

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the research design, research setting, research participant, data collection method, and data analysis.

Research Design

This research used qualitative design as the research design. As stated by Creswell (2012), qualitative research is the best research design to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore. The qualitative research employed when it is used to identify the research participants' belief and perception. The researcher used qualitative research as the design because the researcher wanted to analyze the participants' personal opinions, experiences, and knowledge. By adopting qualitative research, the researcher wanted to investigate the lecturers' strategies to increase student's participation. The problem of the students' participation is based on the researchers' experience when she observe in the classroom. Therefore, qualitative research was a proper design to find out the teachers' strategies to increase students' participation and the difficulties faced by lecturers at ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Language Education Department of a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher started the research from November 2016 until December 2016. There were two reasons why the researcher undertook the study in this department. First, based on the researcher's observation as a student of ELED of private university in Yogyakarta, the lecturers of most of the course used discussion technique in the teaching and learning process. Nevertheless, many students were lack of participation or did not participate at all in the classroom discussions. Hence, this eased the researcher to get data of the difficulties faced by the lecturers in increasing students' participation at ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta. Second, ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta was where the researcher studied. It eased the researcher to make appointment with the participants.

Research Participants

The researcher chose three female lecturers at ELED of one private university in Yogyakarta to become the participants in this research. The researcher used purposive sampling to choose the participants. Purposive sampling was appropriate to investigate particular types of case from in-depth data from the participants (Neuman, 2003). There were three research participants who have to meet two criteria. First, the participants were the lecturers of ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta.

Second, the participants had a lot of experiences and had taught English for at least 4 years. Additionally, the researcher assumed that those participants mastered and applied various teaching strategies to increase students' participation.

Data Collection Method

After choosing the setting and the participants of the research, the next step done by the researcher was collecting the data. This research aims to find out the strategies used by the lecturers and the difficulties faced by the lecturers in increasing students' participation at ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta. The data of this research was collected by doing semi-structured interviews. A one-on-one interview was used as the type of interviews. Creswell (2012) stated:

The most time-consuming and costly approach is to conduct individual interviews. A popular approach in educational research, the one-on-one interview is a data collection process in which the researcher asks questions to and records answer from only one participant in the study at a time. (p. 218)

In the data collection method, several steps were done by the researcher. Before carrying out interviews, the researcher made interview guidelines consisting of several open-ended questions. "An open-ended response to a question allowed the participant to create the option for responding" (Creswell, 2012, p. 218). Moreover, the researcher prepared mobile phone to record the conversation during the interview process. Before conducting the interview, the researcher asked the three lecturers'

willingness to become the participants in this research. After that, the researcher made an appointment to do the interview. The duration of the interview was about 15-25 minutes. In conducting the interview, the researcher used Indonesian language to communicate with the participants in order to get detail information clearly. The researcher used Indonesian language to prevent misunderstanding during the interview process and to get clear understanding from the participant. Creswell (2012) mentioned, “a qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answer” (p. 217).

Data Analysis

After doing the interview session with all participants, the next step done by the researcher was analyzing the data. There were three steps in analyzing the data. The steps were transcribing, member checking, and coding. The first step done in analyzing the data was transcribing. The recording was transcribed by the researcher, and it was given back to the respondent to check in order to obtain the valid data. Creswell (2012) stated, “Transcription is the process of converting audiotape recording or field notes into text data” (p.239). Creswell (2012) stated, “transcription is the process of converting audiotape recording or field notes into text data” (p. 239). Transcribing was repeatedly writing what the participant has told. Word, phrase and sentence spoken by participant were fully transcribed. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) stated that transcription is a way to get the detail interview result that present word by word truthfully.

After transcribing the data, the researcher did member checking. The researcher did member checking by asking to the participant about the accuracy of the information given by the participants. The result of member checking was the participant agreed with what were written in the data transcription. The next step was coding. The researcher used coding to analyze the data. "Coding is the process of segmenting and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data" (Creswell, 2012, p. 243). There were three steps of coding data. The first coding was open coding which was to highlight the participants' answers. The second coding was axial coding which referred to make the connection among themes and to focus on the initial codes. The last coding was selective coding where the researcher classified the data. Classifying the data was done to highlight, to relate, and to put the data findings in each category which in line with the research aims.