

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter is about the methodology of this research. It consists of some parts, namely research design, setting and participants, data collection method also data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

To answer the research questions of this study, the researcher used qualitative research design. The researcher used qualitative research because the researcher was directly analyze students' statements in more detailed way. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is suitable for the researchers that do not know the variables of research problems and need to explore more detailed. It means that through qualitative research the researcher can explore a problem and develop a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. In this case, the researcher investigated the students' opinion on the implementation of presentation and the strategies used by the EED of UMY students to prepare classroom presentation.

#### **Setting and Participant**

**Setting.** This research was conducted at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. There were two reasons why the researcher chose the English Education Department as the research setting of this research. The first reason was that English Education Department applied presentation in the teaching and learning process. The second reason was that the researcher was a student of English Education Department, so she was familiar

with the setting. Therefore, the English Education Department was suitable for the setting of this study. These factors supported the researcher in collecting the data more effectively.

Based on the reasons above, the researcher decided the English Education Department as the setting of this research. The research was carried out in March 2016.

**Participant.** The researcher took three female participants. In qualitative research there is no sample size of the participants. Creswell (2012) explained that one of the characteristics in qualitative research is small sample size and there is no definite sample size. The participants were from batch 2012. It was assumed that the participants have enough knowledge, experience and opinion related to presentation. Therefore, the researcher explored their perception related to the strategies to prepare a presentation. In this qualitative research, the sampling technique that was used by the researcher was convenience sampling. It was because the researcher only chose three participants from students English Education Department batch 2012 who was accessible and available at that time. According to Creswell (2012), convenience sampling is a sampling that the researcher selects participants because they are willing and available to be studied.

#### **Data Collection Method**

The data was collected through interview as the research instrument. The researcher prepared the questions before doing the interview. A voice recorder was prepared to record the conversation during the interview process. The interview process that used is *one on one* interview, in which the researcher asked

questions and records the answers from just one respondent at a time. According to Creswell (2012), “one on one interviews are ideal for interviewing participants who are not hesitant to speak, who are articulate and who can share ideas comfortably” (p.218). The researcher asked open-ended questions design focusing on students’ strategies to prepare presentation and students’ opinion to the implementation of presentation. Creswell (2012) stated that using open ended questions, the participants can explore more detail their experiences unconstrained by any perceptive of the researcher or past research findings. The researcher conducted the interview and asked the questions by using Indonesian language. The researcher used Indonesian language in order to prevent the misunderstanding during the interview.

### **Data Analysis**

Before analyzing the data, the researcher transcribed all the data that was got from interview. To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher carried out member checking by showing the transcript of the interview to be checked by the participants to make sure there is no addition and deletion of the information. The result of the member checking was the participants agreed what were written in the data transcription. Frankel & Wallen (2006) stated that member checking means asking participant to review the accuracy of data. Then, the researcher chose the data and categorized the data by coding. In coding there are three steps namely open coding, axial coding and selective coding. The first step, the researcher used open coding. In open coding the researcher made some categories and the name of categories with criteria decided in the interview. The researcher

used pseudonym to code the data unit. The researcher had three participants, so the researcher gave code for each person. The researcher used camouflage name such as R1 for first participant, R2 for second participant, and R3 for third participant. The second step was axial coding. In axial coding the researcher divided the categories from open coding that related to the research problems in the research questions. The classification used excel program. Then the last step was selective coding. In selective coding the researcher identified and integrated other categories to be well structured, systematic and correlated to the core category. After finishing the selective coding, the researcher reported the data coding by describing it in the form of words, sentences and paragraphs, in order to answer the researcher's question of this study.