

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief description of the whole content of the study. It covers the background of the study that describe the reason why this study is conducted, problem of the study, objective of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definition of key term which is presented to avoid misunderstanding of those terms and frame of discussion.

A. Background of the Study

Language is most important as a means of communication for human beings. People can communicate each other to have interaction by language. In this global era where the distance is not such a problem, people have to do interaction with another.¹ Therefore, it can be said that language is a system that can be used by people to get information to another one.

There are many kinds of language in this world, and every country has different languages. English is the most widely used language in the world. It shows that English is very important to be learned by the students for international communication. One of the popular languages that has been learned by the student up to know in all levels of education in Indonesia is English, because it can be used for communication with foreign people for conference and business.

¹ Ramelan, *Introduction to Linguistic Analysis*, Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press, 1999.

Such a great importance brings with it huge challenge to the teacher of the language. This challenge is not only the matter of methodology and instructional strategy and also a matter between the student's interest and motivation to learn the language. The quality of the student's inner drive to learn language should be taken in to account. Indonesia students seem poor due to the limited number of native speakers available in teaching English to low motivated learners, this difficult for teacher to do.² Dornyei states that teacher motivation is not related only to the interest in teaching but the motivation to teach as a career.³ People concerned in language teaching repeatedly articulate that the students who really want to learn English will succeed in anything situation they study. All teacher be able to motivate the students considerably do better than their friends, students frequency succeed in what to be probably conditions even though what teachers reflect on unacceptable in face such of phenomena it is quite reasonable to suggest that the students bring to class is the biggest single factor affective their success.

The students with powerfully motivated long term goals for learning English are probably easier to teach them these who have no such goals and therefore no real drive.⁴ In support of the students short term goals will regular

² Girard, D., *Motivation the Responsibility of the Teacher*. ELT Journal, 2003, P.3

³ Ahmed, M. A., *The Role of Motivation as A Single Factor in Second Language Learning*, A Journal ARECLS Vol.11, 2014, P.12

⁴ Harmer, J., *The Practice of English Language Teaching*, Cambridge, UK: longman. 2007, P.13

present no more than motivation. motivation refers to a process that starts with a need, and leads to a behaviour that moves an individual towards achieving a goal.

Based on writers experience, some students who are interested in learning English in classroom sometimes paid attention more to the teacher explanation. However the students who did not show any materials always looked outside or classroom through windows which were opened. Consequently it is difficult for them to do some assignment given. Sometimes student inspired by a teacher in school than it makes them think differently about the subject, and make an extra effort to learn it. These interesting phenomena for writer to choose the title Dayakese Students Motivation in Learning English at SMA Negeri 4 Palangka Raya.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the discription before, the problem can be structure as follow :

1. How is the Dayakese students motivation in learning English at SMA NEGERI 4 Palangka Raya ?
2. What is the motivation that the students Dayakese students usually use in learning English at SMA NEGERI 4 Palangka Raya ?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objective of the study as follow :

1. To describe the Dayakese students motivation in learning English at SMA NEGERI 4 Palangka Raya.

2. To know the motivation that Dayakese students usually use in learning English at SMA NEGERI 4 Palangka Raya.

D. Significant of the Study

The significant of the study in learning English as foreign language are practically and theoretically. Theoretically, the result of this study could give contribution to support the theories on learning English as foreign language, especially for students who learn English in senior high school. Knowing students learning motivation it will help the students increase their learning. Practically, to inform the teachers of the school that students motivation in learning English in order that he/she can anticipate everything related to the teaching process in classroom. The result of the study is expected giving students' motivation and good input in learning English process. Especially in Dayakese English learning motivation of senior high school.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study belongs to quantitative study. It focus on learning motivation of Dayakese learners to learn English. In a more specific focus, in this study is to concern students motivation and the motivation that students usually use in learning English. The study is conducted at the student of senior high school in Palangka Raya. The subject of the study are Dayakese students who learning English at SMA Negeri 4 Palangka Raya.

Based on statistically in 2014 Dayakese in Palangka Raya is 46,62 %, Javanese is 21,67 %, Banjarese is 21,03 %, Melayu is 3,96 %, Maduranese is 1,93 %, Bugis 0,77 %, Batakese 0,56 %, Flores 0,38 %, Balinese 0,33 % and other ethnics 1,44 %. ⁵ In this case writer only choose Dayakese students its because Dayakese is native or main ethnic in Borneo especially in Palangka Raya. That why writer choose only Dayakese students.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Motivation is considered as an integral part in the achievement of any goal. It is an important factor that has a positive influence in any educational learning process especially in learning second language.⁶
2. Learning is the process of changing original behavior through experiences and exercises.⁷
3. Dayakese is a generic term used to categorize a quite large group of indigenous peoples in the borneo island.

G. Frame of Discussion

This section is made to facilitate the discussion of the problem, presentation, and help the readers understand what they read. It is divided into five chapter.

⁵ Wikipedia, *Kalimantan Tengah Provinsi di Indonesia*.
https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/kalimantan_tengah. Accessed on 30 September 2016 , at 06:49

⁶ Abdur Rehman, *The Role Of Motivation In Learning English For Pakistani Language Learner*, A Journal Vol 4, No 1, 2014, P.1.

⁷ *Ibid*, P. 9

Chapter one is introduction which consist of the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significant of the study, variable of the study, scope and limitation of the study, hypothesis, definition of key term which is presented to avoid misunderstanding of those terms and frame of discussion.

Chapter two review of related literature which consist of previous study, explain about motivation, and introduction of Dayakese.

Chapter three discuss about the research methode. Research method is the step how to get the result of the study. it covers time and place of the study, research design, population and sample, data collection technique, instrument of the study, instrument try out, instruments validity, content validity, face validity, construct validity, instrument reliability, index of difficulty, scoring method, normality, homogeneity, data collection procedure, and data anlisy procedure.

Chapter four discuss about , the data would be described which had been collected from the study. It covers the topic related the data finding that present of result likert scale instrument, data analysis and discussion.

Chapter five discuss about closing that sonsit of conclusion and suggestion.