

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter presents some information about methodology. They are research design, setting and participants, instruments of the study, data collection method and data analysis. Research design will be explained as first part. After this, second part will be setting and research subjects. Next part what the researcher writes down is instruments of the study. Data collection method will be explained after that. The last part is about data analysis.

Research Design

This study was qualitative research because the researcher wanted to find out thick description in this study. Finding out thick description meant that the researcher wanted to look for as much as qualitative research data for this study. According to Creswell (2009), the method which had the functions, first one was for doing the activity of searching and finding out about something and the second one was for knowing how the difficulty in society works. The reason why the researcher used the qualitative research was because the researcher studied the deep information to the research on factors influencing students' speaking skill at EED of UMY until this researcher's study answered the research question. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative in this study. It was supported by Sandelowski (2000) who mentioned that aim of descriptive qualitative researches is for complete clear description containing main facts of thing happening in daily description of these things happening. In line with the statement, the researcher tried to look for much information in this study. The reason why the researcher used it was because this research was for explaining the findings from the

interviews with the participants. As mentioned by Anyan (2013), qualitative research enables the researcher to get deep and specific information. It means that by using qualitative research, the researcher gets rich information related to the research topic.

Setting and Research Subjects

Setting. This study was conducted at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (EED of UMY). The main reason why researcher chose EED of UMY was based on preliminary-observation. First, the researcher knew the speaking problems at EED of UMY and he wanted to identify solutions for speaking problems more comprehensively there. Second, the researcher had an access at EED of UMY for doing this study because he is a student of that department. So, the researcher found that EED of UMY was the suitable setting to conduct this study. For the setting of time, this study was done during May 21st, 2017 to June 1st, 2017.

Research Subjects. The research subjects were four male students of EED of UMY batch 2013. In addition, they were pseudonyms. Their pseudonyms were P1, P2, P3 and P4. There are reasons why the researcher takes these research subjects. The first reason is that research subjects have been practicing speaking skill for four years. It means that they have been mastering both speaking knowledge and the practices of speaking skill. The second reason is that research subjects experienced in solving speaking problems. It means that when they face problems of speaking skill, they can have solutions for reducing speaking problems as soon as possible.

Instruments of The Study

The researcher used interview guideline that consisted of one main question. Interview guideline is pages that have questions for guiding the researcher in doing interview. In collecting data, the researcher used some instruments such as a handphone as recorder, a pen, a book and guideline interview.

Data Collection Method

Data collection method of the study used was an interview. Based on Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011), the interview could ask the participants to have the discussion about their explanation of the world where they were and it was for showing how the participants had the opinions related to the environment from their perspectives. The type of the interview done was standardized open-ended interviews. The reason is because standardized open-ended interviews are flexible to do. According to Patton (1980) as cited in Cohen et al. (2011), there were informal conversational interview, interview guide method, standardized open-ended interviews and closed quantitative interview as the types of the interview.

When the researcher did the interviews, the researcher used Indonesian language for making both the participants and the researcher easy to understand doing interview. The reason of using Indonesian language when interviewing is because both the researcher and his participants used Indonesian language as their first language. There were the steps for the researcher to interview. The first step was the researcher decided the interview as the instrument. Before the interview was done, the researcher made the appointments with these four participants by

sending the message to them first. The appointment consisted of when the participants were free to be interviewed and where the researcher interviewed the participants. Then, they would be ready for doing the interview. The participants wanted to be involved in this study voluntarily. It meant that if participants' replies in the message showed that participants were busy at that time, the researcher could ask another EED of UMY students batch 2013 to be interviewed. To get the data, the researcher did the recording when the researcher interviewed the participants. The function of recording the interview is for saving the information that is used for doing the transcripts. The time of four participants' interview is mentioned as follows. P1's interview was fifteen minute and five second. P2's interview was twelve minute and four second. P3's interview was twenty minute and forty two second. P4's interview was nine minute and twenty four second. After doing the interviews, the researcher did the transcripts.

In data collection method, the researcher used an interview. Ma (2013) stated that doing an interpreting could be successful if somebody remembered information involved and took a note. There was an important requirement to do interpreting. Ma (2013) also mentioned that in doing interpreting, somebody did listening actively. When the researcher interviewed the participants, the used Indonesian language to make the participants answer questions more clearly. After doing the interview, researcher translated this interview into English language. Last, to make this translation result accurate, the translation would be checked by English lecturer at English Education Department of UMY.

Data Analysis

After finishing doing the transcripts, the transcripts were given to the participants for doing the member checking. This was for doing the validity. Doing the member checking was very important because it could check the accurate data of their interview to the participants directly. In addition, the function of doing validity was for checking mutual understanding. In the member checking, the transcripts of participants' interviews were the same as what the participants said during interview process. After the researcher got the data, the researcher did the analysis of the data. In data analysis, coding method was what the researcher used. Coding had the meaning that a thing which was given a label inside. Based on Boeije (2010) as cited in Wahyuni (2012), there were three levels for doing the coding which were open coding, axial coding and selective coding. The first level was doing the open coding. Based on Wahyuni (2012), open coding was done by getting rid of texts and making the different themes and the concepts which were found out in the data what the researcher got. The second level was doing the axial coding. According to Wahyuni (2012), after the researcher got those pieces of data, they were made in the groups according to their relevant content into categories. The last level was called as the selective coding. In this step, the researcher produced connections logically between the core categories to make the understanding what had been occurring in the action which was watched carefully.