

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

The chapter provides information about the research methodology that the study was conducted. The first part discusses research design of the study. The next discussion is about research settings and participants. Data collection technique is explained after it. Finally, data analysis and validity is explained.

#### **Research Design**

This study used qualitative research design to gather data about students' perception toward library facilities in supporting language learning. "Key aspects of qualitative are the research perspective and the importance of the participants' reference; the flexible nature; richness of qualitative data; the distinctive approaches to analysis and interpretation; and the outputs that derive from qualitative research" (Ritchie & Lewis, 2013, p. 3). The data were collected data from participant's perspective toward the research questions, then the data were be analyzed and interpreted.

The purpose of the research was to explore students' perception on university library facilities in supporting language learning. The students' perception is in term of library physical facilities, library services, and the benefit of library facilities in language learning. Descriptive qualitative was chosen because researcher wanted to gain participants' perception, without giving limitation as long as still in the context. Lambert & Lambert (2012) stated that the

purpose of descriptive qualitative was describe a phenomena based on the experience. Descriptive qualitative was appropriate for this study, because researcher wants to describe in details participants' answer based on their perception.

### **Research Settings and Participants**

The study was conducted at English Language Program in a private university in Yogyakarta. This study employed English Language students as participants. The English Language students' common activity was language learning. So, they had more experiences in language learning, especially in using library facilities. Then, the researcher was a student in the same English Language Program, so it is easier to take the data.

The participants were English Language students batch 2014. They were the batch which has language learning activity in classroom. They have more experience in language learning and using library facilities for language learning. The other specific opinion about qualitative sampling was from Onwuegbuzie & Leech (2007) who stated that qualitative research to attempt to obtain insights into particular educational, social, and practices that exist within a specific setting and context. The participants were purposively chosen. The researcher took the data from university library of English Language Students library visitors since 2015 until 2016. Based on the data, researcher chose three participants from batch 2014. The participants were the most frequently visitor, one infrequently visitor, and one student never visit library.

## **Data Collection Method**

This research will gather interview as data collection technique to gather English Education students' perception toward library facilities in case of supporting language learning Ritchie & Lewis (2013, p. 166) explained "interview provides an accurate, verbatim record of the interview, capturing the language used by the participant including their hesitations and tone in far more detail than would ever be possible with written answer." Interview gains participants' point of view about some phenomenon. DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree (2006) stated that semi-structured interviews are often the sole data source for a qualitative research project. This study had interview guideline which contain questions for participants as the research instrument. The sequences of questions were based on participants answers. The researcher asked question which more related with participants' answer. The data collection process used *Bahasa Indonesia* because some participants may more fluent to answer question use *Bahasa Indonesia*. Researcher made appointment with three participants in the different time. Researcher used notes and recorder to collect the data. The interview was done in 10 until 20 minutes.

## **Data Analysis**

In analyzing data, the researcher transcribed the data into written form. Then, for validity of the data, researcher asked the participants to check the

transcribe. "Interview needs member checking to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings through taking the final report or specific descriptions or themes back to participants and determining whether these participants feel that they are accurate" (Creswell, 2009, p. 191). After that, researcher read the transcripts and created code the interview. Before doing coding, researcher made the category based on the objective of the research. Cohen and friends (2011) wrote about data analysis of interview. They divided coding into open coding, analytic coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The first step coding in this research was open coding. In open coding, researcher divided interview transcribe to unit of text basis. Then for analytic coding, researcher interpreted the text based on researcher's analytical thinking of the data. Next step was axial coding, researcher categorized the data based on similar meaning. The last researcher did selective coding. In the selective coding, researcher identified the theme of category in axial coding. From the result, researcher took the finding based on the objectives of this study.