

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology used in this study by the researcher. It starts with the research design and then the subjects of this study which are elaborated in the setting and participants of the study. Afterwards, this chapter also explains the data collection method that will be followed with the data analysis of this study.

Research Design

This study is aimed at finding students' motivation on writing English daily journal and the benefit that students perceived by writing English daily journal at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The researcher used qualitative research method in this research because students' opinion is discovered more intensely. A qualitative research explores a problem and develops a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon (Creswell, 2012). Moreover, Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) added that "qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and exploring the data, in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definition of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities" (p. 537).

A descriptive qualitative design is used in this research so that detailed and direct information can be achieved. Lambert and Lambert (2012) specified that

descriptive qualitative approach is useful for the researcher that want to know, regarding events, who were involved, what was involved, and where things take place. In addition, this method has amenable to getting true answers to relevance questions (Sandelowski, 2011). Expectantly, this qualitative research design with descriptive qualitative method will benefit the researcher to conduct the research easier in collecting the data and gives the most ideal answers from the participants.

Research Setting and Research Participants

The research was conducted at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The main reason was because the researcher is a student of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta who also write English daily journal. Another reason was because it was only fitting to conduct the study in English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta since the participants of the research were students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

The participants of this research were English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta students in the academic year of 2013 because the researcher had better access to students of the academic year 2013 more than students of the academic year 2014 and below. Furthermore, there were some criteria of the participants, which were: (1) they were students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta of the academic year 2013, (2) they kept an English daily journal, either online or offline, and (3) they wrote their

daily journal mostly or all in English. From 125 students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta that are divided into five classes, three students were participating in this research. The researcher was in acquaintance with some of the students that write English daily journal, yet the researcher only chose three of them because these three participants wrote constantly and more frequently than the others. These three participants fit into the criteria mentioned above. The first participant was Anna, a 22 year-old female, who has been writing an English daily journal for three years. The second participant was Hardin, a 22 year-old male, who has been writing an English daily journal for six years. The third participant was Rina, a 22 year-old female, who has been writing an English daily journal for two years. The researcher did not expose the participants' identity. Thus, the researcher changed the participants' names into pseudonym.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview as the data collection method of this research to discover the information based on the purpose of this study. Interview is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channels to be used: verbal, non-verbal, spoken, and heard (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2011). The type of interview was a standardized open-ended interview. The main reason for the researcher to use this type of interview was because it was suitable for the researcher's need. Plus, standardized open-ended interviews enabled the researcher to have more complete and accurate answers from the participants and the bias probability will be

lessened. It was expected to have the participants answer it in a structured response. A stuctured response enables the researcher to have little control yet the participants still have freedom to answer the question in any way he/she want (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2011).

The interviews were conducted in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The researcher recorded the interview process with a voice recorder from the cellphone so that there was no missing information. Indonesian language was used in the interview in order to make a complete understanding between the researcher and the participants since Indonesian language is the first language used by the researcher and the participants. The researcher made appointments with the participants to conduct the interview. Fortunately, all the interviews were done in a day at the end of June 2017. Each interview lasts approximately ten to fifteen minutes.

Data Analysis

The data analysis was preceded right after the interview process. It was an important part in the research and it needed an extra caution in order to have an accurate data. All the data gained through the interview process were examined to achieve the result that answered the research question.

The beginning of the step in this research's data analysis was transcribing the interview recording. After the interview recording was transcribed, the researcher gave the transcribed interview recording to the participants. It is known as a member checking step in order to confirm the validity of the interview. The researcher had

done the member checking step by giving the transcribed interview recording and there were no additional information and changes stated by all three participants.

The researcher next did the coding of the data after the member checking was completed. Coding is a major feature of qualitative data analysis (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2011). They also defined coding as the ascription of a category label to a piece of data, that is either decided in advance or in response to the data that have been collected. The researcher checked the interview transcripts and started to find the motivations that drive the participants to write English daily journal. After all the data were found, the researcher then categorized them into two categories; intrinsic motivation or extrinsic motivation. After that, the researcher analyzed the benefits that were stated by the participants and put them into different categories. At last, the data were presented by using description and narration in detailed manner from the data that were obtained in the field.