Chapter Three

Methodology

The third chapter of the research is the methodology. It includes the design of the research, setting of the research, participants of the research, data collection method, and data analysis. In this chapter, some literatures that support the ressearch methodology are included.

Design of the Research

The purposes of the research were to find the tools of video project, the problems faced by the learners and the strategies on video making project in teaching and learning a language based on the students perception. Therefore, the researcher made a consideration in conducting the research qualitatively. Consequently, the researcher considered that the appropriate research methodwas qualitative. The researcher used qualitative method because this research discussed the students' experience on the use of video project in English learning. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative researchwould identify the research participants' perception, belief, and opinion, so it would be approriate. Similary, Mack, Woodsong, McQueen, Guest and Namey (2011) stated that qualitative researchwas especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information about values, opinions, behaviors, and social contexts. It means that qualitative research can find out further information about the students perception on the use video project in English Learning.

Moreover, this research used descriptive qualitative research to analyze the data. Creswell (2012) stated that qualitative research through description was a detailed of rendering people, places, setting or events. It meant that the researcher could describe about the people, perception, opinion and setting based on the participants understanding. Therefore, this research used descriptive qualitative to describe the situation.

Setting of the Research

In this research, the researcher set the research in English Education Department in Private University of Yogyakarta. The interview conducted at E6 building because the place was reachable. The setting of time was really important for the researcher. In this research, the researcher conducted the research on November 28, 2017.

There were two reasons why the researcher chose English Language Education Department as the setting of this research. The first reason wasbecause the researcher studied at English Language Education Department. The second reason was because lecturers at English Language Education Department used video project as their assignment. Therefore, conducting the research at English Language Education Department will be helpful both for the researcher and for the department.

Participants of the Research

The participants of this research were the students English Education Department in Private University of Yogyakarta batch 2015. The researcher chose the students batch 2015 because the students batch 2015 could give more information about video project than other batches. Students batch 2015 interviewed by the researcher were the participantwho joined some courses that use video project as their assignment for example, TEFL (Teaching English for Foreign Learners), Capita Selecta on Grammar 2, ICT, Second Language Linguistic and Accuisition (SLLA), Innovative Technology, English for Tourism, and TEYL (Teaching English for Young Learners).The researcher chose 3 female students as the participants (p1, p2, p3). The researcher chose students batch 2015 because they actively study at English Language Education Department. Moreover, it was about the accesibility. The accesibility here meant the researcher have some friends from batch 2015, so it made the researcher easy to contact them.

In deciding the number of the participants, the researcher used purposive sampling. Creswell (2012) argued that purposive sampling technique was find the typicality or posession of the particular characteristic of the participant who qualified with the study. The students had some criteria to be the participants in this research. First, the students must haveexperiencein the video project. The second reason was each studenthad to have GPA with the average 2,00-2,75 (Good), 2,76-3,50 (Very Good), and 3,51-4,00 (Cumlaude), the result will be more varied and informative.

Data Collection Method

In this qualitative research, the researcher used an interview to collect thedata. The interviewconducted with the students of English Education Department in Private University of Yogyakarta. Face to face interviews used in order to gain more information for the research (Creswell, 2012). This research used standardized open-ended interviews. The researcherused open-ended interview because the participant could answer thequestion into more depth or clear. The open-ended item was the respondent supply frame of reference but only put minimum of restraint on the answer and the expression (Kerlinger, 1970) as cited in Creswell (2012).The response mode was an unstructured response because it allowed the respondent to answer the question with their belief (Creswell, 2012). The researcher allowed the participants to answer the question based on their experience. The questions of the interview focused on the tools of video project, problems of video making faced by the students, the strategies to face the challenges in video making project.

Data Collection Procedure

The researcher contacted the participants through Whatsapp, SMS, or Line depend on the participant availability to make appoinment.Then the researcher made an appoinment and made an agreement to decide the place and the time for interview. English Education Department in Private University of Yogyakarta would be theplacewhere the interview taken because English Education Department was

reachable. After that, the researcher arranged the interview with the participants. The interview took around 15 minutes per participant using the recorder. It made the researcher easy to transcribe the interview. The researcher used bahasa Indonesia because the researcher wanted the participants to feel comfortable and the participant would easy to give the information. Moreover, the participants could express their thought feeling freely without language barier.

The researcher used some tools to support the interview process, such as interview guideline, handphone, note and pen. The first was interview guideline. The interview guideline helped the researcher to ask the participants so the question will be not out from the line.It also made the question more systematic. The second was handphone. Handphone wasto record the participants answers. It helped the researcher to transcribe the dialog easily. The last were note and pen. The note and pen were for taking some important participants answers that the researcher did not understand in order to clarify the answers.

Data Analysis

After finishing the interview, the researcher transcribed the recorded data from interview. Transcribing is a process where the researcher writes data from participants into interview transcript. Creswell (2012) argued that transcribing was a crucial step of interviewing because it checked the participants language, answer, and situation. Then, the data transcriptions of the interview was clarified to the interviewee by doing member checking to prove the validity. Validity is a

demonstration to measure and confirm the transcribe to the participant, so it can be accurate (Winter, 2000; Creswell, 2012). In member checking, the researcher met the participants and gave the hard copy of the transcript to make sure or to prove that the transcription have been appropriate what the participant said. After that, to analyze the data, the researcher used the transcription of the interview to classify the point of the interview. It aimed to make the researcher easier in classifying the point. Then, coding used after transcription.

Coding was used to conceptualize the data dealing with literature review and to put it together in new ways (Strauss, 1990 ; Creswell, 2012). The researcher used open coding, analytical,axial and selective coding. To analyze the data, first step that researcher did was open conding. Open coding is to categorize and describe the data into a simple lable to define and categorize the data (Strauss, 1990 ; Creswell, 2012). In open coding, the researcher identified and categorized the data. Analytical coding is a group of descriptive codes that have analytic meaning and more explanatory (Creswell, 2012). In this part, the researcher made a theme of the code becomes interpretive. Axial coding is a category label to a group of open codes that have similarity so it becomes works within one category and other category to make a connections (Strauss, 1990 ; Creswell, 2012).In this part, the researcher made the data to the very short textual fragment in detail analysis but in extract from the whole texts. In axial coding, the categories related to the sub categories and related to the against data. Last, selective coding identifies the core categories of the text data and integrate (Strauss, 1990 ; Creswell, 2012). In the last step of coding, the all categories

were only selected the main category and the categories that need explanation were attached in the descriptive detail and should answer the research question.

The result of interview was classified and categorized to make acomparisonbetween thedata and the literature. First, the researcher categorized the tools of video project. Then, the researcher categorized the challenges which are faced by the students in video project. Last, the researcher categorized the strategies of the students to face the challenges.After that, the findings of the research would be described in line with the data and literature to gain the answer to the research questions.