

Chapter Three

Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher discusses research methodology. The first part of this research discusses the research design. The second is research participant. The next is research setting. The fourth is data collection method. The last is data analysis.

Research Design

In this research, qualitative approach was used by the researcher to collect the data. Qualitative research is a method to study about people's experiences and feelings. According to Lewis (2015), qualitative research is a research process in identifying patterns about the meaning of participants' feelings. Besides, Creswell (2012) contended that qualitative research is a research in identifying and exploring a problem from participants' experiences. The result of qualitative research should be in a description. It was similar to this research that observed the criteria of effective group work, so qualitative approach was suitable for this research. In this case, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as the research design. According to Creswell (2012), descriptive qualitative design is suitable to facilitate an in-depth exploration of the participants' experience. Therefore, this research described the criteria of effective group work based on the students' perception on their experience.

Research Participants

The participants of this research are three students who have been studying at English Language Education Department at one of private universities in Yogyakarta

for more than 2 years. According to Guest, Bunce and Johnson (2006), there is no rule for selecting the number of participants in qualitative research and it can be one participant if the result of the research is sufficient. Thus, the researcher chose three participants to conduct this research. To select the participants of this research, the students should have been studying at ELED at one of private universities in Yogyakarta more than 2 years. It was because they had more experiences about group work than the earlier batch. Hence, the researcher focused on batch 2014. In addition, the researcher selected three participants who were active in the class.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Language Education Department at one of private universities in Yogyakarta. There were some reasons in choosing ELED at one of private universities in Yogyakarta as the setting. The first, there were some subject courses that used group work in the teaching and learning process. The second, there was a phenomenon that some of ELED at one of private universities in Yogyakarta students who had problems in doing group work. The third reason was because the researcher was currently studying at ELED at one of private universities in Yogyakarta, so it was easy and accessible to collect the data through interview.

Data Collection Method

Interview instrument. This research used standardized open-ended interview as a data collection method. Standardized open-ended interview was used

to find further data of research and it was suitable for this research. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), standardized open-ended interview is structured questions to be asked to participants. Thus, the researcher needed to have interview guidelines when interviewing participants. Furthermore, the researcher used open-ended questions in order to allow the participants' answer deeply. The reason why the researcher applied this data collection method was to give the detailed information about the criteria of effective group work from the participants' feeling.

Data collection procedure. The researcher had some procedures in conducting the interview. First, the researcher made an interview guideline which consisted of some list of questions to be asked to the participants. Second, the researcher made an appointment with the participants before the interview. The appointment consisted of time schedule and place. The interview used *Bahasa Indonesia* for participants' clarity ease. The interview is audio-recorded.

Data Analysis

The last step after conducting the interview was analyzing the data from the recording. This step is called data analysis. According to Ritchie and Spencer (2002), data analysis is the process of defining, categorizing, theorizing and mapping data which are fundamental to the analysis's role. Before the researcher analyzed the data, the first thing to do was transcribing the recording into the written form. It enabled the researcher to analyze the data easily.

After transcribing the recording into the written form, the researcher did to do member checking with the participants to measure whether the data accurately

capture or not. According to Harper and Cole (2012), member checking is the researcher gives the opportunity to participants to recheck for accuracy. Doing member checking was essential in order to make sure the validity of the data gathered. Thus, in this research the researcher had to do so. After doing a member checking, the result was the participants said that there was nothing to change. It means that the researcher did not add any information on the participants' answers.

The next step after member checking was coding the data. In coding the data, the researcher firstly analyzed the script of the recording. It means that the researcher infers what the participants meant by their answer in each question. This activity was done in open coding. Secondly was analytical coding. In this step, the researcher translated or interpreted the participants' statement. Thirdly was axial coding. In axial coding, the researcher classified each item of statement which had same meaning from all of the participants. The last was selective coding. In selective coding, the researcher identified the core categories of the text data. After coding the data, the researcher reported the result of the data by using descriptive qualitative.