

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher describes the methodology used in the study. This chapter covers research design, setting, participants, data collection method, and data analysis. In data collection method, the researcher explains technique of data collection. In data analysis, the researcher explains how the researcher analysed the data and it is started from open, axial, and selective coding.

Research Design

The researcher employed qualitative research as the approach of the study. Qualitative research is needed to explore a phenomenon on the use of online resources with the students of ELED of one of private universities in Yogyakarta as the participants. A qualitative study focuses on how a problem or situation which is experienced by a person has derived with truthful description (Hankivsky, 1999), and it uses people's accounts as data and describes behaviour in natural setting (Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge, 2009). The researcher wants to collect as much as possible data of a phenomenon, so that the researcher employed a qualitative approach. Using qualitative approach, the researcher have explored the phenomenon in detail so that it has provided a considerable amount of rich data/information from a relatively small number of people.

In this study, the researcher decided to use qualitative descriptive design. Sandelowski (2000) asserted that, "qualitative descriptive study is the method of choice when straight description of phenomena are desired" (p.334). It is a useful

design for the researcher to know an event, who were involved, what was involved, and where the events took place.

This research examined the students' perception on the use of online resources. It describes students' perception on the use of online resources in their learning environment. It is clear that this research needs a description from the participants about phenomenon happened in natural setting. Descriptive qualitative design was chosen because the problems of this research require the researcher to use descriptive qualitative, and the results have completed because of the rich data collected from the participants.

Research Setting

The study is about the perception of ELED of one of private universities in Yogyakarta students on the use of online resources to improve their reading skill. The research setting is at ELED of one of private universities in Yogyakarta because ELED of one of private universities in Yogyakarta has facilitated students to learn with technology. The first reason is there are some subjects that correlate with technology such as Digital Technology in Education, ICT in Language Teaching, Computer Literacy 2 (online computer), and Innovative Technology. In addition, the students use technology and the student access online resources for sources in their learning. The second reason is the accessibility. It is easier to collect the data because the setting was known well by the researcher.

Research Participants

The participants of this study were students who take an undergraduate

degree at English Language Education Department of one of private universities in Yogyakarta. The participants were students' batch 2013. Students' batch 2013 have taken and passed the subjects regarding to technology so they are suitable to be the participants in this research. The researcher took four students who are still studying at English Language Education Department of one of private universities in Yogyakarta as the participants of the study. The researcher has observed the participants before choosing them as the participants for this research. The criteria of the participants were two male and two female students of ELED of one of private universities in Yogyakarta batch 2013 who have already taken technological subjects in ELED of one of private universities in Yogyakarta and use online resources as one of their references in learning English.

Data Collection Method

The data in this research were collected using interview. Interview can be described as a communicative process in which the interviewer extracts or explores the information from the interviewees. Interview is a flexible tool for data collection because it enables multi-sensory channel to be used which is verbal, nonverbal, and spoken and heard (Cohen, Manson, & Morrison, 2011). Moreover, it describes the understanding of things that cannot directly be observed, such as feeling, thoughts, opinions, attitudes or behaviours of interviewees. Based on the explanations above, interview becomes the instrument of collecting the data in qualitative research.

The interview guide approach has been chosen for the instrument in this study. Moreover, the researcher could explore many information to get the accurate data from the interviewee because the interview is an open ended interview, thus the interviewees were also free to explain or argue their answers. One of the interview guide advantages is the systematic data collection. With the structure questions / questions in sequences, it was very helpful when the researcher analyse the data using coding.

One of the advantages of an interview is that the researcher gets the specific information related to the topic from the interviewees. If the interviewees do the job sincerely and well-motivated, the researcher will get accurate data. The second advantage is ignoring bias information. Bias information means fake or false information. The researcher explains his neutral or objective information from the interview. And the third is build a relation between interviewer and interviewee. It means that the interviewer is not only asking some questions but also building a good relation with the interviewee in order to get relevant data.

Before doing the interview, the researcher arranged interview guideline in order to make the interview well organized. After that, the researcher selected the participants by asking them whether they already know about English online resources. All the participants have already known or used online resources, then the researcher asked them about the time to do the interview, and the researcher began to do the interview.

Research Instrument

Seven questions were asked by the researcher to the interviewees. The questions were open ended, neutral, singular, and clear. There were three questions that were related to the research questions and the others questions were the general questions about English online resources. The researcher arranged the questions based on some previous research. When it is about online resources, the question is from Dao (2014), Dodge (1997), and Manson & Rennie (2008). Besides, when it comes to the advantages and disadvantages of online resources, the question is arranged from Manson & Rennie (2008), Carman & Knoblock (2007), and Park, Yang, Yi (2014).

The researcher used Indonesian language as the language in interview and the researcher recorded the information using phone recorder. The researcher asked the participants one by one in different places and time. So that, the data is really pure from the participants without any addition from the researcher or others. In addition, the participants' names were changed to pseudonyms in order to keep their privacy.

Data Analysis

In qualitative research, coding was used as the data analysis. Coding has been described as the translation of questions responses and respondents information to specific categories for the purpose of analysis. The benefit of using coding as the data analysis enables the researcher to identify similar information,

and it can be performed on many kinds of data.

After the researcher had the interviews, the researcher transcribed the statement of interviewees. The researcher did not forget to do member checking to make sure that the data is authentic and the research did not add something to the interview transcript. Then, the researcher began to analyse the data from the open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. Coding is the process of breaking down segment of text data into smaller units and then examining, comparing, conceptualizing, and categorizing the data. In open and axial coding, the researcher makes a label to describe and category the translated statements. Then, the label can be grouped into categories, with the categories names given by the researcher. Furthermore, selective coding is identifying the core category of the open and axial coding. The researcher divided the label or categories into one specific information so that the researcher was easy to analyse the finding of the study.