

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

The research methodology chapter presents the method in conducting this research. Kothari (2004) defined research methodology as a systematic way to solve the problem of the research. It is important for the researcher to know the methodology of the research being conducted. This chapter consists of three points: research design, setting and participants, and the data collection method.

#### **Research Design**

Research design is a plan of the researcher to collect and analyze the data to be a feasible data. This research was under qualitative research. This research observed the pre-service teachers' strategies to increase students' motivation, so qualitative approach was suitable for this research. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) qualitative research is also used to find out trend in thought and options and dive deeper into the problem. Since this study investigated the pre-service teachers' thought about their experiences in increasing students' motivation in learning English, qualitative research was best to be used as the research design.

The researcher used qualitative research because this study explored students' perception about their experience to increase students' motivation in learning English. Besides, the report of the data in this research used descriptive qualitative research design. The descriptive qualitative research attempts to describe systematically a problem that emerges along with the issue, trend, or phenomenon and the individuals' attitudes toward that issue, trend, or

phenomenon (Kothari, 2004). It meant that descriptive qualitative research was appropriate with this study because the researcher explained the result of the research systematically. This research described the strategies used by pre-service teachers of that department to increase junior high school student's motivation to learn English.

### **Research Participants**

The participants of this research were six pre-service teachers of batch 2015 in ELED at one private university in Yogyakarta who did the internship programs at Junior High School. The researcher chose the participants because they just finished the internship program at junior high school in May 2017. The researcher assumed that since they had just finished the internship program, they still remember clearly about their experiences in teaching and learning process and the researcher could get the needed information.

The researcher selected six participants in order to get rich data from them. The researcher chose the participant by looking at the data from office, and then chose the participant who did the internship at the different schools. The researcher also chose those participants based on their willingness to tell their experiences during the internship programs. According to Guest, Bunce, and Johnson (2006), there is no rule for selecting the numbers of participants in qualitative research and it can be one participant for the study if it is sufficient for the result of the study. This decision is based on the research question, perspectives theory, and evidence that informs the study.

**Research Setting.**

This research was conducted at English Language Education Department (ELED) at one of a private universities in Yogyakarta. There were two reasons for choosing it as the setting. The first reason was that department has a internship program. The second reason was that the researcher is studying at that department. Thus, this eased the researcher to collect the data from the participants. At the time of the data gathering of this research started from 24 May 2017 until 27 May 2017. That was the time when the pre-service teachers had completed the internship program at Junior High School.

**Data Collection Method**

The data collection method used for this research was interview. According to Schostak (2006), interview is a conversation between two persons to get an in-depth information about subject or topic from the interviewee. Patton (1980) explained that there are four types of interview that can be used for collecting the data, namely informal conversational interview, general interview, standardized open-ended interview, closed fixed response.

The researcher used standardized open-ended interview. Gubrium and Holstein (2002) stated that open-ended interview is an interview which offers more freedom and flexibility for the researcher and participant. There were some factors that made the researcher consider using open-ended questions. The first factor was that the participants were not be time-limited to answer the question. It made the participants feel comfortable during the interview because the participants did not have a limited time to give the comprehensive answer. The

second reason was that the participant could give more comprehensive answer to the researcher. The researcher asked the questions in Indonesian to the participants. The participants also answered in Indonesian language to avoid miss understandings. On the other hand, the researcher was also more comfortable and understood more clearly the participants' answer during the interview.

**Data Collection Procedure.** To conduct the interview process, the researcher used some procedures. The first procedure was that the researcher made an interview guideline or list of interview questions. The second procedure was that the researcher made an appointment with the participants. After that, the researcher and the participants arranged the time and place to do the interview. During the interview process, the researcher used the Indonesian language to communicate with the participants. The interviews were audio-recorded. Then, the researcher explained the aim of this research. The researcher also asked an introductory question before asked the main research questions. Interview was conducted around 15 until 20 minutes. To avoid the sequence question's order, the researcher highlighted the answer of the participants and then confirmed it to them. By doing this, the data from the interview was more managed.

**Interview Instrument.** There were some instruments used by the researcher in conducting the interview. The first instrument was mobile phone. The interviews were audio-recorded, and later, the recording was coded and analyzed. The second instrument was interview guideline which serves as a guideline for the researcher for taking step-by-step in the interview, asked the questions in proper order, and prevented the interview to be out-of-the context.

The third instrument was note book. The note was used to note down some important points about the participants' answer.

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a steps taken after collecting data through the interview process. There were some steps in analyzing the data. Data were evaluated as they were collected through the process of coding. The first step was transcribing the data in the audio form to the written form. It was to make it easier for the researcher to analyze the data.

Member checking was the step after the first step in the data analysis process. The researcher did this process to measure the accuracy and whether or not the data was correctly captured from the interview. The study from Lincoln and Guba in 1985 described that member checks as the most important technique to creating the credibility. It was done by the researcher by going back to the participant to bring the printed interview transcript and showed it to the participants and then confirm it to keep the integrity of the information. The researcher also gave opportunity to the participant to check their answer before the researcher fixed the data of the result. The result of member checking activity showed that all participants agreed with the written transcript given by researcher.

The next data analysis process done by the researcher was coding. Knigge and Cope (2006) mentioned that coding is a technique to evaluate and organize the data in an easier form to understand the meanings of text and helps the researcher to identify the categories and patterns. Thus, coding is the process of breaching down parts of text into specific categories.

Coding has four steps. The first step was the researcher underlined the important point from the answer of participants. The second step was labeling the data to categorize the information. The third step was the reasearcher gave theme or topic from the statement of the participants. Before giving the theme, the researcher translated the participants' statements. As a result, the theme or topic based on the grouped core of participants' statements. The fourth step was the reasearcher grouping the theme based on similar meaning of all participants. Afterward, data coding was reported by the researcher into words.

Reporting was the last step in conducting this research. After the data had been implied, the researcher reported and discussed the finding thoroughly. In this research, the researcher reported the finding using written method that appropriate for the different audiences.