

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher discussed about how the research designed and how the data gathered and analysed. Thus, this chapter presented overall research design, research setting, participant, data collection instrument, and data collection procedures and data analysis. At the end of this chapter, the researcher also includes some references that support research methodology.

Research Design

The aimed of the research is to investigate the perceptions of students about pursuing higher study overseas. Based on the purpose of the research above, the researcher used a qualitative research design. The reasons why qualitative research approach was used because the researcher was interested in investigating the student's perception about in overseas deeper. Creswell (2012) stated that one characteristic of the qualitative research is exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon.

In addition, Meason (2002) also stated that through qualitative research approach, the researcher can explore wide dimensions of the social world, including everyday life, the understanding, experiences and imagination of research participants. Furthermore, the qualitative research is appropriate for this study because the researcher wanted to investigate the deeper understanding and exploring the student perception to pursuing higher study overseas among students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Descriptive qualitative design was be chosen in this study. Lambert and Lambert (2012) stated that descriptive qualitative tends to draw from naturalistic investigation. Burns and Grove

(as cited in Agnes, 2015) also stated that descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of situation in naturally happens. Burns and Grove (as cited in Agnes, 2015) added that it may be used to justify current practice, make judgment and develop theory. Descriptive qualitative design was used to obtain opinion the students of regarding their perception about pursuing higher study overseas. Therefore, the researcher applied qualitative research as the research approach and descriptive qualitative as the research design in this study.

Research Setting

In this section, the researcher covered the general understanding about the research setting. There are two things that was explored by the researcher. First is about the setting. In this part, the researcher explained where the study was be conducted. The second, it is time of the research. In this part, the researcher explained when the research is conducted, how long the researcher finished the research and why the researcher believes that the time is good to collect the data.

Setting. This research was conducted by the researcher in one private university in Yogyakarta one private university in Yogyakarta is an appropriate major to be researched because the researcher believes that he research has an impact on the answer that the researcher want to get in the research. Patton and Cochran (2002) stated that a researcher has to consider the impact of the place to the participants' answer. Patton and Cochran (2002) also added that as a researcher, the researcher should consider the condition of the participant to determine the setting for the research. The comfort was indicator for the component to choose the setting. Thus, the researcher believes that one private university in Yogyakarta was appropriate a place which making the participants feel relax and comfortable in the interview process because the participant's major relate with the research. Furthermore, the students English Language

Education are capable to study overseas because they have English ability. In addition, the researcher has access to the participant in collecting data process because the researcher was a part of one private university in Yogyakarta. Therefore, the researcher believes that was suitable setting for this research.

Time. The researcher started to collect the data around December 2018. The reason why the researcher wants to collect the data in November 2017 is because the students were ready to do the last project especially students of one private university in Yogyakarta batch 2014. The students of batch 2014 have much free time because they are in the 7th semester. Thus, estimating the time in the research process, the researcher plans a table of research timeline such as presented below.

Table 1. Research timeline

Time		<i>Data collection</i>	Activity
July-October		Writing proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining the title • Finding the resources • Consultation
November		Seminar Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar
2018	December	Preparing interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the interview tools • Make the interview guideline.
	January	Conducting Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact the participant • make appointment • Interview the participant.
	February	Conducting trustworthiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member checking
	March	Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transcribing interview • Coding • Checking the result
April		Writing research report/ Chapters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing finding and discussion • Seminar Defense

Based on the table above, the researcher spent around one month to collect the data in English Language Education Department of one private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher divided the data collection time into four weeks. During these four weeks, the time used to prepare the interview, interview section, collecting data and data analysis. Therefore, this collecting data process will be prepared well.

Research Participant

This research used purposive sampling in determining the participants. The researcher determined the criteria of participants. The students' criteria are students of one private university in Yogyakarta batch 2014 because the researcher believed that generally students of batch 2014 are the students who planned to graduate in this years (2018). However, after they have finished their study, the choice to pursuing post graduate program was coming. Cohen and Marrison (2011) stated that purposive sampling is one of the sampling technique where the researcher determines the sampling by determining the characteristics that relate with the research specific needs. Thus, the researcher found the participant by advertised the announcement of research participants using internet. The researcher used WhatsApp because all of the students of join in English Language Department WA group. Thus, the researcher believed that it was effective for the researcher to find the research participant.

Therefore, the researcher hoped that the participants can give the detail and explicit information to this research based on the announcement requirements because it was in line to Cresswell (2012) that mentioned choosing the respondents and sites, they should have rich information as the standard.

Data Collection Method

In this research, the researcher used interview as a method to collect the data. In addition, to develop interview guideline, the researcher adapt from Cohen, Paige, Shively , Emert , & Hoff (2005) as the standard of list questions that used to ask to the participant. In the process of adaptation, the researcher did of adding, reducing and modifying questions in order to fits with the study. The type of interview was standardize open-ended interview. The reason why the researcher uses standardize open-ended interview was because suitable with the researchers' need. In addition, standardize Open-ended interview enabled the researcher to have more complete and accurate answer from the participant and the bias probability will be lessened. It was expected to have participants answer it in structure responds. A structures respond enables the researcher to little control the participant and the participant still have freedom to answer the questions in any way she/ he want (Cohen, Minion and Marrison, 2011)

Cresswell (2012) stated that “Qualitative interviews occur when the researchers ask one or more participants in general with open-ended questions and record the answers to collect the data. As interviews allowed the participants to be interviewers or interviewees, to talk about how they interpret their lives and reveal how the condition from their own outlook. In the process of interview, the researcher started by asking questions based on the interview guidelines. The researcher will ask more and elaborate the answer to get more explanation from the participant. Therefore, the researcher will conduct interview method and use interview guideline as the data collection method.

