Integrative and Instrumental Motivations for Learning English as a University Requirement among Undergraduate Students at Al-Jazeera University," *International Journal Learning and Development* 8, No. 4 (October 8, 2018,) Page 3, <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijld.v8i4.13940>.

<sup>5</sup> Najwa Muqoddas, The Third Semester Students of TBI IAIN Madura, Direct Interview, (10 February 2020).

## **Integrative and Instrumental Motivations on the Students Speaking Skill at the Third Semester of TBI IAIN Madura''.**

### **B. Research Problem**

Research problem are the educational issues, controversies, or concerns that guide the need for conducting a study.<sup>6</sup> This research problem is a problem that is chosen by someone to be the research and usually it is in the form of questions. The research should explain the problem of study clearly and unambiguously so that it will help the reader to avoid the misunderstanding. The concern of this research is about the impact of integrative and instrumental motivation on students' speaking skill.

Based on the research problem which has been described, the researcher formulates the problem of study into a question as follow:

1. Is there any differences in speaking skill between student who have integrative and instrumental motivation at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura?

### **C. Research Objectives**

Research objective is a statement of intent used in quantitative research that specifies goals that the investigator plans to achieve in a study.<sup>7</sup> It is stated to resolve any problem researched or to answer the research problem which has

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<sup>6</sup>John W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research Educational Research*, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Boston: Pearson, 2012), P. 60.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid. 111

been mentioned before. Based on the problem of study, the researcher provides the research objectives into one formed sentences as follow:

- a. To know the differences in speaking skill between student who have integrative and instrumental motivation at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura.

#### **D. Assumption of Study**

Assumption is a basic postulate about something which is related to the research and the truth which has been received by researcher.<sup>8</sup> Assumption is important in determining the research paradigm because it is the base of the research itself. As for determining the assumption, it must be based on the truth that has been believed by researcher.

The assumption of this research is that there are significant differences in speaking skill between students who have integrative and instrumental motivation at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura.

#### **E. Hypotheses**

Hypotheses are statements in quantitative research in which the investigator makes a prediction about the outcome of relationship among attributes or characteristics.<sup>9</sup> It presents as a researcher's expectations about the variables within the question. There are two types of hypothesis: Null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) and Alternative hypothesis (H<sub>a</sub>).

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<sup>8</sup>*Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. (Pamekasan: Stain Pamekasan Press), P. 10

<sup>9</sup>John W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research Educational Research*, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Boston: Pearson, 2012), P.111

Null hypothesis is the hypothesis which states that there is no relationship between two or more variables. While alternative hypothesis is the opposite that there is a differences between two or more variables.

a. Null Hypothesis

There are not significant differences in speaking skill between students who have integrative and instrumental motivation at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura.

b. Alternative Hypothesis

There are significant differences in speaking skill between students who have integrative and instrumental motivation at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura.

So, the researcher states that the hypothesis of this research is  $H_a$  or alternative hypothesis which states that “There are significant differences between students who have integrative and instrumental motivations on their speaking skill at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura.”

## **F. Significant of study**

This part explains about appropriateness of the problem which is researched. The significance of the study can be scientific significance and social significance.<sup>10</sup> In this research, there are two aspects in giving the significance of study, namely theoretical significance and practical significance.

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<sup>10</sup>Suharismi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: RinekaCipta, 2006), P.60.

## 1. Theoretical Significance

The result of this research is knowing about the differences between students who have integrative and instrumental motivation so that the researcher expects this study will improve students' motivation in learning speaking English and trying to speak like a native speaker or even other intentions like going overseas to get a scholarship.

## 2. Practical Significance

### a. Researcher

This research can be more useful information and the researcher also hopes this research will give a contribution for students who learn about the English language especially in speaking.

## **G. Scope and Limitation of Study**

Scope is a limitation to help or make easier the researcher in conducting the research.<sup>11</sup> This part explains about limitation of variables which is researched, population and location of research. In other words, scope is used to range the research focus conducted by the researcher.

The scope of this research is focus on students' integrative and instrumental motivation and the limitation is in the speaking skill at the third semester of TBI IAIN Madura.

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<sup>11</sup>*Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. (Pamekasan: Stain Pamekasan Press), P. 11

## H. Definition of Key terms

The definition of key term is an operational definition necessary to avoid the misunderstanding of the meaning of key term.<sup>12</sup> It can help readers to understand and getting clear information from the meaning of key terms that will be researched.

To avoid the misunderstanding of the reader, here are the meaning of each word that can be read by readers:

1. Motivation is something that causes someone to do something.
2. Integrative Motivation is a desire arising from inside to emulate how native speakers speak.
3. Instrumental Motivation is a desire to learn a language in the presence of objectives that want to be achieved as well as to get a good job, passing TOEFL test and so on.
4. Speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves speaker and hearer in processing the intended information.

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<sup>12</sup>*PedomanPenulisanKaryaIlmiah*. (Pamekasan: Stain Pamekasan Press), P. 12