Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology that is used in this research. In this research, it explains the research methodology such as research design, research setting, research participant, data gathering, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Several theories are also included in this chapter to support the research methodology.

Research Design

The researcher used qualitative method to construct this research. Creswell (2012) stated that qualitative research relies more on the views of participants in the study and less on the direction identified in the literature by researcher. The research needed more perceptions of participants. Then, the research explored detailed information about the research's problem that is the influence of role play on student' speaking confidence based on the perception of students. Those reasons related to the characteristic of qualitative method, so it was appropriate to use qualitative method.

The second reason why this research used qualitative method was that the research explored detail information about the influence of role play. Creswell (2012) stated that one of qualitative method characteristics is to explore a problem and to develop a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. The researcher found detail information about role play, especially how role play gave influence on students' speaking confidence.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research design. Nassaji (2015) stated that the goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its

characteristics. Hancock (2009) stated that this method focuses in description and interpretation. This is in line with the purpose of the research, in which the researcher wants to describe and interpret the answer of the participants in detailed explanation. This research described the activities of role play, students' feeling on doing role play, the impact of role play on students' speaking confidence, and the difficulties of role play based on students' perception Thus, the descriptive qualitative design is suitable to this study.

Research Setting

This research conducted at ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta. There were two reasons why this place were being the research setting of this study. Besides, role play as one of teaching activities in learning speaking English in class was used by some lecturers of ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta. Students of batch 2017 were the participants of role play. Also, the place was accessible for the researcher. The researcher was a student of ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta, and it could be easy to get accessibility for the researcher to find information about the research. Therefore, the researcher argued that this place was appropriate to find detail information needed for this research.

Research Participants

In this point, the researcher explained about the participant of this research. This research applied purposive sampling. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) stated that purposive sampling is used in order to access 'knowledge of people', those who have in-depth knowledge about particular issues, by virtue of their professional role, power, access to networks, expertise or experience. From the

statement mentioned previously, the participants were chosen because they had more role play knowledge.

Moreover, the criteria of participant were also important thing in interviewing. The participants were students of ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta batch 2017. Then, the researcher determined participants who had knowledge more about the implementation of role play. The participants were active in process making of role play. It was hoped that if the students were active in role play, they had knowledge about role play and could answer the questions well. To find the active students, the researcher asked lecturer or the other students who knew the contribution of the participant when the process of making role play.

The researcher interviewed participants who were ELED students of a private university in Yogyakarta batch 2017. The number of participants in this research was 5 participants. There were four female and one malle in this research participants. The researcher chose the participants because they had played role play before especially in last semester, so they could answer well about their perception on the influence of role play.

Then, the interview was effective interview which could deeper information if the researcher interviewed only in small number of participants. Wilmot (2005) stated that because qualitative investigation aims for depth as well as breadth, the analysis of large numbers of in-depth interviews would simply to be unmanageable because of a researcher's ability to analyze effectively large quantities of qualitative data.

Data Collection Method

In this research, the researcher explained about the instrument to collect the data. The researcher used interview as a technique to collect the data. The researcher used this instrument because this instrument was appropriate to find the information about the participants. Besides, interview is flexible tool. Cohen, Manion and Morisson (2011) stated that the interview is enable multi-sensory channels to be used: verbal and non-verbal, spoken and heard. Also, it could be flexible instrument which the researcher could recheck the answers of each participant. Hence, the researcher expected that the data were valid, and the information was deep.

The researcher used an open-ended interview. Open-ended interview was expected to gain deep information from the participants' answers. In this interview, there was no limitation to answer the question. Therefore, the interviewee could answer the questions based on their knowledge freely.

In addition, the language used during the interview was Indonesian language. The reason was to make the participants and researcher easier to answer the questions. The participants and the researcher usually used Indonesian language as first language in daily conversation. Thus, it was expected that the participants could answer and gave deep information well if the researcher used Indonesian language.

Data Collection Procedure

In the first step, the researcher found about participants' information. The information found was about phone number or contact person of participant. The information could be gotten by asking lecturer or close friend who knew each

participant well. Then, the researcher contacted the participant and met the participant in place where was appointed. The researcher met the participants in their university in January.

In the second step, the researcher constructed the interview. To construct the interview, the researcher did categorizing. Cohen and Morisson (2011) stated that the preliminary stage of an interview study will be the point where the purpose of the research is decided. Also, it may begin by outlining the theoretical basis of the study, its broad aims, its practical value, and reasons why the interview approach was chosen. Then, the second step was designing. The next step was arrangement of schedules and question format for making interview guidelines. The researcher used open-ended items and indirect question.

In the last step, the researcher conducted an interview with the participants. The interview was recorded by using handphone as recorder. In the interview activity, the researcher could ask other questions that did not include in interview guideline. Researcher could get detailed information about the problems related to the research.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher did member checking to all participants. One out of five participant gave additional statement in trancribing of interview about how the participant perform the role play. Other participants agreed about the transcribe. Then, after member checking, the researcher separated the data selectively based on the problem raised in the study. After the processing was done with the editing process by rechecking the obtained data to

make sure whether the data were good enough, it was prepared for the next process.

The data from interview were analyzed in three steps. For the first step, the data from the interviews were transcribed into written form. Then, making open, axial, and selective coding was the next step in this data analysis. The steps had function to make brief transcription, and the data could be included in many categories. Manion and Morison (2011) stated that when researcher used open coding, the researcher should go through the text, then marked the text with codes (labels) that describe the text. They also stated that axial code is a caategory label ascribed to a group of open codes whose referents are similar in meaning. Then, Manion and Morison (2011) stated that selective coding identified the centre categories of text data, integrating them to form a theory. In the last step, the researcher explained and discussed the findings and the data.