

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter explains about methodology which was used by the researcher in this research. Firstly, this chapter presents about the research design, research setting, research participants, data collection technique and data analyzing technique.

Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach. Creswell (1994) mentioned that a qualitative approach is best used in informal situations, where it is made possible by a sensitive subject for the respondent, demographic background (education, shelter and so on), and the other things that cause the a quantitative approach is difficult to apply.

Besides, this research was designed as a qualitative descriptive method. According to Louis, Manion, & Morrison (2011), “qualitative descriptive method is a qualitative data analysis which are divided into organizing, accounting and exploring the data, in short, making logic of data in terms of the participants’ meaning of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities”(p. 537). Sandelowski (2000) stated that this method has amenable to getting true answers to relevance questions.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research because it was provided important lead in identifying needed tactics and changes within the instructional design. Thus, all of the various data analysis techniques was applied to survey research. Therefore, descriptive research can play important role in

providing information from another perspective. In addition, it was also provide information that can help isolate the variables that was eventually used to measure cause and effect, and at least it could help provide surrounding information that would be aid logical interpretations of research question within the context of specific situation.

Research Setting

The research was conducted on October 2015 in EED of UMY. The researcher had three reasons in choosing EED of UMY as the research setting. Firstly, EED of UMY requires the student to read English journal articles. Secondly, the students of EED of UMY might have different motivation in reading English journal articles. The last was the accessibility of EED of UMY because the researcher was studying at EED of UMY.

Research Participants

In this research, the participants were the students of batch 2011. The population of students at batch 2011 was 84 students. The researcher took only three students as the sample from the total population. In qualitative research, there are no standard rules on the minimum number of participants (Patton, 1990). On the other hand, Glaser and Strauss in Gilgun (1992) determined that the termination of the data collection is done when investigators no longer find any new information. The researcher chose the participants based on the students' scores in academic purpose because different range of scores might be indicated by different motivations. Thereby, students have motivation and experience in

reading English journal articles. The names of participants will be changed using pseudonyms: R1, R2, and R3.

Data Collection Method

The data was collected using interview. It was to find out the answer of formulated research questions. According to Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011), “The interview is a constructed and usually a specifically planned event rather than naturally occurring situation, and the renders it different from an everyday conversation therefore the researcher has an obligation to set you, and abide by, the different ‘rules of the game’ in an interview” (p. 409).

The researcher interviewed the participants using open-ended questions. The length of the interview in this research was about 7-10 minutes in each participant. The interview was voice-recorded and then be transcribed. The transcription was typed by the researcher himself. It was conducted by listening the voice-recorded and transcript that. The researcher used Bahasa Indonesia in interview in order to avoid misunderstanding.

When all of data has been gathered, the transcription of the interview was clarified to get the interview validity by doing member checking. Member checking was applied in qualitative research method. Additionally, member checking can be defined as a process of control the recorded interview to find out the accuracy, credibility and validity of the data (Barbour, 2001). In doing the member checking the researcher met the participants to check the transcription of the interview. Participants did check and re-read the interview transcript so that they can be able to cut down or insert more information from checking that

interview. The result on this member checking in this research, all of participants agreed with the researcher interview transcript.

Data Analysis

The researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the research questions. The researcher checked the interview transcripts and coded the data. Kerlinger (1970) argues that coding as the translation of question responses and respondent information to specific categories for the purpose of analysis. In the coding, there are included three items such as; open coding, axial coding and also selective coding. Open coding is a code process of categories based on criteria which is determined by researcher. In open coding, the researcher broken down the data into discrete parts, closely examined, compared for similarities and differences question are asked about the phenomenon reflected in the data. Axial coding is a process to set the procedures the originally data of another category. It was connected between core categories with another category. In axial coding, the researcher was related the categories to some subcategories. Subcategories also are categories, but they were categories that answer the questions of when, where, why, who, how, and with what consequences around a focal category (Strauss & Corbin, 1998, p. 125). The focal category or variable is temporarily placed at the hub of the analysis and the when, where, why, and so on constitute the spokes around the hub. Furthermore, selective coding is a process to identifying the all of categories which has transcripts in order that the data was validated. In selective coding, the researcher was identification of a core variable. It was one variable among all variables generated during coding that. The core variable is a variable

that has analytic power because it has ability to pull the other categories (variables) together to form an explanatory whole (Strauss & Corbin, 1990a). All of those items were used to analysis the data.