

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter explains about methodology which was used by researcher in this research. This chapter showed about the research design, research setting, research participants, research Instrument, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

Research Design

This study was aimed at finding the students' perception on teachers' attitude in teaching English at PBI UMY. It was also to find the influence of teachers' attitude toward the students in Learning English. Based on those objectives above, the researcher used qualitative research design in this study since it encouraged participants to explain their experience. According to Devetac, Glazar, and Vogrinc (2010), "qualitative research is the research process designed according to a clear methodological tradition of research, whereby researchers build up a complex, holistic framework by analyzing narratives and observations, conducting the research work in the habitat" (p.59). According to Cohen, Manion, and 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).

Actually, this study used descriptive qualitative as a method. It was because the researcher wanted to find the detail information. This approach was

designed to choose the description of straight forward phenomenon. Sandelowski (2000) stated that this method has amenable to getting true answers to relevance questions. The design of descriptive qualitative method was hoped to make the researcher become easier in gathering the data.

Research Setting

To collect the data, the interview was started in even semester by the researcher. The data interviews were collected in EED UMY, started from June, 8th 2016 until July, 25th 2016. The researcher had some reasons of choosing EED UMY as the research setting. Firstly, the location of this department was as same as the researchers' study place so that it was easier for the researcher to get the data. Secondly, the accessibility to get the data in English Education Department was easier because the research was about the students' of English Education Department thus it eased the researcher to collect the data since the researcher had known most of the students at EED UMY. From those all reasons, it also made the researcher easier in managing the time to do this research.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were the students of batch 2012 and 2013 because in this batch the students had been thought by mostly all the teachers in EED UMY. The researcher only took three students in each batch, so totally there were six participants. The researcher chose the participants based on the attendance in the classroom in teaching and learning process because the researcher needed the data from the students who always came to the classroom,

the students who had around 75 percent of the maximum of present list, and also the students who had 50 percent of the maximum of present list. Purposive sampling was utilized to access people knowledge, and to access the people experience about that issue (Ball, 1990). Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) argued that “the researcher need to be able to obtaining the data from a smaller group or subset of the total population in such way that the knowledge gained is representative of the total population under study” (p. 143). Subsequently, the name of participants was changed using pseudonyms: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6.

Research Instrument

This study used interview as a data instrument to get the purpose of this study. The questions of the interview focused on the students’ perception on the teachers’ attitude. By interview, the researcher gained information based on the participants’ perception on the teachers’ attitude. The interview was a flexible tool for data collection, allowed multi-sensory channels to be used: verbal, non-verbal, spoken and heard. The order of the interview may be controlled whilst still giving space for spontaneity, and the interviewer can press not only for complete answers but for responses about complex and deep issues (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011).

The data was collected by using interview. The interview was used to find the answer of formulated research question. According to Cohen, Manion, and 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). Based on the expert, interview is suitable for this research because this research was to find students’ perception. This was because the researcher wanted to get the data naturally from the respondent. Besides, the researcher also wanted the respondent to give opinion and perception without any limitation. Because of that, this research was used interview to get the data in terms of perception of the participants.

The interview used Indonesian language in order to make deeper understanding for both participants and researcher. The researcher and participants used Indonesian language since it was their first language. It was easier rather than using second language when the researcher and the participants explored the information. The interviews were recorded using a voice recorder during the interview process and the recorded interviews were transcribed in the original language.

Data Collection Procedures

There were some steps that the researcher did to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher began with the preparing the interview questions guidelines to collect the deeper data. The researcher made an appointment to participants of this study, because the researcher needed to recruit the participants, and then conducted the research by interviews. Participants of this study were recruited by

direct invitation or phone invitation to be the participants in this study. Next steps, the researcher explained about this study in the beginning of recruitment, so that the participants had sufficient information to make a decision whether they participated in this study or not. The participants who agreed to join this study made an agreement with the researcher about the schedule of interview. In order to ensure anonymity, the researcher changed participants' names into pseudonym. The participants were informed that their identity will not be mentioned, so that they could give information related to the questions of interview honestly.

The researcher interviewed the participants using open-ended questions. The length of the interview in this research was about 7-10 minutes for each participant. The interview was voice-recorded and then be transcribed. The transcription will be typed by researcher himself. In process of transcription, the researcher used tape-recorder. It was a process to gather the data from interview. The transcription processes were conducted by listening to the tape-recorder and the researcher transcribed that. All of those transcripts were typed by the researcher himself.

When all of data had been gathered, the transcriptions of the interview were clarified to get the interview validity by doing member checking. Member checking were 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 so that they could be able to cut

down or insert more information from checking that interview. The result of member checking was the same with the interview, there was not changed.

Data Analysis

The researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the research questions. The researcher checked the interview transcript and coded the data. According to Kerlinger (1970), coding is the translation of question responses and respondent information to specific categories for the purpose of analysis. In coding, there were three items such as; open coding, axial coding and also selective coding. Open coding was a coding process of categories based on criteria which was determined by researcher. Axial coding was a process to set the procedures the originally data of another category. It connected between core categories with another category. Furthermore, selective coding was a process to identify all of categories which has transcripts to make the data valid. After the coding section, the researcher was used thematic analysis. The researcher was classified data that was got from coding as the themes. All of those items were used to analysis the data.