

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses the methods used in collecting the data. First, the researcher talks about research design. Second, the researcher describes the setting and the participants of the study. The researcher explains about the data collection methods used as well as discusses the data analysis of this study.

Research Design

The aim of this study was to investigate the students' experiences in English public speaking. It means that this study described the students' experiences in English public speaking. Students participating in the research were requested to express their feelings and share their experiences through a recorded interview. In this research, qualitative research was used to collect the data. Qualitative research is considered as an appropriate method for researching people's experiences, feelings, and perceptions. According to Merriam (2009) qualitative research focuses on how people interpret their experiences. It means that the result of qualitative research should be in a description. Furthermore, the adoption of this approach also refers to the aim of this study which pointed out students' English public speaking. It means that qualitative research deals with people share their experience about their lives and social world.

The researcher explicitly used descriptive qualitative. According to Sandelowski (2000), descriptive qualitative is especially to gain the honest and large answers to questions relating to what people response (e.g., thoughts,

feelings, attitudes) toward an event. Since the result of this study is a thick of words or description, choosing descriptive qualitative is suitable to be used. The researcher also used descriptive qualitative study because it gave more detail explanation about the information.

Research Setting and Participants

Research Setting. This research was conducted at an English department at one private university in D.I.Y. The researcher chose this setting because in this department, there was subject called Listening and Speaking for Academic Purpose as a material of the course. In this course, the learning outcome is to make students speak in public through delivering a speech and a presentation. However, students still have difficulties to speak in front of their classmates. Besides, it is a place where the researcher is currently studying. The researcher has known the situation and the condition, so it allowed the researcher to collect the data.

Participants. The participants of this research consisted of three students at one private university in D.I.Y taking English major. Students of batch 2016 were chosen as the participants of this research because they had taken subject called the Listening and Speaking for Academic Purpose. In this course, the learning outcome is to make students speak in public through delivering a speech and a presentation. The method in choosing the participants was through purposive sampling technique. Cohen, Manion, Merrison (2011) argued that purposive is a technique used in qualitative research to select participants based on specific needs. This type of technique was suitable for this research since the

participants' characteristics met the criteria that the researcher required, such as students who have learned English public speaking.

In this research, to consider the participants, the researcher chose the students by using their grades in the Listening and Speaking for Academic Purpose (LSAP) course. There were nine names that were given by the LSAP lecturer as the recommendation to be selected as the participants. Three students have good scores, three students have the medium scores and three students have the low scores. From nine students, the researcher chose three students from each category. The researcher chose one student in every category. It was assumed that the participants have enough knowledge, experience and opinion related to English public speaking.

For this reason, the researcher focuses on batch 2016 as the participants for this study. Participants' names in this study were under pseudonym. According to Saunders, Kitzinger, and Kitzinger (2014), pseudonym is one form of privacy that keeps participants' identities in secret. They also stated that anonymity can be done through changing people's names or disguising the personal identities of the participants. The example of pseudonym is by naming the participants with an initial. The three participants were Alfa, Bertha, and Cheryl.

Data Collection Method

Method. This research used interview as a data collection method of this study. The interview was a flexible tool for data collection. This research used in-depth interview, because the information should be more detailed and clear. According to Boyce and Neale (2006), in-depth interviews are useful when the

researcher wants to get detailed information about a person's thought or want to explore new issues in depth. The researcher decided to use open-ended question in which there was no limitation in answering the question. Hence, participants were freely to answer the question. The interview was conducted in *Bahasa Indonesia* because it is the first language of the interviewer and the participants. The other reasons were to avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication between participants and interviewer and to make participants comfortable in answering the questions. Therefore, the information obtained can be detail and clear.

Procedure. There were several steps in conducting the interview process. First, the researcher made interview guidelines. Second, the researcher made an agreement with the students who became the participants of this research. Third, researcher made an appointment with the participants about the time and place of the interview process. Finally, the researcher met the participants and carried out face to face interview.

Instrument of the Study

Interview guideline. The interview guideline was designed based on the literature review. The researcher created the interview questions which would be able to answer the research questions of this research. Besides, the researcher designed the interview guideline to make the interview process more structured. There were six questions proposed to answer the research questions. The first two questions were about the introductory ones. Then they were followed by a question related to students' experiences in doing English public speaking. The

next questions were related to students' understanding, feelings and benefits during public speaking.

Voice recorder. In the process of the interview, the researcher used a voice recording application on the researcher's mobile phone to record the interview. The voice recorder helped the researcher replay the participants' recording and made it easier for the researcher to transcribe information when transcribing.

Pen and book note. In the process of interview, book note and pen were also needed. These two tools were used to write down some important points during the interview.

Data Analysis

After the researcher finished the interview, the researcher transcribed the data recorded obtained from the interview. By using the transcript, it was easy for the researcher to analyze the data from voice form into written form. The result of transcript was the same as the recording of the interview. Member checking was used to ensure the validity of the data. In member checking, the researcher returned the transcript written to each participant to check whether the transcript was accurately and fully transcribed or not. The result of the member checking activity showed that all participants agreed with the written transcript given by the researcher.

After that, the researcher chose the data and categorized the data. "Code is simply a name or label that the researcher gives to a piece of text that contains an idea or a piece of information (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2011, p. 559)". In

short, the researcher went through the text, gave the text codes (labels), to form specific data which was considerably used in answering the topic.

There were several steps of code which was undertaken by the researcher to begin to analyzing the data. Firstly, from the transcription of the interview, the researcher gave the label or theme by coloring the statements to form specific data which considerably answered the research question and was used for the category or theme. There were three labels of color and each label of color in the statements was different; red represented *students' feeling toward English public speaking*, yellow represented *students' experience*, and green represented *benefit of English public speaking*. These colors were chosen randomly to help the researcher remember the categories or themes more easily.

Secondly, the researcher collected all the colored statements from each participant in the new table. Thirdly, after all colored statements were collected, the researcher made a new table as a place to dissociate the statements from all participants, to be put into the category or theme decided previously. Eventually, the researcher translated all the statements collected in each category into English. The final step was reporting the findings of the data analysis that would be explained in details in the next chapter.