

Chapter Three

Methodology

The third chapter explains the research methodology used for this research. This chapter consists of several parts; the first of them is about the research design used for this research. The second part is an explanation about setting and participants. The third part is the discussion about the method used to collect the data in this research and the last discussion is an explanation about data analysis of the research.

Research Design

This study used a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research is a kind of research that use different assumptions of participants and those assumptions will be analyzed in depth. As Creswell (2009) explained, "A qualitative research inquiry employs different philosophical assumptions; strategies of inquiry; and methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation" (p.173). Creswell stated that a qualitative research approach could used to get indepth information from participants about the phenomenon in this research which is about the factors that trigger students' absenteeism. In addition, "a qualitative approach emphasizes the qualities of entities, processes and meaning that are not experimentally examined or measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency" (Denzin and Lincoln, 2000, p.8). Qualitative research has the strength that the researcher could get in depth result of interview from people experience. It is in line with the statements earlier that the researcher considers using qualitative research because of a reason. The reason is the qualitative research could describe the results of the interview and the experience of their interviewee in the classroom.

Setting and Participants

Setting. This research was conducted in one of departments that is English Education Department (EED) on March, 2017. The researcher has two reasons to choose English Education Department. Based on pre informally observation, there are several students in English Education Department UMY Batch 2013 who have more than four times absence. In English Education Department, the teacher or institution really appreciates the students' attendance. The limitation of students' absenteeism is four time absence in a semester. If a student has more than four times absence, the student will get D or the failed score automatically. Although students' absenteeism is not a big problem in English Education Department, however students' absenteeism gives significant impact. In this case, the impact is not only for the absent student but also to another student. For instance, the absent student could give influence to another student to not attend the class.

Participants. The participants in this research are six students in English Education Department of UMY Class C Batch 2013. There is a criterion in choosing participant. The criterion is the participant must have more than four times of absence, regardless in every semester. Based on syllabus contract, the students could not attend the classroom less than four times in the whole semester. The researcher checked the entire attendance list for every subject in this semester. By checking the attendance list, the researcher could find out some of names in class C who have high level of absenteeism. After checking their attendance list, the researcher chooses six students who have high number of absenteeism to be participants in this research. The participants in this research are two female and four male students. The researcher gives initial to all participants in this research as Mawar, Melati, Delima, Asoka, Lily and Bunga. All of the participants are absent more than four times.

Research Instrument

The instrument in this research are interview guideline, recorder and note book. The researcher used interview to gather the information. To record the interview, the researcher used a recorder and notebook. In this research, an interview protocol was also used as an interview guideline.

In the process of interview, the researcher was used semi-structured interview as a type of the interview. The researcher was used this type because the researcher could add some additional questions in order to get in depth information from participants. Corbetta (2003) explained that "an interview guide is also used, but additional questions can be asked" (p. 270). By using semi-structured interview, the researcher could add several questions that have not been anticipated in the interview protocol.

Data Collection Method

Heaton (2004) explained that "data collection can be derived from a number of methods, which include interviews, focus groups, surveys, telephone interviews, field notes, taped social interaction or questionnaires" (p. 37). The first process of collecting data in this research, the researcher makes a plan to do the interview. The plan consists of list in participants, list in questions and name of place that the interview will take place.

After the researcher makes a plan, the researcher contacts all of participants to make an appointment for where and when the interview will take place. The researcher sets the time to interview as the preparation for participants and to make sure in that time the participant is free to do the interview. The interview was conducted one by one in order to make the result of the interview will be in depth and focused. During the interview process, the researcher asked six main questions. In the beginning of the interview, the researcher asked introductory question.

The question is about the place where the student live in. Then, the researcher also asked additional questions to get in depth information from participants. The questions are about the number of student's absence and the factor of students' absence.

The interview process in this research used Indonesian language. There are some reasons from the researcher to use Indonesian language. First, the researcher hopes that the participant will answer all the questions fluently and clearly without thinking about the grammar and structure. Besides, the researcher used *bahasa* in the interview in order to tolerate the participant that could not speak English fluently. During the interview process, the researcher uses tape recorder to record the answer from participants.

Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data obtained from interview by using coding technique. However, before the researcher makes the coding, the researcher does member checking in order to check missing information and clarify the valid answer from participants. The detailed explanation about data analysis will be explained in the following paragraph.

Member checking is essentially used in qualitative research and has a meaning as a process to control the quality of the interview result by the researcher in order to measure the accuracy, credibility and validity of the interview according to the result on the recorder during the interview process (Barbour, 2001). Another definition of member checking is a verification process doing by the participant (Rager, 2005). The researcher could collect the valid data from participants by doing member checking after learn the transcript. In this research, the researcher contacts all of participants to show the transcript text to participants and ask participants to verify the result of the interview in order to get the satisfactory answer from participants. In this

occasion, the participants could give the feedback or change their answer to the new answer in order to make the data will be valid and fix.

The following step after the researcher obtains the member checking that the researcher made the coding. The researcher analyzed the information by using four steps in coding technique, they are open coding, analytical coding, axial coding and selective coding. In open and analytical coding, the researcher put the interview transcript into one table. The table consists of five columns which are participants, statements, category, translate statements, and theme. The statements from participants during the interview will put into statements column. In this column, the researcher underlines the important statements from participants and gives the label. In a category column, the researcher divides the statements from participants into a certain category. After that, the researcher needs to change the important statements into English. The result of translation will be put into column of translate statements. Lastly, the researcher gives the theme in statements from participants.

The next step is axial and selective coding. In this coding, the researcher arranges the statements into certain categories based on the research question. Moreover, the researcher also divides and puts the statements into some tables. In each table, the title will different based on the theme of statements. Every table consists of point, translate statement and the theme. This coding has function to categorize the codes are related to each other. Lastly, after the coding process, the researcher begins to write the report of the research as the finding and discussion using qualitative research design.