

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter presents the methodology used in this research. The points that are provided are research design, research setting, research participants, data collection technique, data collection procedure, research instrument, and data analysis. In the research design, the researcher defines the research design and the reason in deciding the design. The place of this research is elaborated in the research setting. Regarding the research participants, the researcher discusses about the participants involved in this research. In the data collection, the researcher explains the method of data collection. The steps in conducting the data are explained in the data collection procedure. The tools that employed are mentioned in the research instrument. The last section of this chapter is how the researcher analyzes the data.

### **Research Design**

This research is qualitative research since the aim of this research is to explore the books that the students read for pleasure and their opinion about the books. Qualitative research is exploratory research which the aim is to discover trends based on thoughts and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem (Creswell, J.W (2012). According to Crescentini and Mainardi (2009), the aims of qualitative research are to investigate a particular area, collect data by using observation and interview, and enhance the idea from those data. The researcher chose to employ a qualitative approach because the researcher wanted to collect

the data based on the participants' experiences. It is in line with the theory stated by Creswell (2012) in which the participants' views are obtained as the researcher collects the data based on the words from a small number of individuals (Creswell, 2012, p.13). In qualitative research, data analysis uses text or image data rather than statistical data analysis that typically in numeric form (Creswell, 2012). Furthermore, this research employed a descriptive qualitative design.

Descriptive qualitative is part of the qualitative approach which tends to describe from naturalistic analysis (Lambert & Lambert, 2012). Naturalistic analysis is individual or groups of individuals' experiences in the daily situation or specific events experienced by them. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012), the aim of this design is to complete the summary of explicit events experienced by individuals or group of individuals. The researcher used this research is because the researcher wanted to scrutinize deeper what book that the students read for extensive reading and their perception about the book. It is in line with Olson as cited in Merriam (1998) stated that in descriptive qualitative research will get the data by interviewing for in-depth information.

### **Research Setting**

This research took place at English Language Education Department in one of the Islamic private universities in Yogyakarta. The first reason why the researcher chose that place was that there was a reading class where the teacher implemented extensive reading for the students. The second reason was the department consisting of EFL students that corresponds to the subject of this research which is in an EFL context. The last reason was that the researcher

completely knows this department as well as has access to the department. It made the researcher finds it easier to conduct and manage the process of gathering the data.

This research was conducted starting from September 2018. The researcher needed three weeks to finish the chapter one. The literature review was done in three weeks. For the research methodology, the researcher needed 2 weeks to finish. Furthermore, the researcher conducted the interview for two weeks in December 2018. The transcription was done in one week. Subsequently, the researcher finished analyzing the data in two weeks and started to write the finding and discussion.

### **Research Participant**

The participants of this research were four students of English Language Education Department in one of the private universities in Yogyakarta. They are from batch 2018 that enrolled in a reading class where extensive reading was implemented. The certain criteria were the participants of this research were like reading based on teacher's recommendation. Another criterion was the diverse reading in extensive reading class. Inasmuch as the students have various reading sources, so they read many books. Moreover, the researcher also asked recommendation from their teacher. The participants of this research consisted of 3 females and 1 male. To keep the participants' identity confidential, the participants' name of this research offered with pseudonyms. They are Bella, Jacob, Alice, and Jane.

The first participant is Bella and she does not like reading book because it is boring. She preferred reading the book with pictures rather than book that full of words. Jacob as the second participant is really liked reading since he was in High School. The third participant was Alice and she liked reading novel, yet sometimes she also read newspaper when she was bored reading the novel. Jane as the last participants liked reading since she was in High School especially detective story. She preferred reading to watching film because she feels happy and curious when reading.

