

Chapter Three

Research Method

This chapter discusses the methodology used in this study; which is presented in four parts. The first part is design of the study. It discusses what method used in this study and the reason of the researcher used the method. The second part is setting and participants of the study. In this part, the researcher presents the reason and the way the researcher chose the setting and participants. Continued by data collection method as the third part which discuss what data collection method applied in this study and how long the data gathering takes time. Finally, analysis of data is elaborated at the end of this chapter. This part presents the method used by the researcher to analyze the data.

Design of the Study

The first purpose of this study was to investigate the types of instructional media used by the lecturers of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta as experienced by students of EED of UMY. The second purpose was to identify students' perception on the advantages of instructional media used by EED lecturers in teaching and learning. The third purpose of this study was to identify students' perception on the disadvantages of instructional media used by EED lecturers in teaching and learning. Thus, the researcher employed a qualitative research method for this study. The qualitative research method was chosen because the researcher was trying to explore the

phenomenon related to the use of instructional media at EED of UMY. Creswell (2009) argued that “qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem” (p.4). Creswell (2012) again stated that “qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore” (p. 16). Based on those statements, the researcher employed qualitative research method in this study.

Then, descriptive qualitative research design was employed in this study. Descriptive approach chosen as the researcher explore detailed information for this research from participants. Creswell (2012) stated that “a descriptive approach incorporates a detailed description of people and places to carry the narrative. A study in this mode might convey “a typical day in the life” of an individual” (p. 274).

Setting and Participants of the Study

Setting of the study. This research was conducted at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. EED of UMY was chosen as the research setting by the researcher because of three reasons. The first reason was because all classes in English Education Department have already employed instructional media in teaching and learning process such as whiteboard, LCD projector, audio, video, multimedia and visual media. The second reason was because since the first semester, all students of English

Education Department students have already attended various classes, and the researcher believes that all students of English Education Department have experience in attending classes where the lecturers employ media in their classroom. The third reason is that the researcher is studying at English Education Department, so that the researcher is familiar with the setting and it makes it feasible for the researcher to conduct a research at English Education Department of UMY. Based on those reasons, English Education Department was chosen as the setting of this research by the researcher. This research was conducted on November 2016. The researcher gathered the data for approximately nine days, started on November 9th and ended on November 16th 2016.

Participants of the study. Participants of this study were students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. They were four students of EED of UMY batch 2014. The participants consisted of two male and two female students. Participants of this study were taken using convenience sampling method. Convenience sampling method is one of the most effective and easy way to select the sample as Cresswell (2012) argued that the researcher only selects participants because they are willing and available to be studied. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007) stated that “convenience sampling involves choosing the nearest individuals to serve as respondents and continuing that process until the require sample size has been obtained or those who happen to be available and accessible at the time” (p. 114). So, based on those statements and consideration, the researcher employed convenience sampling as the method to select the participants of this study.

Four students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta batch 2014 were selected as participants in this study because of four reasons. The first reason of the researcher chose students to become the participants was because they were the one that get the impact of the instructional media used in teaching and learning. Then, the second reason of the researcher selected students of EED of UMY batch 2014 was because they have experiences in attending classes that employed instructional media in its teaching and learning for at least two years. The third reason was because students of EED of UMY batch 2014 also had the same experiences being taught using instructional media. The last reason of the researcher chose students of EED of UMY batch 2014 as participants was because they were available and accessible to be researched.

The participants of this study were four students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta batch 2014. They were consisted of two male students and two female students. The participants were chosen by the researcher as they were available and willing to be the participants at that time. The researcher used pseudonym in this study to mention these four participants. Pseudonym used to protect the secrecy of the participants. The pseudonym assigned to the participants were “Anton” for participant number one, “Bela” for participant number two, “Choki” for participant number three, and “Dinda” for participant number four.

