

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter presents some information about methodology. They are research design, setting and participants, data collection technique, data collection procedure, instrument and data analyzing. Research design is used to explore about kind of research design used in this study. Setting and participant present where the data was gathered and also what types of participant were chosen as the subject of this research. Data collection technique describes how the data was collected. Then, the data analysis presents steps in analyzing the data.

Research Design

This research is a qualitative research which is started by reviewing related literature and collecting related information. This study had no special variables because some explanations are needed to complete the concept of the participants. Creswell (2012) asserts that qualitative research is needed to explore the best method to address the research problems of phenomenon and to know how the difficulty in society works. Similarly, Crescentini and Mainardi (2009) stated that a qualitative research begins with a purpose to explore a particular area, collect data, and develop ideas from these data. This notion is in line with the purpose of this study which was to investigate students' motivation to improve English speaking skills and how the students motivate themselves to improve English speaking skills.

This study used descriptive qualitative research because the result of this research was student' motivation in improving their English speaking skill based on phenomenon and opinion of people that is not quantifiable. According to Merriam (1998) descriptive qualitative is a study that produces rich descriptions of research problems and presents problem solving based on the data collections and related literatures. Then, the reasons why the researcher used this research design was because the main method used was exploration and the researcher wanted to investigate more deeply in students' motivation to improve their English speaking skill.

Research Setting

This object of this research took place in the English Language Education Department (ELED) in one private Islamic university in Yogyakarta. The reasons of choosing that department were covered in several subjects. The first reason was because that department implements speaking skills classes so the students have the basic speaking skills then students was more easily to motivate themselves to improve their speaking skills. The second was because the researcher had an easy access in that department to conduct the study. So, the researcher found that their department was the suitable setting to conduct this study.

The study was conducted from September until November 2018. From September until November the researcher started to write chapter one through chapter three. Chapter one and three were done about five months. Then the rest of the study which are collecting the data, findings, discussion, and also conclusion will written approximately in four months.

Research Participants

The participants for this research were the students of ELED at one Islamic private university in Yogyakarta batch 2016. There were reasons why the researcher took these research subjects. The first was the research subject must have good speaking. The researcher knew that they were good speaking students because they participated in one of the organizations at ELED which requires members to speak fluently. The second was that research subjects had been practicing speaking skill for two years at ELED. Therefore, those students had the experience in speaking classes. This study involved one male student and three female students from batch 2016. The name of these four students were written in pseudonyms because very secret. Their pseudonyms were Kiki, Angel, and Timi (female) and James (male). These four students have good performance in speaking English. Based on the interview Kiki and Angel liked speaking English.

The technique sampling used in this study was non-probability sampling because this study were done in small-scale situation. According to Cohen, Mannion, & Marison, (2011, p. 153) “non-probability sampling is a strategy to get an access toward sample in which every member of the wider population does not have an equal chance of being included in the sample”. This study used non-probability sampling as the sampling of the research. The technique sampling of this research was in line with the statement from Cohen at al. There were reasons why non-probability sampling was used in this study. First, students who become participants were students who had experience in learning English speaking skills. Second, the researcher had certain criteria in choosing participant to qualify as a

participant. Third, not all participants had the ability to speak English.

Furthermore, not every member in this study had the same chance to be participants of the study.

Data Collection Technique

The researcher used interview to collect the data. This technique was suitable with the need of the research that should investigate the students' perception and experiences in learning English speaking skill. Cohen, et al (2011) said that "the interview is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multisensory channels to be used; verbal, non verbal, spoken and heard.

This study used open-ended interview. In the interview all of the questions have been determined. Cohen, et al (2011) stated "a qualitative interview occurs when the researcher asks one or more participants general, open-ended question and record their answer (p.413)". The question of the interview focused on students' motivation to improve their English speaking skill. In the interview, the researcher asked open-ended questions to the participant in order to get the information. In answering the interview, the participant had no limit in answering the questions. Indirect question was used as question formats. Tuckman as cited in Cohen, et al (2011) said that indirect question is produces a rich and open responses. This question format aims to get a result of rich explanation. Then, this study used unstructured response. Cohen, et al (2011) claims that "the best choice for research based on the understanding of unstructured responses is to give the participants freedom in explaining them, and the interviewer has limited control over their response". Through this response mode, the researcher asked the

students about the motivation of students who can improve their English speaking skills and how the students motivate themselves to improve English speaking.