Moreover, there are some steps that used by the researcher to collect the data. First of all, the researcher created the interview guidelines. The interview guidelines consist of more than one question based on the data needed about perceptions of the student to pursuing higher study

overseas. Moreover, the researcher conducted the open-ended questions because it makes the respondent able to answer freely and based on their own views.

Before the process of interviewing runs well, the researcher prepared equipment of interview such as tools that consist of a voice recorder, a pen and a paper. The use of each tools was needed to support the processing of collecting data. A paper provides the questions list to be asked to the interviewees, the voice recorder is used to record the respondents' answer and a pen is used to write the important thing that needed to be write in the process of interview. Third of all, the researcher confirmed the participant and contact them to make appointment when the researcher and participant will meet to do the interview section. Then, the interview started when the participant and interviewer meet in the place where they have appointment.

Data Analysis

There are some procedures that the researcher did in gathering data process. The data was analysed to be interpreted and understood to answer the research items. The steps in analysed the data are by transcribing each interview answer obtained from each participant. All of the participants 'voice was recorded using tools (recorder or headphone)

The researcher transcribed the responds of the participant. After that, the researcher did the member checking. In member checking, the researcher checks the data with the respondents about the interview. This member checking aimed to know whether the data was suitable with the respondent or not. The member checking also was process where the researcher rechecks the participants' answer in the interview, the aimed was for checking the same answer from the participant and to make clear that their answer in the interview section is right. The result was the respondents admitted the same transcription.

The next step that the researcher wanted to do was coding. Cohen et al. (2011) stated that a code was simply name or label that the researcher gives to a piece of text that consists of an idea or information. They also added that coding enables the researcher to identify similar information and retrieve the data in terms of these items that bear the same code. There were three steps under coding: open coding, axial coding and selective coding. The open coding provided codes for the important statements need to be the information. Then axial coding was a classification of the open coding data to be categorized with the similar categories of each research questions. Lastly, selective coding enabled the researcher to identify and investigate the categories to be well-organized, systematic to each category. After selecting, the researcher ends up with reporting the data in findings. So, the researcher found out the result of the research.

Trustworthiness

The concept of trustworthiness was applied in this study. In addition, Olivia (2017) explained that trustworthiness was aimed to address how qualitative researchers ensure that the research findings are credible, transferable, confirmable and dependable. Furthermore, Ghuba (as cited by Senton, 2004) argued that there are four criteria that should be considered by qualitative researcher in prospecting the trustworthy study. Thus, trustworthiness was all about these four things which are described in more detail as the type of trustworthiness below.

Credibility was key criteria which was addressed how qualitative researcher was in the truth of the research's findings. Credibility connected with question about how the researcher knew that the findings were true and accurate. In this case, the qualitative researcher used data triangulation to show the research study's findings are credible.

Transferability was how the researcher presents that the research study's findings was applicable to other contexts. In this case, "other context" means with similar phenomena, similar

situation and similar population. Thus, the researcher used thick description to show that study's finding has applied to other situations.

Dependability was the extent and additional in the research that the study repeated by other researcher because the findings of the research is consistent. In the other word, if the other researchers wanted to replicate or duplicate the research accordance with standards and rules of research, the result was similar. To establish dependability, the researcher used inquiry audit that requires another person to review and examine the process of the research and data analysis in order to ensure the findings were consistent and can be repeated.

Finally, Conformability is process of ensuring real objectivity. In the other word, it means that the findings of the research are based on the participant's responds. It is clear that the researcher will have findings just only from the participant's responds and there will be no potentially bias.

Therefore, based on the four criteria of trustworthiness above, the researcher was only focus on the credibility to ensure the data. Credibility was used in member checking. The member checking was conducted by the researcher by meet with the participant one by one and confirm the answer that was recorded before. The researcher confirm with the participant that the answer they have recorded are real and true. Thus, the researcher used member checking to make sure that trustworthiness was maintained. Therefore, the researcher used member checking as a means to maintain the research credibility as the part of determining the trustworthiness of this research in order to ensure the trustworthiness of this research.

Interpreting Issue

As the data that was collected using Indonesian language and reported in English. Therefore, interpreting issues was discussed in this section. Ra and Jemina (2013) argued that interpretation is a process of communication in different language. In the process of interpreting other language, a translator need deeper understanding about the language itself. Ra and Jemina added that interpreter should be qualified and competent to interpret.

In addition, another issue of interpreting was linguistic challenges and interpreting challenges. Cornes and Napier (2004) stated that interpret often need explaining in the certain concept of responds. They also add that interpreter should be accurate in translating into other language. However, the researcher did the interview section in bahasa indonesia. The purpose of using bahasa Indonesia is because it made the participant easier to understand the questions from the researcher and made the participant easier and explore their answer freely.

Thus, to reduce wrong interpretation in the process of analysing data from the participant, the researcher consulted and discussed the result of interpreting the data from the participant to the language expert. In this context, the English lecturers at the English Language Education Department of UMY as well as the researcher's advisor was involved in guiding the process of data interpretation.