

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss the method of this research in order to answer the research questions as mentioned in chapter one. This chapter consists of research design, research setting, research participants, instrument of the study, technique of data collection and data analysis.

Research Design

In this research, the method that researcher used was the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data, which was aimed to find out the student difficulties faced in doing group discussion. According to Bogdan and Taylor (2004), qualitative method is a research procedure that obtains descriptive data in written or spoken form from the people and their behavior which is being observed. This approach was used to seek the understanding of a phenomenon or other certain problem by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. So, qualitative research is considered to get the data and information in depth based on the experiences and feelings the participant in this research. The researcher used this method because she wanted to know the difficulties faced by student in doing group discussion. It was appropriate with the topic of the research. Furthermore, qualitative method was an appropriate method to make simple the research question based on the reality of some social phenomenon like group discussion.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Education Department of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. The researcher chose this place to be the research setting because the researcher found some problems related to the study of this research. Besides, the place was not too far from the researcher's home as the researcher was also studying in EED of UMY. Therefore, the researcher will be easier to gather the data. It would help the researcher to the data collection from respondents. This research was conducted in December 2015.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were the students of English Education Department of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. The researcher chose three female students of EED of UMY in batch 2014 as the participants of the research to conduct the interview. Female students were chosen because they were more experienced and cooperative in making appointment for the interview. Besides, these students also had experience in group discussion when they were in the first and second semester. The sampling technique of this research was purposive sampling. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006), purposive sampling is the technique of sampling which is based on consideration and particular purpose. Students of batch 2014 were divided into five classes. In this research, the researcher chose three participants to conduct the interview based on observation. The researcher chose the participant based on some criteria. First, the students were those who had difficulties in doing group discussion. In other words, students were afraid and nervous when they had to speak or give an opinion in English. Also, the students were lack of vocabulary to speak up. Some students still used Indonesia Language when giving opinion in group discussion. Most students tended to be passive in group discussion. The reason of choosing three participants was because the three students were

enough to get data and information and to answer the research question. Indeed, qualitative research does not specify the number of respondent since it prioritize the quality rather than quantity.

Instruments of the Study

In order to obtain the data of this research, the researcher used mobile phone and interview guidelines as instrument of the research. In this research, mobile phone was used in order to record all the data from participants when they were answering the questions. Before the researchers conducted the interview, the researcher made interview guideline to help the researcher easy to obtain the data from interview and to make interview effective. In this research, the participants were interviewed one by one directly or face to face using Indonesia Language. Indonesia Language was used because it is the first language of the researcher and the participants. It was to help the respondents in understanding the question during interview. The researcher recorded the interview using mobile phone. After interview was done, the results of the interview were transcribed by the researcher.

Technique of Data Collection

In technique of data collection, the researcher collected the data through interview to answer the research question. This research used interview as data collection method. According to Hancock (2002), “interview is often used in qualitative research and considered as an appropriate method since it is concerned with the information, understanding and also the feelings of the individual” (as cited in Purwanto, 2015, p. 27). In this research, the interview was used in order to gather the data and to get the detail information about students’ difficulties in doing group discussion. Therefore, the researcher conducted several steps to collect the data; the first step is making list of questions for guidance of interview. After making interview guideline,

the researcher chose respondents based on criteria. Then, after determining the participant to be interviewed, the researcher made appointment for the interview to the participant. After that, the participants were interviewed one by one and recorded using mobile phone. The next step was transcribing the result of interview. Then, the researcher did member checking after doing the transcribing.

Data Analysis

After the researcher obtained the data from the respondent, the researcher started to analyze the data interview using coding. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990), coding is the process by which concept are identified and developed in terms of their properties and dimension. Besides that, there were three steps in coding from the grounded theory. The first was open coding. According Strauss and Corbin (1990), “open coding is the process of breaking dawn, examining, comparing, conceptualizing and categories data. Second was axial coding. According Strauss and Corbin (1990, p. 96), “Axial coding is that set of procedures that researcher follows, whereby the data that were originally segmented into small units of fractions of a whole text are recombined in new ways following the open coding”. The last step was selective coding, according to Strauss and Corbin (1990, p. 116), “selective coding identifies the core categories of text data, integrating them to form a theory. It is the process of identifying the core category in a text”.