Then, Interviewees were allowed to answer in whatever way he or she preferred.

Data Collection Procedure

In this part, the researcher provides some information about the procedures how the researchers collected the data. First, the researcher made interview guideline based on topic of this study. The researcher contacted the participants through WhatsApp and the researcher asked the participant to be interview in this study. After that, the researcher made an appointment to conduct an interview. Furthermore, the interview was done in place which was comfortable for the participants in one building at ELED.

Second, the researcher used Indonesian language in order to gain clear understanding between the researcher and the participants. It was because the researcher and the participants shared the same native language which is Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, it made both the researcher and participants feel more comfortable in the conversation and avoid misunderstanding. The participants also had more understanding in the focus of the topic and interview guideline through Bahasa Indonesia. In other word, it allows the data to be gathered in a more in-depth manner and reach the purpose of the study. It made the participants easier to explore the answer during interview process.

Research Instrument

In collecting data, the researcher used some instruments such as hand phone as recorder, a pen, a book, and interview guideline. The researcher recorded

the response from the participants by using phone recorder. The interview guideline was used by the researcher to collect the data from the participants and the data are constructed by the researcher based on the research questions that had been proposed in this research. Then the researcher took note some key points or important details using pen and book.

Data Analysis

In this data analysis, after the researcher recorded and gained the information from the participants, the researcher started from transcribing the data. Transcription was done by opening the recording interview and then took the recording into a written text. So, it means that the researcher duplicated what the participants said. Creswell (2012) stated that, “transcription is the process of converting audiotape recordings or field notes into text data (p.239)”.

The next was validity which was done by member checking to ensure that the researcher’s transcription met the participant’s perspectives in the interview. Thus, the researcher sent transcription file to the participants through WhatsApp application to make sure the data. The result of member checking showed that there was no changing about the point of the interview. It meant that all of the participants agreed on what had been captured in written form and allowed the researcher to continue to the next steps. This statement was in line with Harper and Cole (2012) who stated that member checking was the researcher giving the opportunity for the participants to review and recheck their statements for accuracy. Then, the researcher gave labels for each participant who answered

research questions and wrote their names in pseudonym such as Kiki, Angel, Timi, and James.

After transcribing and doing member checking, the researcher did the coding. According to Saldana (as cited in Mahpur, 2017) coding is process to get information from participant by labeling using description and phrases. In the coding process there were six important parts. The first stage in the coding process was verbatim. According to Saldana (as cited in Mahpur, 2017) verbatim is the process of converting raw data such as videos, images, and strokes of observations that will be converted into interview transcripts on one subject.

After data administration, the researcher headed for the next step, namely compacting fact. Saldana (as cited in Mahpur, 2017) said that the purpose of fact compaction is to obtain the psychological facts of the data already collected to be selected. Fact compaction can be taken from all the data. From the statement, the researcher chose facts from the transcription result of the interview. The next stage was reconstructing the subject sentence into a neat sentence. This was followed by probing which was done to get cross-check data. Incomplete data can raise questions for the researcher. The researcher should make a small note to check the data. Incomplete the data can raise questions for the researcher, so the researcher should make a small note. The small note in the form of follow-up questions was to get more accurate data. The accurate data was needed by researchers to obtain maximum results in qualitative research.

After doing probing the researcher carried out the next stage of classifying similar facts into themes. Saldana (as cited in Mahpur, 2017) said that the

purpose of putting similar facts into themes was to determine the quality of psychological facts obtained from verbatim interview data. Putting similar facts into themes could help researchers ascertain whether the data taken was thought or not. In addition, this stage also helped the researcher in doing categorization to find the theme as a material to narrate the data. The next stage was categorizing the themes. In this stage, the researchers concluded the analysis after looking at the factories looked at the collection of facts that were interconnected.

The last stage was deciding the categorization into concepts. The researchers narrated the results of the data from categorization to answer the research question. Then, the researcher' elaborated sentences from the results of categorization facts using the statement from the researcher.