Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter presents some points of the research methodology that was employed in this research. It discusses the research design, which explains the design used for the research. Research setting and research participants are also explained here, and they discuss the place, time and also participants involved in this research. The next one is data collection method which tells how the researcher collects the data, and finally in data analysis, the researcher talks about how the data is analyzed.

Research Design

The researcher used the qualitative methodology. It was aimed to explore problems experienced by students in interpreting practices. This research methodology was considered suitable for this research because the researcher obtained in depth information by exploring the students' experiences. It is strengthened by Creswell (2012) who stated that qualitative research is conducted from a small number of individuals in order to gain in-depth information. In this case, interpreting practice problems are seen as a phenomenon which is needed to be explored in detail. Therefore, this research applied descriptive qualitative design to obtain information of students regarding the problems in consecutive interpreting practices. Description is comprehensive information of individuals, places, or events in a set of qualitative research and it is easy to begin the analysis after the first

reading and coding of the data (Creswell, 2012). Another reason for choosing qualitative research is that it was adequate to describe students' experience and information in detail. As cited in Sandelowski (2000), "Qualitative descriptive studies have as their goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events knowing any phenomenon (or event or experience) requires, at the very least, knowing the 'facts' about that phenomenon" (p.335). Therefore, descriptive qualitative was appropriate for this research and the researcher investigated the problems faced by the students of at English Department in interpreting practices.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at one of the English Departments at one of the private universities in Yogyakarta. There were three reasons why the researcher chose this place.The first reason was the department offers an elective course of interpreting. Further, in the implementation of the course, the students admitted that they had problems in doing consecutive interpreting based on the researcher's preliminary survey. The next reason was the accessibility of the data collection for this research. In this case, the researcher had access to get the data from this department. Based on those reasons, the English Department was chosen as the research setting in this research. In gathering the data, this research was conducted on October 2017.

Research Participants

In this research, the participants were selected from students of the English Department especially batch 2013 who have taken the Interpreting course, and experienced the practice of consecutive interpreting. Interpreting course was offered for students in the seventh semester as one of the elective courses. Moreover, the researcher chose three participants in order to obtain the data of this research. The researcher had the characteristic to select the participants. There were three participants who were selected from classes of interpreting course because this course has three classes in batch 2013. Actually, there were four classes for the interpreting courses of batch 2013. However, one of the classes was taught by different lecturer, and the researcher could not get the data because the lecturer has moved to another town. Therefore, the researcher only selected from those three classes since they were easy to be accessed for gathering the data.

Those three participants were chosen based on the score, and they were students with high score, average score, and low score in consecutive interpreting assessment. The reason of choosing that category was for getting rich data from three participants. Therefore, the researcher has varieties of problems from each participant from the different background of score. The score was gathered from the lecturer of the interpreting course. Then, the lecturer suggested who got the high score, the average score, and the low score in each class. The lecturer gave fifteen names of participants from each of the class and the researcher contacted the participants to find out who were available and easy to meet for having an interview. From those

fifteen the students they are divided into three categories which are high score, average score, and low score. After that, the researcher chose three participants again to be classified as the high score, average score and low score. Therefore, the researcher has found three participants who are available to do interview.

The first participant was contacted and available at the American Corner on October 07, 2017. Also, the second participant was contacted and made appointment at Faculty of Law on October 20, 2017. Then, the third participant was contacted and agreed to make appointment at Faculty of Law on October 21, 2017. Those three participants were given pseudonym which was described in the following table.

Table 1. List of Participant			
No.	Participant	Sex	Score
1	Andrew	M	Low
2	Helen	F	Average
3	Ann	F	High

Data Collection Method

The researcher used the interview as data collection method based on the research procedures as suggested by Cohen (2011) who said that, "The conduct of the interview should be explained (what happens, and how, and the structure and organization of the interview) how respond may be recorded (and to seek permission

if this is to happen) and these procedures should be observed" (p. 421).The researcher made an appointment with the participants when the researcher and the participants did interview to collect the data. Then, the researcher used the mobile phone as audio recorder during the interview to make information clearly. Also, the audio recorder was helped the researcher to make transcription of the data. During the interview, Indonesian language was used to develop information and to avoid misunderstanding about the answer of the participants. The researcher explored the opinions and experiences of the participants in the interview process. Moreover, the researcher wrote note to get some points of the ideas from the participants.

Research Instrument

In collecting the data, the researcher employed an interview that was associated with the qualitative research. Interview was the activity of conversation between the researcher and the participants to collect the data in the research. Harrel and Bradley (2009) argued that interview is a discussion between an interviewer and an interviewee to collect information on a particular set of issues. Before the researcher did the interview, the researcher made the interview guideline to prepare and to guide in doing the interview. In addition, the researcher gave some questions to be answered by the participants. The researcher chose interview guide approach as types of interview. Interview guide approach needs a guideline in which the questions are flexible to be asked and answered by the participants (Patton, 1980). According to Berry (1999), the interviewer is prepared to make sure that all related issue is covered and still free to investigate, survey, ask questions deemed interesting and useful for

eliciting information about specific issue. Then, the researcher used Indonesian language to avoid misunderstanding between the participants because both interviewer and participants' mother tongue is Indonesian.

In doing the interview, the researcher interviewed the participants to collect the data using in depth interview one by one. Evidently, Newby (2010) stated that the in depth interview is conducted to explore issues, personal biographies, and what is meaningful to, or valued by, participants, how they feel about particular issues, how they look at particular issues, their attitude, opinions, and emotions. To conduct the interview, the researcher prepared several things, namely, question list of the paper, mobile phone as the audio recorder, pieces of paper to take notes, and pen.

Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the researcher analyzed the data after the researcher did an interview with the participant. The researcher transcribedthe recording after the statements was recorded in the interview, and the researcher transcribed the data into written text without adding any information. The researcher transcribed each word from audio recording which is usually defined as data verbatim. Then, the researcher verified to the participants, which was called member checking in order to keep the data valid. By doing member checking, the validity of the data that were obtained from the participants was checked.Then, the researcher took and interpreted the datafrom the participants in the study, sothe researcher can confirm the reliability of the information, and the researchers thoroughly check the data (Creswell & Miller,

2000). It was an important thingto verify findings validity. Also, the researcher confirmed the result of transcript and verified the data to the participants whether it is accurate or not. The result of the member checking indicates that all participants agreed with the transcript written by the researcher.

Then, researcher analyzed the written text through the process ofcoding of the data after doing member checking. Cohen (2011) argued that "Coding is the ascription of a category label to a piece of data that is either decided in advance or in response to the data that have been collected" (p. 559). The data was coded using several steps to categorize the data and to analyze the data in this research. Firstly, from the transcription of the interview, the researcher gave the label by coloring the statements to form specific data which noticeably answered the research question and usedas the category. There were several category labels of color, and each label of color in the statements were different; there were yellow, green, turquoise, pink, blue, red, and grey based on the theme of coding.

Secondly, in reporting the data, the researcher concluded and summarized the data collected. The researcher written the paragraph based on the category by experts' opinion and related to the researcher's opinion. Then, the researcher explained the data that answered the research question. It is supported by Cohen (2011) that "the report is more faithfully represented in words rather than numbers then this presents the researcher with the issue of how to present particular quotations" (p. 431).