

Chapter Three

Methodology

In this chapter, the discussion was about setting and participants of the research, the data collection method, and the analysis of the data. There was also trustworthiness as the validity of the data. The addition, there was an information about detail criteria of the chosen participants, technique of the data collection and many more points related to the research.

Research Design

This study used qualitative approach. The reason was because qualitative approach concern to the social phenomena which helped people to understand the world experience and perception. Based on Moriarty (2011), “Qualitative research is concerned with the developing explanation of the social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us understanding the world in which we live and why things are the way they are” (p.6).

Qualitative explained about the chronology of the issue, the reason why the issue came up and reported the progress of certain issues. According to Moriarty (2011), “qualitative research concerns in finding the answer to question which begin with: why? how? and in what way?” (p.6).

Qualitative method functions in the ability to identify social care and also able in documenting people experience and people arguments. In the broader way, qualitative even tends to evaluate the types of service. Based on Moriarty (2011), “Qualitative research has been used in social care and some of the reason why it has been successful in identifying under-research areas, in documenting the experience of people using service, career and practitioners and in evaluating new types of service in intervention” (p.1).

The design under qualitative approach was a descriptive qualitative. The consideration of choosing this method was because descriptive qualitative can dig deeper the understanding of the social world. Based on Hancock (1998), “Descriptive qualitative attempt to broaden and/or deepen the understanding of how things come to be the way in our social world” (p. 4). The qualitative describes the social world clearly.

Descriptive qualitative explains and develops concept and theory. Descriptive qualitative is also able to report non-numerical data which cannot be measured by machine. Based on Hancock (1998), “descriptive qualitative focuses on report of experience and view on the data which cannot be adequately expressed numerically” (p.6). This method focuses in describing and interpreting. It develops the new concept and theory. It can also evaluate the process.

Research Setting and Participants

This research took place at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta because there was a Journalism subject as a special subject in English education department study program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The participants of the research were the students of English education department batch 2012. Journalism subject for batch 2012 had several differences with the previous batch. Those are the teaching method which were not found in previous and after that year, the classroom activities was only done inside the class unlike the previous batch which had media company visitation and this batch was the first time to have the lecturer that did not come from PBI UMY.

The sampling of the participants is the purposive sampling. It used to gain the richness of the data. There were four participants in this study. There was a specific qualification for the sampling. The qualifications are student who enrolled the subject and got grade A, student who enrolled the subject with more than seventy five percent attendance, student who were firstly

enrolled the subject and withdrew the subject by certain reasons and the last qualification was for the student who never registered themselves on the subject.

The research was done in between March until May. The data collected in the second week until the end of March 2016 and the data analysis was on the first week of April until June of 2016.

Data Collection Method

The data collection conducts in direct interaction which is interview. It uses interview for the data collection method because the purpose of the research is to reveal the students perception. In explaining the perception, opinion or feeling, students deliver it verbally. According to Moriarty (2011), "Interviews are a familiar and flexible way of asking people about their opinions and experiences" (p.8).

The collection data was started by interviewing the participants one by one in face to face interview. The interview was in depth interview and all interviews were done twice because there were several things that need to be confirmed by the participants. The second interview used telephone interview caused by the distance.

According to Moriarty (2011), telephone used when the location between interviewer and interviewee is too far or both have the tight schedule. According to Moriarty (2011), there are two kinds of interview. Face to face interview is the interview with the direct interaction between interviewer and interviewee in the same place. Telephone interview is the interview with telephone as the media.

There were not any limited times for the interview. The first interview spent thirteen minutes and forty four seconds. The second interview spent eight minutes and forty five seconds. The third interview spent fifty minutes and twenty eight second and the last interview spent eight

minutes and three seconds. All interviews are recorded by phone. All interviews used Indonesian because both participants and researcher is Indonesian native speaker so it was easier for them to use Indonesian language without considering the vocabulary and so on. This technique can help the interview will run smoothly with clear and fluent discussion.

The summary, this research uses interview as the data collection method. The conduction of the interview is in a face to face interview. The interview is in Indonesian language. The interview is recorded by using phone recorder with unlimited duration.

Data Analysis

There were two steps of analyzing the data. First is a transcription and the second is coding. The result of the interview is written in a transcript and before the coding, the data was sent to the participants as validity. Trustworthiness or validity of this transcription used member checking to make sure that there is no additional or decrement of the interview content. In member checking, the researcher showed written transcription of the interview to the participants.

After the participants had confirmed that the transcription was valid, then the last step of analyzing the data was coding. Coding was used to sort the result of the interview content into important discussion only. Hancock (1998) says that the analysis starts by labeling or coding every item of information so that researcher can recognize differences and similarities between all the different items.

Coding or labeling was divided onto three steps. Open coding was the first step. The data transcription was short into point form to avoid the repetitive information. The second step was an axial coding. After shorting the content of the interview, the researcher takes the points of all

the coding contents and grouping it into categories. Some of the answers from the interviewer are repetitive and the researcher needs to shorten and eliminate which point that is similar.

The last step of coding is a selective coding. It is the selection of the point from the interview that is related to the topic of the research. Coding needs to be summarized. Then the summary reached into many pages of finding.