

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter discusses the methodology that will be used in this study. The methodology will be presented in four parts. Part one presents the research design used in the study. The next part presents the populations and sample taken in this study. Afterward, the part discusses data collection and reason of choosing the method. Finally, data analysis is elaborated at the end of this chapter.

#### **Design of the Research**

This study used a qualitative research methodology. Qualitative research methodology was used because the researcher studied about students' perception on Student Centered Learning method in the teaching and learning practice at PBI UMY Batch 2012. In this way, data is associated with the motivation for choosing a subject, the conduct of study, and ultimately the analysis (Center for Teaching, 2011).

Theoretically, qualitative research is different from quantitative one, particularly in creating research design because in general it does not have pattern. Qualitative research design consists of three models, which are descriptive, verification and grounded research format. This research used qualitative method with descriptive design. According to Koentjaraningrat (1993), descriptive design gives the research accurate image on certain individuals and group about situation occurred. Furthermore, according to David Williams (1995) as cited by (Maleong, 2007, p.5), "Qualitative research is data collection which is on a natural background by using natural method and conducted by an individual or researcher

interested naturally". Qualitative research aims to get wider image on a thing according to individuals observed. It relates to ideas, perceptions, opinions or beliefs of individuals who are observed and cannot be measured in numbers.

According to Nawawi (2003, p.64), descriptive method is research methods which focuses attention on actual problems or phenomenon during the research conducted, and draws facts on problems observed as in line with rational and accurate interpretation. Descriptive research is a research which tries to interpret existing problems, solve based on data, present, and analyze (Narbuko & Achmadi, 2010).

The strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide complex textual descriptions of how people experience a given research issue. Since this study revealed a problem related with a person experiences when they encountered a particular phenomenon, then qualitative research was used to make a description of how students' perceptions of PBI UMY 2012 toward the SCL method through an interview.

### **Research Setting and Participant**

This study used an approach to study phenomenology which reveal the meaning of a concept or a phenomenon experience based on the awareness that occurred in some individuals. This research was conducted in a natural situation, so there was no limit in defining or understanding the phenomenon studied.

**Setting.** This research took place at English Education Department of UMY (University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta). This research was conducted in UMY because the researcher knew that student centered learning method had

been applied to students of English Education Department in batch 2012. As this research aims to understand the perception of student at PBI UMY to Student Centered Learning method, the most appropriate setting of this research was at PBI UMY 2012.

**Participant.** In this research, the researcher selected six students from class A, B and C of EED UMY 2012. The reason for choosing the students in batch 2012 was because their class ever and certainly had experienced Student Centered Learning. Secondly, they were easily accessible to be found on campus. The selection of the participants was done to make the information obtained to be able to represent the perceptions and responses regarding to the SCL method applied on each class EED UMY batch in 2012. Participant in this study were six people, consisting of three classes, namely A, B and C. The each class was represented by two participants.

#### **Data Collection Method**

According to Arikunto (2006, p.139), purposive sampling is done by collection subject which is based on certain purpose. This technique is usually done because of some considerations, such as: time, effort and fund limitation, thus, it cannot collect large and far sample. It is sampling determination with certain consideration. This sample is more appropriate to be used in qualitative research or research which cannot make a generalization. There are no too many sample numbers considered in qualitative research. Criterion or consideration utilized in this research were students of PBI UMY who were still

active and a standard students in the teaching-learning activities and able to give information required by the researcher.

The research data source according to (Arikunto, 1990, p.116) is formulated as a thing or people, the place in which the researcher is able to observe, read or ask on the data. Furthermore, Arikunto explains that classification of data source is divided into 3 types (3P), which are:

- a. Person is a party of the researcher to ask on variables which are being observed.
- b. Paper is a document, letter, information, archive, guidance, decree etc. in which the researcher reads or learns something concerning the research data.
- c. Place is a room, laboratory (which consists of equipment, workshop, class etc.) in which an event concerning the research activity occurs.

This research investigated students' perceptions on the implementation of Student Centered Learning in their class. Data was collected through interview. Interviews was conducted openly, means that respondents had free demand opportunity to express opinions, views, and feelings without tightly regulated by researchers. This interview aimed to find out what the students think and; how their views on SCL are. In this research, instrument to collect data from respondents was by using a voice recorder. The researcher provided papers to anticipate the respondent looks a little difficulty in explaining perceptions. The language used in this study interview was Indonesian so that the respondents

could freely express their opinions. Therefore, the researchers could easily understand the detailed information from the respondent.

### **Data Analysis**

After collecting the data by conducting interview. When conducting interview, the researcher must explain what the purpose of the interview, a description of what the researchers expected of the respondent, in order to direct the respondent's mind, so that the respondent knows what would have delivered (Nugroho, 2011). The next step was analyzing the data. The purpose of this research was to investigate and understand the data along with to answer the research questions. There were three steps applied in this research to gather, interpret, and conclude the data. The steps include transcribing the data, coding the data, and categorizing the data.

The first step to analyze the data was transcribing each interview which was conducted from each participant. The researcher used a recorder in order to record on the phone during process of interviewing. Words, phrases, and sentences spoken by participants were completely transcribed. After transcribing, the second step was coding the data. Coding is a process conducted after reading the data. The final step was categorizing the data. Categorizing is to highlight and to relate every point from coding. The research compared all data taken from the interview, and then each code was put in each category.

For the validity of the data, the researcher conducted member checking which aims to know whether the information obtained was in accordance with what the participants mean or not. Member checking is primarily used in

qualitative inquiry methodology and defined as a quality control process where a researcher seeks to improve the accuracy, credibility and validity of what has been recorded during a research interview (Harper & Cole, 2012). The result obtained from member checking toward 6 respondents in this research revealed that there were no changes and words repetition in all of the result of interview transcribes. All respondents similarly stated that the result of the interview conducted was same with the transcribe results. Member checking was conducted in the end of the interview by repeating answers or idea based on respondents' statement that had been recorded, so that the respondent could correct what was not suitable with their opinion, reducing or adding data if it had lack.