

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter will discuss about the method to gathering data that will completing this research.

Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. According to Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge (2007), “qualitative method focused on reports of experience or on data which cannot be adequately expressed numerically, focused on description and interpretation and might lead to development of new concepts or theory, or to an evaluation of an organizational process” (p. 6). By using qualitative design, the researcher knew the answers from the participant which the answers had the strength to support the research and also the researcher would be able to describe the finding in good arrangement.

Research Setting

This research took place in English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. EED of UMY was selected to be the setting of the research for several reasons. First, the location of the research was very accessible for the researcher. Second, the researcher was curious with the students’ speaking skill in EED because he observed that many students able to speak in English with other in outside of the classroom. Third, it was because the researcher was also currently studying over there so that he experienced well the practice of teaching and learning process as mentioned in the background of this research.

This research was conducted at first half of May for the interview. The researcher arranged the meeting with the participants at the first half of June. The precise time for the interview was following the participants' availability.

Research Participants

There were three participants who were involved in this research. There were no specific criteria in selecting the participants. The participants of this research were the lecturers who already taught speaking in early semester in EED because this research was discussed about the strategies to encourage the students to speak English which the selected participants experienced in teaching speaking and surely they already had the strategies in encourage the students to speak English. It helped the researcher to get the data related to his research about lecturers' strategies to encourage students to speak English. The three selected participants were considered enough as the data sources because through those selected participants the researcher obtained the deep data. In qualitative research does not require a lot of participants to gain the data (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011).

Data Collection Methods

In gaining the data, the researcher was used several ways. Firstly, the researcher began the data collection methods with arrange the interview guideline. Secondly, the researcher made an appointment with the selected participants to conduct interview. Thirdly, the researcher met the participants and conducted interviews. The researcher used in-depth interview to gain information. The length of the interview was about 10-15 minutes for each participant. The researcher recorded

the entire interview. Then, the researcher transcribed the interview by listening to the voice-recorder. After the data had been transcribed, the researcher conducted member checking with the participants to get the truth of the participants' answers.

Participants re-checked and re-read the transcriptions to make sure that the answer was the same with what they intended.

Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher used interview as the way to get the details information from the participants by asking questions as face to face (Driscoll, 2011). Therefore, it made the researcher get the real answer from the participants to accomplish this research. Interview was the only one way of the researcher to collect data. In the interview, the researcher asked two questions based on participants' experience when they taught speaking. The aim of the interview was to get sufficient data or the participants' answers on lecturers' strategies to encourage students to speak English. In interview, the researcher used Indonesian language that made both researcher and participants easy to understand about what want to tell because Indonesian language as their first or second language so that they can gave the deeper answers. In addition, the researcher also used some devices such as list of follow-up questions, recorder, notes and pen to complete the interview.

Data Analysis

After the data were collected from the interview, the researcher analyzed the data with coding. There were three steps of coding namely open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Coding helps the researcher to identify similar information

(Cohen et al, 2011). The process of codings were transcribing, preparing reports, summarizing the general codes (axial coding and discussing similarities and differences in related code across distinct original sources or comparing the relationship between one and other codes).