

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology which is conducted by the research. There are research design, setting and participants, data collection method and data analysis.

Research Design

The purpose of this research is to describe the students' perception toward the implementation of two stay two stray used by the lecturer in reading activity and students' perception on the advantages and disadvantages of two stay two stray used by the lecturer. Therefore the researcher used qualitative research design. According to Strauss and Corbin (2008) qualitative research design is a type of research that produces findings cannot be obtained by using statistical procedures. Qualitative research design can generally be used for research on the life of society, history, behavior, functionalization organizations, social activity, and others

Setting and Participant

Setting. The study was conducted at the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The reasons of the researcher to choose EED UMY as the setting was because there was a lecturer who used two stay two stray so the researcher was not difficult to have permission when doing the research and it makes the researcher easy to collect the data that will be held on March 2017.

Participant. Participants in this study were three students of English Education Department (EED) batch 2014 consisting two females and male. The participants were the students who already had the experience on received the implementation of two stay two stray technique in reading activity that given by the lecturer. So the participant can give depth information about their perception after receiving the implementation of two stay two stray by the lecturer. In this research, the researcher used pseudonym to keep the participant confidential. Participant 1 as Kai, participant 2 as Nania, and participant 3 as Yeri.

Data Collection Methods. To collect the data, the first thing is the researcher chooses the theme in this study; make an interview guideline; question format. Then make a deal with the participants in the study through chatting. An interview is a tool for data collection through speaking. The researcher used Bahasa Indonesia in interview to make the participant understand about the question and avoid a misunderstanding. In this research, the researcher used standardized open-ended interview. The researcher was asked the same question to all of the participants with the same guideline. There was no special treatment for all of the participants and using open-ended interview there was no limitation answer, so the participant can gave the depth information based on their experience related to the question.

Data Analysis. In data analysis, after conducting the interview, transcribing the result and member checking, in the qualitative research used coding. Strauss and Corbin (2008) mentioned there are three different kinds of code. The first is open coding. It is simple code. The researchers break down the

data result into a smaller unit. Open coding generates categories of data result. Open coding is line by line, sentence by sentence and then the researcher makes a label by themselves by their criteria from the research. Strauss and Corbin (2008) states axial coding is a set of rules that the researcher follows, that the data were segmented into small category. Axial coding refers to a phenomenon, activity, action and behaviour. The last is selective coding. Strauss and Corbin (2008) argue selective coding is selective and identifying the core category.

Trustworthiness. In qualitative research, the researcher should make sure that the result of the research is valid and reliable. Instead of focusing on validity and reliability, qualitative researchers substitute the data into trustworthiness. In qualitative research there is credibility. Credibility is how confident the qualitative researcher in the truth of the research finding. Lincoln and Guba (1985) stated credibility as a believe of the research. Credibility is important criteria to make sure that the finding of the research make sense in qualitative research. The researcher do the member checking to make sure the data is accurate.