

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses how to conducted the research and gathered the data. This chapter also explains the research design and research methodology. The research setting explains more about the place and time to conduct the collection of the data. This chapter also discusses the research participants of the study. In data gathering, there are the types of interview the researcher used, data collection method and techniques of data analysis. In the data collection method section, the researcher explains the steps of data collection and data analysis.

Research Design

The aims of the research is to find out the use of writing English short stories based on students' perception. In this study, the researcher find out the benefits and difficulties that students experience when writing English short stories. In addition, the researcher utilized a qualitative research approach because the researcher aimed to attain the opinion of students to explore the result of the study. Cresswell (2012) stated that qualitative research is to used to explore the problem to find out about the phenomenon of the study and explore more on the participants' thoughts. By using qualitative research, the researcher can achieve detailed information and attain different answers from several participants.

This research used descriptive qualitative research design to analyze the data because the researcher needs more information from the participants. In qualitative research, there is the descriptive qualitative method which is appropriate to achieve detailed and specific information. Lambert (2012) said that

qualitative descriptive is used to analyze, describe, and summarize specific experiences of the participants. The researcher used descriptive qualitative because the result is about the description of the participation' opinion in terms of their experience on certain phenomena. By using this method, the researcher wants to explain the benefits and difficulties of the use of writing English short stories.

Research Setting

Place. This study collected data from private universities located in Yogyakarta. The participants were from two different Universities in Yogyakarta. The first reason because there is English Education Departement (EED) has taught about short stories in the course “Innovative Technology” and “Basic Reading and Writing" in two Universities. The researcher is knowledgeable about it because the researcher is one of the students in that English Education Department from two Universities. Another reason is that the students in this department are easy to be contacted as the researcher has personally known them.

Time. The data was conducted in March 2019 and this research completed in May 2019. The reason the researcher conducted the data in March until Mei because two of three participants have been taken the course. It was enough time to analyze the data and gather re-confirmation from the participants. Meanwhile, data collection conducted in the academic year 2018/2019 in accordance with the time determined by the researcher.

Research Participants

The participants of this study were three students of a private university in Yogyakarta batches 2015 until 2017 who have been writing English stories more than four short stories. They already have experiences in writing English stories and the information obtained will fit their experience from writing stories. Participants selected from the number of stories they have previously made.

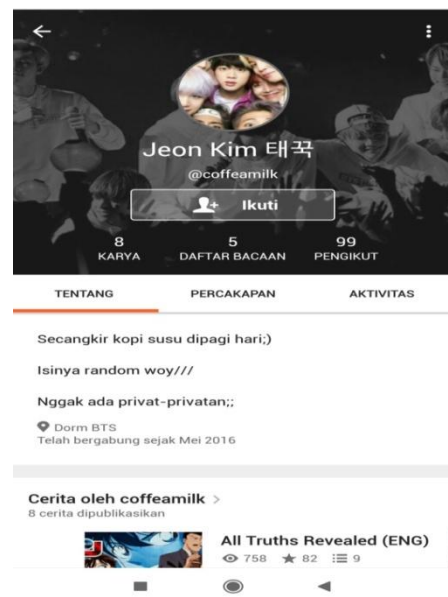
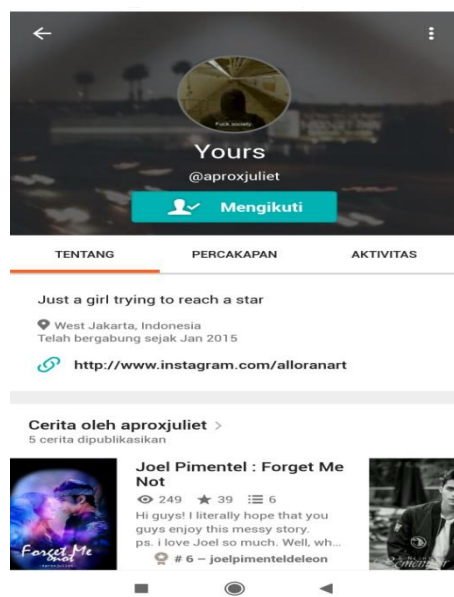
This study collected data by using non-probability samples because this sample is in accordance with the qualitative method by analyzing data from the descriptions. From several types, the researcher will be conducting the research using purposive sampling. Cohen, Manion, and Marrison (2011) said that "purposive sampling is used in order to access 'knowledge people', those who have in-depth knowledge about particular issues, by virtue of their professional role, access to networks, or experience". According to him, the subject for the sampling should be in accordance with the criteria decided by the researcher.

The researcher needs three participants to gather information. The reason to choose three participants is that it is appropriate to answer the research questions. There are characteristics to select three participants for this study. First, these students should have been writing English stories more than four stories. Second, three participants should have many English short stories than other candidates to become participants. Next, two from the three participants should share sharing on blogs or social media such as "Wattpad". The link from both participants are <https://my.w.tt/qbDUO4fJkV>. and <https://my.w.tt/Ir243wjJkV>. Lastly, participants should be easily contacted and willing to be interviewed. The participants' identities or their names mentioned using pseudonyms.

The first participant, Dewi is a female student at Private University. She didn't have an account in Wattpad like the other two participants. She wrote the stories only in books or computer that she had. Dewi already has 7 stories written by her.

The second participants namely Deva is a female student at Private University. She already has an account in wattpad from 2015. Her account is @aproxjuliet. However, Deva has written short story since 2012. She already has 5 stories written by her. In addition, stories that she has written have been published in Wattpad.

