

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter presents the methodology that researcher used in these research. The first part presents research design that was used in this research. The second part presents the research setting and participants that were chosen for this research. Furthermore, this section also discusses data collection method and explains the reason why the researcher chose the method. The last part of the chapter presents the data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

The aim of this research was to get information about the influencing factors of PBI UMY students to finish their *skripsi* writing. This study was designed to use descriptive qualitative. A descriptive qualitative method as mentioned by Arikunto (2006) was suitable with the characteristics of the research which is conducted intensively, detailed, and in depth toward institution or certain phenomena. This statement is in line with Ary (2002) in Yusuf (2013) who explains that “a descriptive qualitative research obtained a lot of information concerning the current phenomena”.(p.23)

This method was suitable to this research as it set to investigate more about the influencing factors (supporting or inhibiting factors) of PBI UMY students to finish *skripsi* writing. These phenomena in this research were suitable when a qualitative method was applied. The researcher shows the result in the form of describing words.

### **Research Setting and Participant**

**Setting.** This research was started from November 2015 until August 2016. This research was conducted in Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (PBI UMY). The reason why the researcher chose PBI UMY as research setting was because a research with the same topic in this setting has never been conducted previously. The experience from graduated students of PBI UMY was precious moments that gave brief information about the influencing factors for PBI UMY students to finish *skripsi* writing.

**Participants.** The researcher purposively selected six graduated students of PBI UMY as the participants. According to Cresswell (2003) purposive sampling will be the best help for the researcher to understand the phenomena and to answer the research question. The reason why the researcher chose six PBI UMY students who had graduated was because they had successfully passed *skripsi* writing process to achieve their degree. There were 98 students graduated from PBI UMY as the population. Meanwhile, the six participants were purposively selected by the researcher. This research chose six samples as the representative of three categories.

The six participants were selected by their length of time (days) to finish their *skripsi* writing. The six participants were divided into three classification based on the length of time (days) they can finish *skripsi* writing. Referring to the Academic Regulation of UMY Book or *Buku Panduan Akademik UMY* about length of time to finish *skripsi* was expected in 6 months (180 days). There were two participants for each classification.

The shortest time of writing *skripsi* were participant 6 (185 days) and participant 2 (236 days), both of them finished *skripsi* and graduated in only one semester. The average time of writing *skripsi* were participant 5 (267 days) and participant 4 (343 days), both of them finished *skripsi* and graduated in two semester. The longest time of writing *skripsi* were participant 1 (458 days) and participant 3 (669 days), both of them finished *skripsi* and graduated in more than two semester.

The participants also had willingness to talk and share their experiences in their *skripsi* writing process for this study. The participants who were graduated from PBI UMY were assumed to have rich information and experience which were suitable for this research. Furthermore, the participants were accessible for the researcher and make this research could be completed more easily.

### **Research Instrument**

This research used descriptive qualitative method as research instrument. Descriptive qualitative was conducted by the researcher because this method helped the researcher to describe the result more comprehensively regarding to the influencing factors for PBI UMY students to finish *skripsi* writing.

Instrument was a tool that is used to collect the data. According to Arikunto (2000), “instrument in the collecting the data is to make it more systematic and easier” (p.134). The researcher directed the questions by conducting the interview guidelines. This guidelines is designed to help the researcher to prepare the interview by preparing some of questions. This

guidelines will increase the effectiveness during the interview. The researcher recorded the interview by using mobile phone, and took a note to write down some important keywords based on respondents' answer.

### **Data Collection Method**

According to Sandelowski (2000), "data collection in qualitative usually uses semi-structured interview to obtain a broad range of information about events" (p.338). Besides that, Creswell (2012) adds that the ideal condition for participant to interview is by finding the participants who do not hesitate to speak, to articulate, and who can share idea comfortably.

The interview in the research was one-on-one interview. The interview was conducted on June 2016. The interview was started by asking the respondents' permissions. After getting the permissions, the researcher made appointment with the respondents. During the interview, the researcher asked several questions relating to the research questions by using interview guidelines as the direction. The interview was conducted in *Bahasa Indonesia* in order to get more detail, natural, and in-depth information because the researcher and the participants' first language is *Bahasa Indonesia*.

The length of interview time for all the six respondents were 2 hours 8 minutes 50 seconds (by adding each participants' time recorded, 21 minutes 30 seconds, 17 minutes 25 seconds, 33 minutes 37 seconds, 22 minutes 35 seconds, 15 minutes 48 seconds, and 18 minutes 2 seconds). However, the second respondents were interviewed by using Whatsapp<sup>®</sup> Messenger due to the respondent's distant location.

## **Data Analysis**

In this part, the researcher analyzed the data after conducting the interview. The purpose of this part was to find the answers of the research question. In analyzing the data, the researcher started by transcribing the result of recorded interview after interviewing six respondents by using recorder. Furthermore, after transcribing the interview, the researcher did member checking in order to achieve validity. In member checking, the researcher showed the transcript results for the respondent to cross-check. The six respondents agreed with the transcriptions and the results were in line with their answer.

For the next steps, after doing a member checking, the researcher tried to code the data. This step was in line with a statement from Sandelowski (2000) that “the researcher systematically applies a pre-existing set of codes to the data” (p.338). In line with Cresswell (2012) composes a systematic design in analysis process of collecting and undertaking qualitative data in three stages, open coding, axial coding, and selective coding.

In this research, there were three steps of coding, firstly, the researcher did an open coding, secondly the researcher did an axial coding, and the last researcher did a selective coding. In open coding, the researcher tried to find out abstract concepts, raising the conceptual level of the data by doing some ‘fracturing’ or labelling on pieces of data (Punch, 2009). Open coding was the first level of conceptual analysis with the qualitative data. Then, axial coding was the second step to analyse the data. In axial coding, the researcher tried to understand the central phenomenon in the data, where the main categories

emerging from open coding of the data were interconnected with each other (Punch, 2009). The last step was selective coding. In selective coding, the researcher selectively found out some categories from the axial coding that answered the research question to develop some analysis.