### **Data Collection Technique**

Interview was used in this research as the instrument to get the data. According to Kvale as cited in Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011), interview is an exchange of views between two or more people on a topic of shared interest. Also Cohen et al. (2011) stated that interview is a discussion of their experiences and expression regarding how they consider situation from their own point of view. In this research, the type of the interview that the researcher used was standardized open-ended interview due to its strengths. According to Cohen et al. (2011), the data are complete when the participants answer the same question that raises the comparability of responses and reduces the interviewer effects and bias. Open-ended items are used as construction of schedules. According to Kerlinger Cohen et al. (2011) defined open-ended items as “those that supply a frame of reference for respondents’ answer, but put a minimum of restraint on the answer and their expression”. They were used because they give some benefits. Cohen et al. (2011) argue that open-ended items are flexible, allow the interviewer to probe

in order to get in-depth information or to clarify a misunderstanding, and enable the interviewer to assess the limits of respondents' understanding. This research was employed indirect form as questions format. In qualitative research, the questions format should not lead the participants' answer (Cohen et al, 2011). Moreover, the researcher used participants' reading log in their reading class for additional data about the books that they read.

### **Research Instrument**

Interview guideline, mobile phone recorder, pen, and note were used as the research instruments to gather the data. The researcher used interview guideline in conducting the data. It included the main and follow-up questions to collect the data related to the research questions. Mobile phone recorder was used to record the conversation between the researcher and the participants during the interview session. In addition, pen and notes were used to write the significant information that may come out during the interview.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

This part presents the information about the procedures regarding how the researcher gathered the data. Firstly, the interview guideline was created by the researcher associated with the research questions of this research. The language used in the interview is Indonesian language. The Indonesian language used by the researcher in the instruments was to prevent misunderstanding between the researcher and the respondents as well as to make the respondents comfortable since the researcher and the participants have the same native language which was Bahasa Indonesia. By using Indonesian language, the communication ran well

without any misunderstanding. In addition, the students gave their voices freely without language constraint so that the data gathered were richer and deeper.

The researcher did some procedures in collecting the data. Firstly, the researcher contacted the participants through WhatsApp to ask for permission and their willingness for conducting the data. After the researcher got the permission and the schedule for interview, the interview session was conducted in the place where the participants felt comfortable. The interview took around 15 minutes for each participant in December 2018.

### **Data Analysis**

The researcher followed some steps mentioned by Saldana (2016) to analyze the data. Those are verbatim, preliminary jottings the facts, probing, collecting similar facts, categorization, and deciding the categorization. The first step that the researcher did was data transcription known as verbatim which is converting the data from the audio interview into text as transcript form. The transcription was exactly the same as the participants' statement during the interview session in which no word was changed by the researcher. The researcher gave labels using pseudonym name for all participants, namely Bella, Jacob, Alice, and Jane. It was aimed at keeping the participants' identity confidential.

After that, the researcher did the member checking or probing to ensure the data were complete. Follow-up interview was done by the researcher by asking the participants about the data that needed in this research. According to Lincoln and Guba as cited in Cohen, et al (2011), the validation of the respondent

was done by correcting errors, giving chance for the participants to add more information needed, and reviewing the summary of the data. In this step, the researcher asked the participants one more time in order to clarify the misunderstanding and the ambiguous statement. In member checking, there was no additional data from the participants, yet some of them clarified the title of the books in the interview transcript. It happened since there was misinterpretation from audio form into the text form.

After the transcription was complete, the researcher did the coding of the data in sequenced steps. According to Cohen, et al (2011), coding is a procedure done by the researcher to identify similar information. It is in line with Saldana (2016) stating that coding is a step to get data that concludes the presence of significant psychology facts, fact-capturing, or mark signs of psychology for a part of language-based or visual data. The researcher recognized the transcription of participants' information in the coding process.

The next step of coding was preliminary jottings the facts. It was a process of the researcher to break down information into the smaller unit/segment. In this step of coding, the researcher interpreted verbatim data into structured sentence without changing the original meaning of the data. Furthermore, the next step was putting similar kind of facts to groups or themes. The next step was categorizing previous groups or themes into big categorization. The last step of coding was deciding the categorization into concepts which answers the research questions of the study. In this step, the researcher concluded the category into

descriptive form. It enabled the researcher to face a new theory. Those steps of coding were used to analyze the data.