

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher presents the methodology used in this research. The first part is about research design which explains about the approach and design of the researcher. The second is research setting that explains the place and time in conducting the research. The third is research participant which explain about the participant who will take part in the data retrieval and the criteria of the participant. The fourth is data collection method which explains about the way to collect the data. The fifth is the data collection procedure that explains about the steps to do the research. The sixth, the way to analyze the data will be explained in the data collection analysis.

Research Design

The researcher applied the qualitative research approach for the research in order to explore the students' perception about the use of jigsaw technique in English teaching and learning process. Qualitative research approach was suitable because it covers wide information which would find out the in-depth understanding of the use of jigsaw technique in learning the English language based on the students' perception. According to Creswell (2012), the qualitative research was a type of educational research in which the researcher depend on the participants' opinion and their overview of the study. Then, the qualitative research approach was employed because it could describe the experience of the students on the use of jigsaw technique.

Moreover, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative design was used to gather the information that focused on the participants' experiences, as well as stressing the uniqueness of the individual. The researcher used the qualitative design to explore the behavior, perspectives, experiences, and feelings of the students about the implementation of the jigsaw technique in the classroom activity. According to Burns and Grove (2003), the descriptive qualitative design was a systematic subjective design used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning. The descriptive qualitative in education was offering a complete explanation of the experience in the study.

Research Setting

This research took place at one of the private universities in Yogyakarta. Jigsaw was a technique of learning English language that was applied in one of the course in the university. The course was Listening and Speaking for Career Development. The students were from batch 2017. The researcher chose the students from this course because the students already implemented the jigsaw technique in teaching and learning the English language. Besides it was accessible for the researcher to conduct the research because the researcher was studying in this university. The researcher conducted the research in one month starting from 25 June 2018 to 27 July 2018.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were the students from batch 2017 at one of the private universities in Yogyakarta that experienced the jigsaw technique at Listening and Speaking for Career Development course. There were four students

as participants of this research, because four students were enough for the researcher to get a relatively large amount of data. The researcher interviewed four participants to get deeper and richer data from the participants. Therefore, the researcher got the data from each participant according to their experiences in using jigsaw technique in their English language learning.

In this research, there were some criteria of participants. The participants were selected from classes which experience the jigsaw technique in language learning. There are four participants who were selected from the Listening and Speaking for Career Development course. The researcher got the information about the participants from the teacher who taught the course. The participants also involved two male and two female students. The participants of the research include good and poor level of students.

Data Collection Method

The method of data collection of this research was interview. The reason was that through the interview the participants explained their experience and information in depth explanation. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), the interview is flexible instrument to collect the data, and the objectives of interview are to evaluate or review someone's opinion and to collect their information. The interview provided the access in the inside person head. This made the researcher possible to measure what a person knows, what a person thinks, and what a person likes and dislikes.

In this research, the researcher used the open-ended interview as types of the interview. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) state that the open-ended questions will enable the researcher go in the depth level when he or she interviews the participants. This type of interview was suitable because the participant asked the same questions in order to get similar finding. The open-ended questions were designed for the interview so that the participants were free to answer the question based on their experience. The researcher used indirect questions to get more honest and open answer from the participants. Based on Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), indirect question format could assume an indirect approach by questioning for the respondents opinions. Therefore, the participants answered the questions about their experience and opinion as much as possible.

The instrument of the research was the interview guideline. The interview guidelines were the questions related to the students' perception on the use of jigsaw technique. Moreover, the questions are also about the students' perceptions on the advantages and disadvantages on the use of jigsaw technique in teaching and learning of English for students speaking skill.

Data Collection Procedure

The researcher conducted some steps to collect the data. In the first step, the researcher chose the participants based on the characteristic determined by the researcher. In the second step, the researcher contacted and met the participants to ask for the permission. After getting their agreement, both researcher and participants made an appointment about the date and the place to do an interview.

In the third step, during the interview the researcher recorded the participant's explanation using the cell-phone, and took a note to get participants' information. Therefore, both participant and the interviewer used Indonesian language as the first language because it made easier to explain about the information from every question that was given to the participants. The first participant finished the interview in ten minutes. The second participant finished the interview in nine minutes. The third participant finished the interview in ten minutes. The fourth participant finished the interview in ten minutes.

Data Analysis

In the analysis of data, the researcher analyzed the data by transcribing from the interview. The researcher transcribed the interview from the recording without giving the researcher's argument or opinion. After transcribing, the researcher did the member checking to know the trustworthiness of the data. After doing the member checking, the researcher found that there was no error and misunderstanding data in the interview. The result of the interview did not mention the name of the participants, but it uses the pseudonym.

The next step, the researcher analyzed the data. In analyzed the data the researcher used open coding, analytical coding, axial coding, and selective coding. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), coding allows the researcher identify the same information. In the open coding, the researcher gave and groups the same label in the interview result. Then, the researcher did the analytical coding by giving the descriptive code to give more explanation. The researcher gave the theme for the data to make the readers easy to read the data. Next is

axial, the researcher put the category label from the open coding that has a similar meaning. At last, in selective coding the researcher identified the main category of the data. The researcher reanalyzed the main heading to the group from the open coding until analytical coding. After this section, the researcher did the finding and gave the theory for each finding.