

Chapter Three

Methodology

This section conveys the methodology of the research employed by the researcher. It consists of four parts: research design, setting, participants, instrument, data collection, and the data analysis method. In the research design, the researcher will explain the design and the reason of deciding the design. For the research setting, the researcher explains the setting in this study. Then, the researcher also explains the instrument that he used. In the data collection method, the researcher explores the way how he collects the data. In the end, in the data analysis, the researcher amplifies the procedures in analyzing the data.

Research Design

The nature of this research is qualitative research. Borg and Gall (1996) described that qualitative research as the analysis is supported in the belief that person build social actuality in the form of individuals who build social actuality in the system of values and interpretations, and that these structures tend to be transitory and situational. Creswell (1998) stated that qualitative research direct on the organizational environment, the difficulty of the end creation and its environment of the realistic review. In research design, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative design. Hancock (1998) stated that descriptive qualitative try to develop understanding on how the things come to be the way in social world. The consideration of using this design is that because qualitative design can gain the information deeper. Descriptive qualitative explains and develops theory and concept. Descriptive qualitative research can also report non-numerical data which cannot be measured by the machine.

Descriptive qualitative focuses on view and experience on data which cannot be measured numerically (Hancock, 1998).

In addition, Louis and Morrison (2011) stated that qualitative descriptive method is a qualitative data analysis which it is divided into organizing, accounting and exploring the data. Based on the definition above, qualitative research is suitable for the researcher to be used as research design. In this case, the researcher tried to gain the data based on participants' experience about organization. In addition, the researcher also gained deeper data using qualitative research.

The researcher considered the qualitative descriptive to be able to describe the students' experiences which would be the result of this research. It showed thick descriptions of certain phenomenon.

Research Setting

This research took place at EED UMY which is to investigate about the students' perception on joining organization to develop soft-skill. There are some reasons why the researcher took place as the setting. Firstly, in this place there are some organizations that are available for EED students to be able to participate in. Usually, this is legal organization from faculty and it also has many members in that organization. Second, there are many students which participate actively in this organization. From the explanation above, the researcher believes that it is the suitable place to do this research and get the data from this setting. In addition, the researcher got easy to get credible participants to be interviewed because the researcher knows about the context of the setting at EED of UMY. In addition, the researcher also the student of EED UMY so that is way the researcher knew who the

criteria participants were and what the condition of the context. Moreover, the researcher believes that he got valid data about the knowledge related to the research.

Participants

The participants of this study were the students of EED UMY. The researcher required some criteria to choose the participants. First, they have experienced actively in joining organization at least one period or one year. This criterion was chosen because the researcher believes that if the participants are active in joining organization, the researcher got valid data based on the research problem. Moreover, if the participants have background in organization, they easily responded the questions that were offered by the researcher. By this situation, the researcher got the data which were reliable, specific and not ambiguous.

Second, the participants should be ready to be interviewed. This is also crucial criteria that should be considered by the researcher. By considering this criteria, it means that there is no force for the participants. This criteria requirement are relevant with Creswell (2012) who stated that “It is when the researcher selects participants because they are ready and reachable to be studied” (p, 1).

Frances (2009) mentioned that one to one interview is conducted face to face, and enables the researcher to observe non-verbal language to enhance understanding of what interviewee says.

In addition, the total of the participants were three students. The researcher believed that three participants are enough to get deeper data. Moreover in qualitative research, there was no specific limitation of the participants.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview as the data collection method. The purpose of the interview is to collect the data deeper from the participants including their belief, point of views, and experience. According to McNamara 1999, interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind participants' experiences. In line with this statement, the researcher tried to get the authentic data by getting valid data based on the experience, views and beliefs that respondents have in joining organization. In addition, the data that the researcher wanted to gain was soft skills benefited from joining organization.

Data Collection Procedure

There were several steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher chose the participants. They are the students of EED of UMY who have some experiences in joining organization. Then, the researcher chose three participants to be interviewed. The researcher believed that three participants were enough as long as the researcher could gain deep information from them. In this step, the researcher asked them whether they minded or not to be interviewed by the researcher. After they agreed with the researcher, the researcher directly interviewed them based on the appointment.

After that, the researcher interviewed the respondents one by one. The interview was taken place at EED building. Then, the researcher interviewed the respondents and asked the questions based on the interview guideline. The average time to interview each participants was around 15 - 20 minutes to answer all the questions. In this interview sections, the researcher recorded it by phone.

Data Analysis

After collecting all the data from the interview, the researcher transcribed the conversation into written forms. After transcribing into the text, the researcher did member checking to all participants. Then, the researcher asked to the participants is there any changes or not, and the result is there were no changes suggested by all participants. After that, the researcher began to code it based on the questions that have been given. In this section, the researcher also did coding to each the data of participants, starting from open coding, and then the researcher collect all the data from all participants into axial and selective coding. In open coding, the researcher analyzed and gave label to the answer of each participant based on the questions that have been given. Axial coding is the process of connecting codes (types and belongings) to each other. On the other hand, selective coding is the procedure of selecting one type to be the essential category, and it connects to all other types to that category.

Member checking. To ensure or to check validity, the researcher did member checking. Member checking involves of taking data and interpretations back to the participants in the study so that they can confirm the credibility of the information (Miller, 2000).

The reason took member checking is to provide opportunity to understand and assess what the participant intends to do through his or her actions. It also provided additional information which might be stimulated by playing back process. In addition, the researcher did member checking by giving the transcription to the

participants to be read. After they read the transcript, they agreed and they did not change the transcript.