

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter proposes the methodology used to conduct this study. This chapter includes design of the study, research setting and participant, data collection method and data collection procedure, data analysis of this study, and also reliability and validity.

#### **Design of the Study**

The aim of the study was to describe the students' perception towards the implementation of warming up activities in the teaching and learning process at English Education Department UMY. The researcher has three research questions. First, what the types of warming up activities are. Second, how the implementation of warming up activities for students in teaching and learning process at English Education Department is. Third, what the advantages and disadvantages of warming up at English Education Department in the learning process are. To answer these questions, the researcher designed this study using qualitative method. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007), qualitative method is organizing, accounting for and explaining the data and making sense of data in terms of the participants, definitions of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities. The reason why the researcher chose qualitative research design was that qualitative provides information based on

what participant have experienced. It is also easier to get the data. Moreover, the researcher gets accurate the data trough interview.

### **Research Setting and Participants**

**Research setting.** The research was conducted at English Education Department UMY. The reason of the researcher to choose EED UMY as the setting of this study was based on the personal observation that students at EED UMY did warming up in the learning and teaching process. EED UMY helped the researcher to interview the participant and made easy for the researcher to collect the data, because the researcher was a student in EED UMY.

**Research participants.** The participants of this research were six students of English Education Department UMY in batch 2013 consisting of three females and three males. This study used random sampling. The researcher preferred to use simple random sampling because this sampling offers each member of the population an equal chance of being chosen (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). The respondents should be students of English Education Department in batch 2013 who have been studying for five semesters. This was because the students had the experience of the learning and teaching process in EED. The research used pennames. It was so to keep the participant confidential.

### **Data Collection Method and Data Collection Procedure**

**Data collection method.** To investigate students' perception towards the implementation of warming up activities in the teaching and learning process at EED UMY, the researcher collected the data using interview. According to Kavle (1996 p. 11 as cited in Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2007), interview is a way to see people as object and data as somehow external to individuals, and towards regarding knowledge from people, through conversation. To interview the respondents, the researcher utilized the recorder and made a note taking of the information from respondents. The researcher took 10 minutes interview on each respondent to collect the data.

**Data collection procedure.** The data were collected from students of batch 2013 at EED. For collecting data, the researcher prepared some questions suitable to the research problems. The researcher had contacted the research participants at EED and told them the purpose of the research to get agreement. Then, the researcher discussed with the participants to determine the place and the time. The researcher used Indonesian Language to interview the participant. It made the participant easier to tell their experiences in warming up activities in the class. The researcher used the audio recording to record the interview. The researcher also used member checking, to check the accuracy of the data participant.

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to this mass of unstructured data. The researcher undertook the data analysis in fieldwork.

Looking for common themes in the data, making a start on coding, and developing some early concepts were done in the analysis process. After conducting the interview, the interview records were transcribed. In addition, the researcher took notes not only the literal statements but also non-verbal and paralinguistic communication. Then, the researcher analyzed the data by using coding. Coding is the process of organizing codes then drawn together and put into subsets (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007).

According to Strauss and Corbin (2008), coding consists of three levels of analyze: open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The first step of the coding process is comparing data and continually asking question. This process is identification of different categories, properties, and dimensions within and among the data that can be accomplished by a variety of techniques that examine parts or the whole document in a systematic method (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). The second step is the axial coding. This is the process after open coding. Thus, continue of asking question and making comparisons, the inductive and deductive thinking process of relating subcategories to a category are the main emphasis of the axial coding (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). The last step is selective coding. It is the process of identifying and choosing the core category, systematically connecting it to other categories, validating those similarities and relationships and then completing categories that need further improvement and development.

## **Reliability and Validity**

**Reliability.** Reliability is a concept used for testing or evaluating quantitative research, however, the idea is most often used in all kinds of research. According to Seale (1999), to ensure reliability in qualitative research, examination of trustworthiness is crucial. He stated that, “trustworthiness of a research report lies at the heart of issues conventionally discussed as validity and reliability” (p. 266). In addition, the researcher used member check as measuring instrument.

**Validity.** According to Winter (2001), the concept of validity is not a single, fixed or universal concept but a contingent construct, grounded in the processes and intentions of particular research methodologies and projects (p.1). In addition, according to Creswell & Miller (2000), the validity is affected by the researcher’s perception of validity in the study and his/her choice of paradigm assumption. As a result, many researchers have developed their own concepts of validity and have often generated or adopted what they consider to be more appropriate terms, such as, quality and trustworthiness (Seale, 1999).

The researcher used validity and reliability. The instrument used in this study was created based on expert judgment. Indeed, before the researcher interviewed the participants, the interview question has been discussed with experts for its suitability and quality in gaining data. Therefore, the researcher got validity of the data. The researcher also did member checking. Member checking is process to check the data from the participant. The purpose of member checking is to know the data suitability with the information that the participants give to the researcher. In member checking,

the researcher showed the participants the transcribed interview data and asked them to check for data correctness. The result of the interview was valid and reliable with the answer of the question. The participants were giving accurate information.