

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

The chapter of this research discusses the methodology of the study. First, the researcher explains research design. Second, the researcher describes the setting and the participants of the study. Third, the researcher presents data collection method followed by data analysis.

Research Design

This research tried to find out the benefits of joining Student English Activity (SEA) of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). The researcher also wanted to investigate which SEA programs are effective to improve students' English skills. The researcher chose qualitative research as the research design because the qualitative research design provides insight into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses of the problem. Qualitative research is primarily exploratory research (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). It is used to gain understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. Cohen, et al. (2011) added that qualitative research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Therefore, qualitative research design is the most suitable for this research because the researcher wanted to know the students' perception on joining the SEA of UMY.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method under qualitative research design because the researcher wanted to describe all of

the information from the participants and summarized it. Descriptive qualitative is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals (Lambert, 2012). By choosing this method under the researcher design, the researcher gave more detail information about the benefits of joining the SEA of UMY for the students.

Research Setting and Participants

Research setting. The researcher conducted the interview with four participants on January until February 2017 at the English Education Department (EED) of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). The reason why the researcher chose the EED of UMY as a place in doing the interview was because UMY provides the SEA as the facility to help their students to improve their English skills. The researcher intended to conduct this research at the EED of UMY not only because the SEA is one of the facilities that UMY provides to help their students to improve their English skills but also because the researcher wanted to know the benefits of the SEA for students of the EED of UMY. The researcher also chose the EED of UMY since it was easy to meet the participants in this place. In addition, the place was suitable and comfortable to do an interview with the participants.

Research participants. To answer the research question, the researcher interviewed four participants to gather the data. The participants of this research were students of the EED of UMY who joined the SEA of UMY and had a lot of experiences in the SEA because the purpose of this study is to describe the

benefits of joining SEA and to investigate the effective programs at the SEA of UMY that can improve EED of UMY students' English skills at the based on their perception.

The researcher selected the four participants who met criteria's that they are students of EED of UMY and have joined the SEA of UMY more than one year to three years. The pseudonyms were used in reporting the findings in this study. There are four participants in this study. Participant one is Boy. Participant two is Rose. Participant three is Luisa and participant four is Annie.

Data Collection Method

Instrument. This research used the interview as the instrument to gather the data. An interview is a flexible tool for data collection used verbal or non-verbal, spoken and heard. Cohen, et al. (2011) stated that interview may be controlled and giving space for spontaneity, the interviewer can reporters not only for complete answers but for responses about complex and deep issues. In the interview, the researcher used the interview guideline which was constructed based on literature review. Patton (1980) as cited in Cohen, et al. (2011) defined that an interview guideline is more structured than the informal conversational interview. It means that an interview guideline is still flexible in its composition. Gall, Gall, and Borg (2003) as cited in Turner (2010) added the ways that questions are potentially worded depend on the researcher who is conducting the interview. According to McNamara (2009) as cited in Turner (2010), the strength of the interview guideline is the ability of the researcher to ensure that the same

general areas of information are collected from each interviewee. It provides more focus than the conversational approach, but still allows a degree of freedom and adaptability in getting information from the interviewee. In the interview, the researcher used open-ended questions. The questions of the interview guideline are eight questions and it divided into three categories. The first is students' understanding about SEA of UMY. The second is the benefits of SEA UMY. The third is the programs on SEA of UMY.

Data Collection Procedure. The researcher had several steps in doing an interview. First, the researcher asked the participants whether or not they agreed to be interviewed and all of the participants' agreed to be interviewed. Second, the researcher made an appointment with the participants when and where they could do the interview. Participant one on January 31, 2017 at 09:24 am. Participant two on January 31, 2017 at 08:53 am. Participant three on February 1, 2017 at 08:32 am. Participant four on February 1, 2017 at 08:20 pm. Third, the participants signed a consent letter that they were ready to be interviewed. Fourth, the interviewer also signed a declaration that the researcher would hide the participants' information in the results of the interview. Last, the researcher did the interview. During the interview the researcher did not find any problems which meant that all participants understood about SEA. There may be some answers that do not really answer the questions so the researcher asked the same question to the participants. The interview was one on one interview meaning the researcher interview the participants' one by one. The interviews took place around twenty minutes to thirty minutes for each participant. The interview was

recorded using mobile phone. The interview was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia to prevent misunderstanding.

Data Analysis

The technique used in qualitative data analysis is qualitative description using coding. After conducting the interviews, the researcher transcribed all of the audio data into written data. In here, the researcher transcribed all of the information that was already been recorded. Next, the researcher sorted the participants' answers which were related to the research questions.

To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher did member checking. Member checking was done by showing the transcription of the interview to the participants. The participants agreed that what were written in the transcription were their original statements. Therefore, there was no changes in the transcription. Next, the researcher coded the data related to the research question. The data were analyzed by coding. According to Cohen, et al. (2011), coding is a simple name from a category that the researcher gives to a text that covers an idea or information. The function of coding is to help the researcher to identify the parallel information. Coding also helps the researcher to specify and to generalize the content and concept of the information.

Furthermore, there were several steps in analyzing the data. They were open coding, analytic coding, axial coding, and selective coding. Firstly, Strauss and Corbin (1990) as cited in Cohen et al. (2011) defined that open coding is a

simple new label or category that the researcher makes to categorize the information Secondly, according to Gibbs (2007) as cited in Cohen et al. (2011), analytic coding is the topic or theme researcher given. Thirdly, Cohen, et al. (2011) stated that axial coding is the label of the category to a group of open and axial. Lastly, Cohen, et al. (2011) also said that selective coding is identifying the category or label of the information based on the form of a theory. After that, the researcher wrote the findings and discussion of the research.