

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

This chapter discusses methodology that was used by the researcher. There are five main points that will be discussed in this part. The first one is research design, explaining the design that is used by the researcher. The second one is research setting and participant. The third one is instrument of the study, explaining the instrument that was used by researcher. The fourth is techniques of data collection. It explains how the researcher gathered the data. The last part is analysis of data. It explains how the data is analyzed.

#### **Research Design**

The aim of this study is to find out the participants' problem and strategy to solve the problem in learning vocabulary at ELED of UMY. The problem in learning vocabulary through speaking faced by the participants, and the strategy to solve the problem in learning vocabulary through speaking used by the participants. The participants of this research shared their experience in learning vocabulary especially in speaking.

The research design of this study is qualitative research design. According to Merriam (2009), qualitative research focuses on how the participants explain their experience. Qualitative was used in order to explore the participants' problem and strategy extensively based on their experience.

Additionally, Creswell (2012) said that "the characteristic of qualitative research is exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon" (p. 16). Qualitative design eased the researcher in expanding a detail understanding and investigating an experience. therefore, the researcher used in-depth interview to get deep information from the participants on their problem and strategy in learning vocabulary.

Creswell (2012) also stated that the major characteristic of qualitative approach is using words in collecting the data. Thus, it is appropriate to apply qualitative approach as it is used to explore a problem and develop a detail understanding of the problem based on the participants' experience.

The nature of the data is in form of words which will ease the reader to understand the data. According to Berg (2007) qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things. In qualitative research, the participants can share their experience, opinion, and feeling that it cannot explain by using a number. The result of this research is words not number. Using words make the readers are easier to understand the data.

The method of qualitative research design is suitable for this research that is descriptive qualitative research. Merriam (1998) stated that descriptive qualitative research means that the end product of the research is rich and thick description of the problem researched. Thus, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to get the detail, rich, and thick description.

### **Research Setting**

This study was conducted at English Language Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (ELED of UMY). The reason why the ELED of UMY is selected as the research setting of this research is because students at ELED of UMY have a lot of experience in learning vocabulary. It can help the researcher to know their problem and the strategy to solve their problem in learning vocabulary. The research was done in October, 2017.

## **Research Participants**

In this research, ELED students of UMY batch 2013 will be the participant. Students' batch 2013 had taken more experience in learning vocabulary and they are able to give extensive opinion on their problems and strategies to solve the problems in learning vocabulary.

The researcher took five students included in this research. Though there were only five participants in this study, the researcher has already got rich the data which answered the research questions. It has fulfilled the purpose of this research which was to find out the problems, strategy to solve the problem, and the implementation of the strategy in learning vocabulary at ELED of UMY. In qualitative research design, there is no limitation on the number of participant. Cohen, Manion, and Marrison (2011) said that, "there are no clear rules on the size of the participants in qualitative research" (P.75). The researcher chooses the participants who are easy to be reached and interviewed. The researcher chooses the participants by looking up their ability in speaking skills. By choosing the participants that they have problem in learning vocabulary especially in speaking, the researcher will get various and rich information, because their experience and what they faced in learning vocabulary.

The researcher changed the name of female participant into Adele, Fatiha, Adia, Viola. And the name of male participant was changed into Daud. So, the participants feel secure to share their experience in learning vocabulary. Hence, that the participants' name were in pseudonym.

## **Data Collection Method**

This research used interview as the method to collect the data. Cohen et al (2011) said that, “Interview is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channel to be used: verbal, non-verbal, spoken and heard”. In this case, the researcher found the data by exploring the opinion of the participants’ experience in learning vocabulary. According to Cohen et al. (2011) interview is the technique of collecting the data in which the participants express how they consider the situation from their point of view.

The instrument of this research is interview guideline. To make good question for the interview guideline, the theories related to the problem and the research questions are used. To measure the validity of this research, the researcher used interview guideline that supporting by some expert. Then, the researcher is able to design some questions.

The researcher was interviewed the participants using the same questions and the interview was done around 10-30 minutes for each participant. According to Creswell (2012), “One on one interview is a data collection process in which the researcher asks question and records the answers from the participant individually” (p.65). The researcher was done the interview with the participants used *Bahia Indonesia* in order to get a clear and detailed information. The interview recorded using voice recording application in the researcher’s cell phone.

The researcher used open ended questions and in-depth interview in collecting the data. The researcher used face to face in interview in order to get the detail information and to ease the researcher clarify directly if there is some unclear points mentioned by the participants.

## **Data Analysis**

In this part, the researcher explains the steps in analyzing the data. There are three steps started from transcribing the data, member checking, and coding.

**Transcribing the data.** After having the data from the participants, the researcher transcribed the entire recording of each participant. According to Cohen, Manion, & Marrison (2011), transcribing is writing down what the participants said in the recording in order to gain the participants' answer. In transcribing the data, the researcher needs to listen to the recorder and write down what the participant is saying. The researcher used verbatim technique, so the participants' words are written fully. The researcher does not add or omit something. In other words, the data is not manipulated.

**Member checking.** The next steps is member checking, the researcher give the printed transcription to the participants. Then they checked whether or not the transcription was same as the participants' answer. Member checking was beneficial to check the validity of interview transcription. Creswell (2012) said that, member checking was used to prove the validity of the data. In the member checking, all of the participants of this research did not chance their statement. So, the data of the interview was valid because the transcription had been checked by the participants.

**Coding.** After that, the researcher did coding. In coding the researcher makes some categories and names the categories based on the result of the interview. According to Cohen, Manion, & Marrison (2011), coding helps the researcher to identify similar information and it also eases the researcher to get acceptable results since the information has been categorized. Coding was done in four steps. The steps are open coding, analytical coding, axial coding, and selective coding.

**Open coding.** The first step in coding is open coding. In open coding, the researcher labels the participants' answers. Strauss and Corbin (1990) explained "Coding is the process of breaking down segments of text data into smaller units and then examining comparing, conceptualizing and categorizing the data" (p. 559). Thus, the researcher goes through the

transcript data and labels the text using the word that the researcher has chosen. Based on Cohen, Manion, & Marrison (2011), “open coding can be performed on a line-by-line, phrase-by-phrase, sentence-by-sentence, paragraph-by-paragraph or unit-by-unit”(p. 559).

***Analytical coding.*** The next step in coding is analytical coding. According to Cohen, Manion, & Marrison (2011) analytical coding is more than descriptive code and it becomes more interpretive. The analytical coding did in the same table as the open coding, because both of them are related to each other. From the open coding, the researcher will give theme or topic.

***Axial coding.*** The third step is axial coding. In axial coding, the researcher classified each item of statement that had the same category into one interpretation. According to Cohen (2011) “Axial coding is a category label ascribed to a group of open codes whose referents (the phenomena being described) are similar meaning”(p. 561).

***Selective coding.*** The last step is selective coding. The researcher needs to decide the category more selectively. The categories which are chosen are those who related to the research. From the selective coding, the researcher is able to discover the findings of the research. The last steps is the researcher did analyze and report the data in order to answer the research question. After that, the researcher reported the result and made conclusion based on the result.