

## Chapter Three

### Research Methodology

This chapter presents information regarding the research method, the subject of the research, data collection, and data analysis method.

#### Research Design

This study is aimed to investigate students' perception toward lecturer's teaching method at EED UMY batch 2012. The researcher applies qualitative research in this study. The data are gained from in depth interview into the students at English Education Department. The reason of using interview is researcher has opportunities to dig out the data from the participants. Luff and Lacey (2009) said that qualitative research is particularly good at answering the why, what, or how questions. Qualitative data analysis the mass of words generated by interviews or observational data needs to be described and summarized.

In the other opinion, Silverman (2001) said that "qualitative research seems to promise that will avoid or downplay statistical technique and the mechanics of the kinds of quantitative methods used in, say, survey research or epidemiology. In qualitative, small numbers and documents may be analysed for a different purpose" (p. 25).

#### Research Setting and Participants

**Research Setting.** This study was conducted at English Education Department. There were three reasons why the researcher chose English Education Department. Firstly, this is caused by lecturers used various teaching method in the learning process so

that students should know various teaching method. Secondly, make the researcher easier to found the participants. Third, the friendly students to share information and make the researcher to do this research.

**Participant.** The participants are EED students class A, B, and C batch 2012. The participants are 6 persons. The participants know about lecturers' teaching method and understand about the ways of lecturer uses to deliver their knowledge to students in the classroom. And willingness to become the participants.

### **Data Collection Method**

This study is descriptive qualitative research. The data is collected using interview. There are some questions in the interview exploring lecturers' teaching method applied in the classroom. To collect the data, researcher makes an arrangement with students for an interview. Then interview will be conducted in *Bahasa Indonesiata* minimalize miscommunication. Respondents will be asked for permission to record the interview. The result of interview will be transcribed.

### **Data Analysis**

The data collected are analyzed using coding. Coding is the process of examining the raw qualitative data which is in the form of words, phrases, sentences or paragraph and assigning codes or label. Corbin and Strauss (1990) suggested three stages of coding: open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. Corbin and Strauss (1990) Stated that open coding includes comparison of incident with other incidents in terms of similarity

and differences, giving conceptual labels to incidents, and grouping those concepts together into categories.

Firstly, the researcher used open coding. Open coding is a procedure for developing categories of information. One of the processes of analyzing textual content is open coding. Open coding includes labeling concepts, defining and developing categories based on their properties and dimensions. It is used to analyze qualitative data and part of many qualitative data analysis methodologies like grounded theory. Second, researcher uses axial coding. Strauss (1987) Axial coding is a procedure for interconnecting the categories. Corbin and Strauss (1990) Axial coding is a process of exploring the relationships among categories. In axial coding, researchers relate categories with the subcategories, test the relationships against data, and test the hypothesis. Axial coding is a process of reassembling or disaggregating data in a way that draws attention to the relationship between and within categories. Thirdly, the researcher selects the data using selective coding. Selective coding is figure out the core variable that includes all of the data. Then, the researcher revise the transcript and selectively code any data relates to the core variable you identified. Selective coding refers to the process by which researchers select one or more core categories intended to generate a story that connects the categories. Glaser's (1978) theoretical coding is a process of theorizing the relationships among substantial codes. Corbin and Strauss (1990) At the end of the analysis, a theory, a set of theoretical propositions, is generated.

## **Trustworthiness**

**Member Checking.** The researcher used member checking to the EED students. Member checking is to ensure the validity of the data. The researcher show the transcribe of interview to the respondent. The data showed to the respondent to prove that transcribingcorrect without adding any other sentences.

**Expert Judgment.** To ensure the reliability of the data, the researcher consults to the expert judgment. The researcher involves the teaching method expert to discuss the data and also ask for suggestion and critics for this research. In this case, the researcher discuss with one of the lecturers of EED UMY as the expert.