

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses about the methodology which is employed in this study. It is divided in four parts and it consists of research design, research setting, research participants, data collection method, and data analysis.

Research Design

This research used qualitative research. It was suitable for this study since this research explored the participants' point of view towards their attitude on the implementation of the presentation technique. Hence, Kothari (2004) defines, "qualitative research is attitude or opinion research i.e., research designed to find out how people feel or what they think about a particular subject or institution (p.3)". Creswell (2012) states that qualitative research is a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the views participants, ask broad, general question and collects data consisting largely of words (or text) from participants. It also describes and analyzes the data based on words.

In addition, this research employed descriptive research design since it is helpful to investigate students' attitude towards the implementation of the presentation technique. Hale defines that descriptive methods are pretty much describing the situations. They do not make accurate predictions, and they do not determine cause and effect (as cited in Abas, 2015).

Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Education Department Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The deliberation of this choice was based on two factors. First, English Education Department Universitas Muhammadiyah

Yogyakarta offers some courses which implement the presentation technique in teaching and learning activity. Those courses are Academic Presentation, Listening and Speaking for Formal Setting, Listening and Speaking for Academic Purposes, Listening and Speaking for Daily Conversation, Listening and Speaking for Career Development, Capita Selecta on Grammar 4, Language Research, Teaching English as Foreign Language, and Second Language Acquisition. In addition, this research focuses on Academic Presentation since this course employs individual presentation and group presentation. The second factor was the accessibility of the researcher to collect the data. It was accessible for the researcher to conduct the research since the researcher is one of the students at the English Education Department.

The researcher collected the data on March, 7th to 19th 2016. The researcher needed two weeks to conduct the interview and make appointment to the participants. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed and accomplished the data that had been collected from the previous participant in the middle of collecting the data. For this reason, it required two weeks to collect and to analyze the data.

Research Participant

Purposive sampling was used to choose the participants of the study. Creswell (2012) points out that the consideration to use purposive sampling is because it provides useful information. The participants of this research were the students of English Education Department in batch 2012. The consideration of choosing batch 2012 was because they had long life experiences in presentation. It means that they had participated in some courses which provided presentation as a

technique in teaching and learning activity such as Academic Presentation course.

The researcher reconfirmed the information before she did the interview.

Since students' batch 2012 only took three classes, the researcher selected two participants from each class. The criteria of the participants were the students who got the lowest and the highest score in Academic Presentation course. It was considered that those students gave rich and varied data. Furthermore, in order to respect the identity and protect the privacy of the participants, pseudonym technique was used. The sign of participants that was used on this research was the puppet figures.

No	Name of Participants	Class	Score in Academic Presentation
1	Citrawati	A	93.3
2	Abimanyu	A	68.5
3	Drupadi	B	91.5
4	Antasena	B	59.8
5	Srikandi	C	93.8
6	Anjani	C	67.5

Data Collection Technique

The aim of this study was to investigate students' attitude on the implementation of the presentation technique. In collecting the data, interview was used by the researcher. It is appropriate to use interview since this research focuses on exploring students' points of view. The researcher also used one-on-one interview because this method gives an effective way to catch the idea of the

participants. Further, Creswell (2012) notes that the one-on-one interview is a data collection process in which the researcher asks questions to the participant and records answer from only one participant in the study at a time.

In addition, the researcher contacted the participants one by one. After that, the researcher made appointment with them to be the participant of this research and next step was to do the interview. In order to make the participant relax in the process of interview, the researcher decided to meet with Anjani in her boarding house. Besides, the researcher also met with the other participants in University Residence of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta due to the accessibility time of the participants to conduct the interview before they attended the class. During the process of interview, the researcher came up with several follow up question as well. It was used to get in depth information due to explore students' cognitive and affective attitude on the implementation of the presentation technique and it took around five to seven minutes in each interview. It was in line with Kothari (2004) who argues, "personal interview method requires a person known as the interviewer asking questions generally in a face-to-face contact to the other person or persons. At times the interviewee may also ask certain questions and the interviewer responds to these, but usually the interviewer initiates the interview and collects the information". (p.9)

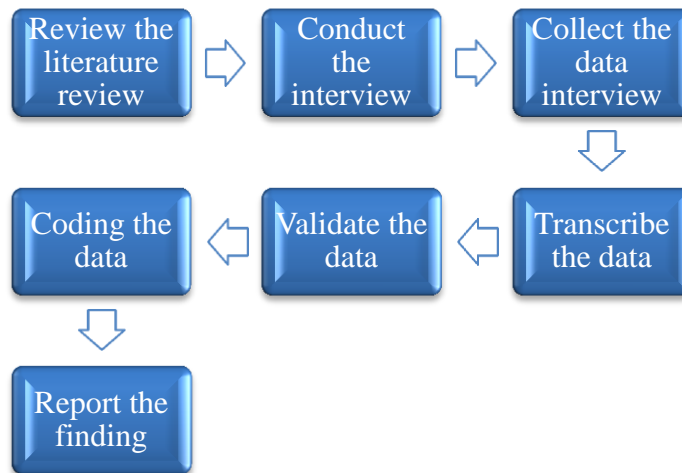
In order to get the depth information from the participants, the researcher employed semi structured interview, in which it used open-ended question. Hence, the interview guideline could not be used as a straight way to collect the data, the researcher used followed up question to avoid misunderstanding information. Additionally, in the process of interview the researcher asked the

participant by using Indonesian Language. It was employed to give clear information and decrease misunderstanding about the information that has been given by the participant.

Afterwards, the researcher used audio recorder as a tool to collect the data by using interview. The audio recorder was beneficial for the researcher to reconfirm some information that might be missed during the interview. The researcher used a recorder in the process of interview, so words, phrases, and sentences were completely transcribed. According to Creswell (2012), “qualitative interviews occur when the researcher asks participants in general, open-ended questions and record their answer. The researcher then will transcribe and type the data into a computer file for analysis (p.217)”.

After conducting the interview, then the researcher transcribed the data which has been collected from the participants. Another step after transcribing the data was member checking. It was needed for the researcher to clarify the information that has been collected from the participant. The researcher returned the transcription to the participants and reconfirmed some misinformation. When it has been given to Citrawati, she changed some information which did not have any relation with the question. On the other hand, there was no changing or deleting information from other participants. Member checking was also used to reconfirm that the data is valid.

Figure 3: Data Collection Method



Data Analysis

The data that had been transcribed were analyzed by using coding. Here, there were some steps to analyze the data. First, the result of the interview was analyzed by using open coding. Creswell (2012) points out, “coding is the process of segmenting and labeling text from description to broad themes in data (p.243)”. The researcher used open coding in order to categorize the information which are related to the research question. Next step was axial coding. It was used to classify the data from open coding which based on the research question. In addition, the researcher used selective coding to clean off the data that are needed in this research. It was like categorizing the data. Afterward, the data should be analyzed related to literature review.