Data Collection Method

Interview was chosen as the instrument to collect the data in this study. The researcher used interview because the researcher was trying to explore students' perception related to the types, advantages, and disadvantages of instructional media used by lecturers in teaching and learning at EED of UMY. Thus, interview was used to collect the data as Creswell (2012) stated that "a qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers" (p.217). One on one interview was used in this study as it was best suited for this study as Creswell (2012) stated that "One-on-one interviews are useful for asking sensitive questions and enabling interviewees to ask questions or provide comments that go beyond the initial questions" (p. 384). Based on those consideration, the researcher decided to conduct one on one interview to gather the data.

Prior to conducting the interview, the researcher made the interview guidelines. The interview guidelines consisted of some questions. Those questions were made based on the literature review. Those questions were focused to investigate the types, advantages, and disadvantages of the instructional media used by lecturers in teaching and learning at EED of UMY. Those questions were open-ended questions. Open-ended questions were used because it can give the participants freedom to answer the questions based on their own perception as Creswell (2012) argued that "in qualitative research, you ask open-ended questions so that the participants can best voice their experiences unconstrained by any perspectives of the researcher or past research findings" (p.218).

Before conducting the interview, the researcher prepared something which was used during the interview, those are the copy of interview guidelines and voice recorder. The copy of interview guidelines used to provide questions list for the researcher. The voice recorder was used to record answers from the participants. The researcher used Indonesian language in the interview to prevent any misunderstanding between both the researcher and participants. Indonesian language was also used because it is easier for the researcher and participants to give the questions and explained their answer.

The interview was conducted between November 9th and November 16th 2016. Before conducting the interview, the researcher contacted four students of EED of UMY asked about their availability and willingness to be the participants of this study. Those four students contacted by the researcher were Andi, Bela, Choki, and Dinda. After those students agreed to be the participants of this study, the researcher made appointment with those students to conduct the interview. The first interview was conducted on November 9th 2016. Anton was the first participant interviewed by the researcher. The interview lasted for 7 minutes. The second participant interviewed was Bela. She was interviewed on November 13th with the interview lasted for eight minutes. The third interview was conducted on November 15th with Choki as the participant. The interview lasted for eleven minutes. The last and final interview was conducted on November 16th 2016 with Dinda as the participant which the interview itself lasted for 11 minutes.

Data Analysis

After the researcher finished the process of data collection, the researcher did the transcribing. Transcribing is a process where the researcher writes down data collected from participants into an interview transcript. Creswell (2012) argued “transcription is the process of converting audiotape recordings or fieldnotes into text data” (p.239). The researcher did the transcribing in three days, started from November 16th to November 18th 2016. The next step after the transcribing process was member checking. Member checking is used to check the validity of the data. Creswell (2012) stated that “member checking is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account” (p.259). The researcher did the member checking on November 19th, 20th, and 21st 2016. In member checking, the researcher met the participants and gave the participants a copy of the interview transcript to check if there was any mistake made by the researcher in transcribing the data. In the member checking process, there were no major problem as most of the transcript were correct. There were only small number of mistake in the transcript. It was the transcript of interview number three which was revised as the participants asked to change some words that were used in the transcript. Then, after the process of transcribing and member checking was done, the researcher did the data analysis.

The data taken from the participants was analyzed by coding the data. There are three coding process that was done by the researcher which are open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The first phase of coding was open

coding. Open coding is the phase when the researcher put the information from the interview into some categories. Creswell (2012) stated that open coding is “forms initial categories of information about the phenomenon being studied by segmenting information. The researcher bases categories on all data collected, such as interviews, observations, and researcher’s memos or notes” (p.424). Then, the second phase of coding is axial coding. In axial coding, the researcher should divide the categories of information and relate them into the problems. Creswell (2012) argued that axial coding is the process to “selects one open coding category, positions it at the center of the process being explored (as the core phenomenon), and then relates other categories to it” (p.426). The third and the final phase of coding is selective coding, and Creswell (2012) argued that selective coding is process to “writes a theory from the interrelationship of the categories in the axial coding model” (p.426). After the process of coding is finished, the researcher reported the data from the coding by describing the data into paragraphs.