CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the research design, setting, participant and instrument of the research, techniques of the data collection and analysis of the data will be explained

Design of the Research

To answer the research question of this research, the researcher used qualitative research as a design of this study. The researcher used qualitative research because the researcher is going to analyze directly the respondents' perception and their felling to what the researcher is going to ask. It is supported by Moleong (2007) who stated that qualitative research is a research which intends to understand the phenomenon of what undergone by the research subjects such as behavior, felling, perceptions, motivations, actions and other issues. Therefore, in this case, the researcher investigates the teachers' perception on teaching vocabulary at English Education Department lecturers of UMY to improve students' vocabulary and to investigate the lecturers' obstacle in implementing teaching strategies to improve students' vocabulary by collecting the data through interview.

Setting of the Research

The research was conducted in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta especially at English Education Department. This department was chosen because the researcher has been studying in this department, so it would make the researcher easy to get the data. Moreover, the progress of this department has been running for five years since 2010 until now 2015. Therefore, the researcher was interested in investigating about teaching strategies applied by EED lecturers of UMY specially to improve student's vocabulary.

Participants of the Research

In qualitative research, sampling technique used by the researcher is purposive sampling. The samples were taken from the participants who are considered to have a lot of experience and to master what the researcher wanted to investigate. Thus, the researcher can be easy to explore the study objects of the research. The participants of this study were three lecturers of EED UMY who have been experiencing in teaching English not only of EED UMY but also outside of EED UMY. The researcher wanted to know directly about the lecturers' perception and the lecturers' obstacle in improving the students' vocabulary. Moreover, the researcher chose only three lecturers as the researcher's respondents because those three respondents were good enough to represent the answer. In addition, in qualitative research there is no size sample of the respondents. The researcher employed the theories from Creswell (2012) stated that one of the characteristic in qualitative research is small sample size, and there is no definite sample size.

On the other hand, those respondents had experienced more than nine years in teaching English not only inside of EED UMY but also outside of EED UMY. Why the researcher chose more nine years is because the respondents have had their plenty experience in teaching English. Additionally, the researcher assumed that those participants were mastering, understanding and applying the teaching strategies to improve their students' vocabulary as well as understanding the obstacle that often appears.

Instrument of the Research

In collecting the data, the researcher prepared the interview. It means that the researcher prepared the question that had been arranged well before doing interview (see Appendix A). Moreover, the researcher prepared a recorder to record the conversation during the interview process.

Techniques of the data collection

The technique of the data collection used by the researcher was to conduct the interview and to ask the question by using Indonesian language. The researcher used Indonesian Language in order to get clear understanding from the respondents, and there would not be any misunderstanding during the interview process. In further, the researcher started to do interview with three respondents based on the explanation above. Moreover, the time that the researcher did interview was around 12 minutes for one respondent, and the interview was done face to face between the researcher and each of those respondents. The researcher did the interview in EED office. In addition, the interview was conducted on May

29th, 2015. Furthermore, to collect the data of interview, the researcher recorded it by using a voice recorder.

Analysis of the data

Before analyzing the data, first the researcher transcribed all the data from the interview accurately. After that, the researcher reduced the data by choosing and categorizing on the main point of the data interview by coding. In the coding there were four steps namely open coding, analytic coding, axial coding and selective coding. In open coding, after the researcher wrote down all of the data spoken by respondents, researcher tried to break down into smallest unit of the text based on researchers' creation of the data and then giving the code of the smallest data unit. For example, researcher had three respondents, so researcher gave code for each person (R1.1 for first respondent, R2.1 for the second respondent, R3.1 for the third respondent). Those codes presented the smallest unit text which would be really useful and relevant for the data collection.

After coding analysis, the researcher did the open coding which had interpretation for each code (label) of the respondents (R1.1, R2.1, R3.1), after that those codes were put into excel in order to make researcher easy to make a group from those three respondents. In axial coding, researcher made a category from the analytical coding which had same idea or similar information from those respondents' response based on researchers' category. The classification was still done in excel. In selective coding, researchers identified and integrated other categories to be well-structured, systematic and correlated to the core category. Thus, it would make researcher understand the way to describe the data collection.

After finishing the selective coding, researcher would report the data coding by describing it in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs in order to answer the researcher's question of this research.