

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter presents about the methodology of the research. This chapter is divided into five parts including research design, research setting and participant, data collection method, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

Research Design

The purpose of the study was to describe the students' perception on oral tests at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (EED UMY). In this research, the researcher has two research questions, first what kinds of oral tests commonly took place at English Education Department UMY and second is how the students perceive oral tests at English Education Department UMY. The research used qualitative research. The reason why the researcher chose qualitative research design was that qualitative research provides detail information. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative method explored a problem and developed a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. Another expert said qualitative research produced descriptive data in the form of script (Moleong, 2006).

Research Setting and Participants

Research setting. The research was conducted at the campus of English Education Department UMY and participants' houses. The reason why the researcher chose EED UMY as the setting was that based on the personal observation, students' at EED UMY conducted oral tests in the learning and

teaching process. In addition, the researcher was a student of EED UMY; it was easier for her to interview the participants.

Research participants. The participants of this research were six female students of English Education Department UMY in batch 2012. The sampling technique of this research was purposeful sampling. According to Merriam (1998), purposeful sampling was based on the assumption that the researcher wanted to discover, understand, and gain insight; therefore, they must select participant from whom the most can be learned. The researcher chose the participants based on some criteria. The criteria were that the participants should be the students of English Education Department in batch 2012 who have been studying for six semesters. This is because the students have been exposed to teaching and learning process in EED for considerable time. The research used pseudonyms. It could make the researcher easier to write into paragraphs.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview as the instrument to collect the data. This research explored the kinds of oral tests and students' perception on oral tests at EED UMY. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants in general, open ended questions and record their answer. An open-ended response to a question allows the participant to create the options for responding (Creswell, 2012).

In the interview, the researcher used interview protocol to make the researcher easier to get the data. According to Creswell (2012), interview protocol was a form designed by the researcher that consists of list of questions.

The researcher needed to add other questions in depth interview, to get more explanation from participants, to make the data richer. The type of interview use was *one-on-one interview*. The one-on-one interview was a data collection process in which the researcher asks question to and record answers from only one participant in the study at time (Creswell, 2012).

Data Collection Procedure

The procedure in collecting the data was divided into four steps. The first, the researcher prepared some questions appropriate to the research problem. The second, the researcher searched the participants of English Education Department in batch 2012. The third, the researcher invited some prospective participants to become subject in this research, and then the researcher gave an explanation of this research to them. Therefore, the participants could decide whether they wanted to be the respondents or not. When the participants agreed, the researcher arranged the schedule for the interview. The fourth, the researcher used Indonesian Language to interview the participant. It could make the participant easier to tell their experiences in oral tests in the class. The researcher used recording to record during the interview.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher transcribed the interview. According to Sanusi (2011), data analysis describes the analysis or technique used by researchers to analyze the data that has been collected (p.115). Data analysis was divided into transcribing the data and coding the data (Creswell, 2012).

Transcribing the data. This was the first step to analyze the data in qualitative research. The researcher listened to the recording, and transcribed the interview into text data.

Coding the data. The researcher made coding from the transcription. Coding is the process to make out of text data, divide it into text or image segments, and label the segments with codes (Creswell, 2012). The researcher used open, axial, and selective coding. According to Corbin and Straus (2007), open coding is the process of breaking down, examining, comparing, conceptualizing and categorizing data (p.61). Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011) argued that axial coding is the process of making label category toward the group of open code which has the same code. The researcher put labeled text into related research questions. Finally, when open coding and axial coding have been made, the selective coding was made.