The third participant is Devi. She is a female student at Private University. The first time she writing English short story since 2016. Also, Devi already has an account in Wattpad since 2016. Her account is @coffeamilk. She already has 8 stories written by her. All of the stories that she made have been published in Wattpad.



Data Collection Technique

The researcher used the interview as the technique to collect the data. The use of an interview is appropriate because this study has the aim to find out students perception from four types to collect the data, the researcher used the standardized open-ended interview. By using standardized open-ended interviews, topics and issues have been decided. The researcher also prepared interview guidelines for the interview process. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that standardized open-ended interviews should refer to stimulus equivalence in that participants should understand the questions of the interview. When the researcher interviewed the participants the sequence of questions or should be in accordance with the interview guideline.

In the construction of schedules, this study used open-ended questions to collect the data. Cohen, et al., (2011) argued that "open-ended is those that supply a frame of references for the respondents to answer, but put a minimum of restraint on the answers and their expression" (as cited in Kerlenger, 1970). Open-ended is a flexible method of interview. The questions from researchers are clear to avoid misunderstanding. When conducting the interview, the participants will answer the same questions.

The researcher decided to use direct-indirect questions as a format for the questions. Cohen, et al., (2011) stated thus the interviewer asking the participants whether she likes writing: this would be a direct question. The interviewer asking the participant's opinion on writing in general the interviewer could adopt indirect questions (as cited in Tuckman, 1972). The researcher used direct questions

because the specific questions such as direct questions give less honest for participants to answer. Cohen, et al., (2011) said indirect question is more likely to produce frank, and open response (as cited in Tuckman, 1972). The example of the questions is “Do you often to write English short stories?”. In the other hand, the researcher used indirect question because the format of these questions makes the honest opinion of the participants and facilitate them to understand the question. The example of the question from the interview is " Could you tell me the challenges to write English short stories?". The participants can provide the information with detailed information according to their experience.

This research used unstructured responses so that the participants could give the answer freely from their choice. The researcher chooses an unstructured response because participants can choose their choice to answer without any limitations. Cohen, et al., (2011) suggested that unstructured-responses allow participants to give the answer from their mind (as cited Tuckman, 1972). Participants can give their opinion freely and the researcher attained detailed information from the interview.

Data Collection Procedure

The interview was the data collection instrument of this study. The researcher created interview guidelines to gather the data from the participants. The researcher contacted the participants through a student intermediary that the researcher knows. Then researcher also contacted the participants via the social media "WhatsApp" in order to communicate directly. The interview was conducted in March 2019. The gathering of the data expired at Mei 2019. The

interview was conducted in the campus area and the participants' dorms, so that the participants could feel focused and comfortable.

The researcher used *Bahasa Indonesia* to avoid misunderstanding information and gap interaction between the researcher and the participants because *Bahasa Indonesia* is their native language. Other tools will be added in the interview process. There are a note, pen, and recorder as tools in the interview process which will make gathering the data more accurate.

Data Analysis

In qualitative research, analyzing the data was based on data analysis from the interviews. The first step to analyze the data was transcribing the data. The purpose of transcribing is to convert an interview record into paragraphs. It also allowed the researcher to find out whether or not the research question has been answered during the interview. Creswell (2012) argued that "transcription is the process of converting audiotape recordings or field notes into text data". The researcher disguises their names as participant 1 "Dewi" (P1), participant 2 "Deva" (P2), participant 3 "Devi" (P3).

The researcher ensured the validity of the interview to member checking re-confirm participants if the research question missed during the interview. The researcher contacted the participants again to conduct member checking and confirm the answer. This was to ascertain whether or not the answer from the participant to answer all questions. The researcher was contacted the participant through social media such as WhatsApp. The researcher contacts back the

participants to sending the transcript data to avoid any misunderstanding. All three participants confirmed which the data represent enough and there was no addition for the answers and statements.

The next step was coding. Coding is a process to create a simple table that can organize and systematize the data completely through the interview. Cohen, et al., (2011) argued that coding is a translation of answers to questions and respondent information for a particular category for analytical purposes (as cited Kerlinger, 1970). While doing the coding the researcher makes conclusions submitted by the participants but the meaning is the same. Mahpur stated that coding is a way to achieve the facts that are derived from the data (as cited in Saldana, 2009). According to Saldana (2009) coding consists of six steps: verbatim, breaking down the data, probing, collecting similar facts, categorizing, and narrating.

In *verbatim*, the researcher converted the original form of the data from audio into text. According to Saldana (2009), verbatim includes raw data, such as recordings, videos, pictures, and observational scribbles which are changed to the language or sentences. The researcher breakdown the text from long sentence phrases. The code should be differentiated between each participants. The researcher should reconstruct the subject into sentences in a well-organized manner, which can make it easier for the researcher to understand the meaning of the subject.

The next step was breaking down the data the researcher should reconstruct the subject into sentences in a well-organized manner. The researcher reconstructs the narrative data into a complex sentence. The aim of breaking down is to get the psychological facts of the data to choose the facts separately. The researcher reconstructs the participant's answer into good sentences the data is unclear, *probing* will be conducted. The researcher re-confirm the data to confirm the opinions of the participants. The researcher contacts the participants again to conduct member checking and confirm their answers.

Collecting similar facts used when the participants' answers are common. The answers with the same meaning can reflect similarities in facts based on answers from participants. After that, the researcher will determine the categorization. It will gather similar facts in *categorizing*. The researcher made categorizations on the facts from specific to more general based on the answer from the interview. The last step was to make a narration, which explains the result of the data analysis. The explanation will be formed in a descriptive manner to give information based on the interview.