

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research. This chapter explains the research design, research setting, research participants, the data collection method, research instrument, the data collection procedure, and data analysis.

Research Design

This research used qualitative approach. The researcher chose qualitative method because it enables the researcher to get the deeper information and detailed understanding about the data. According to Creswell (2012) a qualitative research study is required to investigate the phenomenon from the participants' perception and perspective. Related to Creswell (2012) a qualitative research investigates a problem and increases a detailed comprehension of a central phenomenon.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative as a research design to gather the data. The researcher used descriptive qualitative design because it enables the researcher to get a complete summary of the events. The researcher wanted to know about the events, who participated the events, and where the events engage. According to Lambert, V. A. and Lambert, C. E. (2012), the objective of descriptive qualitative was to get the complete summary in some events faced and experienced by individuals.

Research Setting

The research was conducted at one of the private junior high school in Yogyakarta. The researcher chose one of private junior high school in Yogyakarta because there were several English teachers in this junior high school who had applied the drilling method in teaching English language. Moreover, it was accessible because the researcher had access by the help of the students who experienced internship program in this junior high school. It was easier to collect the data about the participants. The researcher conducted the research in one month starting from March 2018 to April 2018. It included data collection and data analysis. The researcher collected the data around one week and analyse the data around twenty days.

Research Participants

The participants of this study were eighth grade students in one private junior high school at Yogyakarta. In grade eight, the students have been taught using drilling method in English language learning. The participants of this research were four students. Four students were chosen as the research participant and it was sufficient for the researcher to do the interview when the participants did not result in identification of new concepts or data. Creswell (2012) stated that qualitative method research gathered the data based on terms from a small quantity of participants so that the participants' opinions are obtained.

There were some criteria for the participants of the research. The first was the students should be from eight grade in one private junior high school at Yogyakarta. It was because they have experienced drilling method in English

language learning. The second was that the researcher selected them based on the students' grade. The researcher chose four female students who had high level of proficiency and low level of proficiency to cover two different language proficiencies from the students because researcher wanted to know the students perception from the two categories of the students level of proficiency. Moreover, the researcher wanted to know the difference perception from two categories students' level of proficiency and to enrich the data information from the participants. However, the researcher chose the participants based on teacher's recommendation.

Furthermore, the participants of this research consist of four female of eight grade in a private junior high school. The names of the participants are not mentioned. Pseudonym is used to name the participants. The pseudonyms of the participants used in this research are Natasha as the first participant, Wanda as the second participant, Natalie as the third participant, and Vanessa as the fourth participant. Natasha and Wanda are female, and they have high level of proficiency. The other two participants were Natalie and Vanessa. They have low level of proficiency.

Data Collection Method

In this research, the researcher used interview as the method to collect the data from participants. The researcher used interview because the researcher could get the deeper answer from the participants by using interview. Related to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) the objectives of interview were to evaluate or

review someone in several aspects, to collect information, and to sample participants' opinion.

The researcher used standardized open-ended interview because the participants are asked the same basic questions and answer the same questions. Based on Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) the participants will response the similar questions, thus growing comparability of replies, data are comprehensive for each person on the subjects spoken in the interview. The researcher is used open-ended items for construction schedule of interview. It made the participants free and had no limitation to answer the questions of interview. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) open-ended questions was supple and permit the interviewer to review. The researcher might go to more depth if the researcher chose, or cleared up the misinterpretation.

Research Instrument

The instrument of the research was interview guideline. The interview guideline was about questions related to the implementation, the advantages, and disadvantages of drilling method. The researcher used indirect question format as interview guideline. It made the researcher gathered the deeper information from the participants. Indirect question format made the participants answer specific and clear information. As cited from Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), indirect question format could assume an indirect approach by questioning for the respondents opinions on education in common and the techniques school purpose. This research used unstructured response modes as participant's response. The participants could answer the questions as long as possible. Related to Cohen,

Manion, and Morrison (2011) the unstructured response permitted the respondents to provide their response in whatever way the participants select.

The researcher made the interview guideline referred to the research questions. The questions were about the implementation of drilling method, the advantages, and the disadvantages of drilling method. Then, the researcher had consulted the questions to the lecturer to check if there any errors in interview guideline.

Data Collection Procedure

To collect the data, the researcher made an agreement and appointment with the participants about the date and place to do an interview. The researcher contacted the participants by phone. The interview took place at private junior high school in Yogyakarta. The interview took two weeks to gather the data from the participants. The interview used Indonesian language to ask the interview questions to the participants because it was easier for the participants to use Indonesian language to answer the interview questions. The tool that the researcher used to collect the data was a cell phone to record the sound from the participants. The interview took around eight up to ten minutes.

Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher did some steps to analyse the data from the participants. The first, the researcher transcribed the recording of the interview and then the researcher gave the pseudonym to name the participants. In transcribing the recording of interview, the researcher wrote the statements from

the participants. The next, the researcher did the member checking to check the trustworthiness of the data from the interview. The researcher showed the result of the interview to the participants to ensure the trustworthiness of data from the interview. From the member checking, the researcher found unclear data from the participants, so the researcher asked the participants to clarify the result of the interview and get additional information from the participants.

The next procedure was coding to analyse the data from participants. They were open coding, analytical coding, axial coding, and selective coding. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) the objective of coding allowed the researcher to find similar data. In open coding, the researcher categorized the data, and then the researcher gave the name to the data information. In open coding, the researcher gave a label name and then made the category for the statement. In analytical coding, the researcher broke down the data or the data into smaller point unit. In axial coding, the researcher categorized and identified parallel idea from each participants and also the researchers identified relations among two open codes. The last was selective coding. In selective coding, the researcher selected the category based on research questions.