Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the method used by researcher in examining the English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Students' Perception on the Use of Pictures in Teaching Writing in Internship Program. It consists of research design, research setting, research participant, data collection method, and data analysis. In this chapter, some references that support the research methodology are also included.

Research Design

The purpose of this research is to find out the English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta students' perception on the use of pictures in teaching writing in internship program and the problem faced by the students of English Education Department in the implementation of the pictures in teaching writing. Based on the purpose, this research used the qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009) qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. According to Mack, Woodsong, M. Macqueen, Guest, and Namey (2005), qualitative research is a type of scientific research that systematically uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question.

In addition, this research used descriptive qualitative because the finding of the data is on descriptive form that describe data into words. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012) descriptive qualitative approach is need to be design of the choice when a straight forward description of a phenomenon is desired. The objective of the descriptive qualitative is comprehensive summarization, in everyday term, of specific events experienced by individual or group of individual.

Research setting

This researcher conducted this research at the English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. There were two reasons to choose English Education Department as the setting of the study. First, it is because the English Education Department has an internship program for their students. Students of English Education Department have to finish the internship program starting from semester 1 to semester 6. Students who have taken internship program in the semester 1 and 2 are replaced on the elementary school. The students in semester 3 and 4 are replaced in junior high school. The internship program for semester 5 and six is replaced in senior high school. In this case, the researcher focused on the students batch 2011 who have passed the internship program. The second reason is the accessibility. The researcher is the student of English Education Department Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta made the researcher has easy access to obtain data.

In this research the researcher started to collect data in the first April 2016. Fortunately, although almost the students batch 2011 already graduate from Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, the researcher can collect some students to be the participant. The data collection was finished in the end of April 2016.

Research Participant

The participants in this research were three students of English Education Department batch 2011 who have finished the internship program. This research is used the purposive sampling. Purposive sample as its name suggests has been chosen for a specific purpose (Cohen et al, 2011). The participants have to have some characteristic; they used the pictures as the learning media for writing activity and did the internship program. The participants have to use pictures as the teaching writing strategy. So the researcher gets the participant are required based on the judgment of the particular characteristic.

Data Collection Method

Data collection method, which is used, is interviewing some participant as the representative of the student English Education Department batch 2011. The researcher did an in-depth interview some student teacher to collect the data. According to Cohen et al (2011) in-depth interview, as its name suggests, is conducted to explore issues, personal biographies, and what is meaningful to, or valued by, participants, how they feel about particular issues, how they look at

particular issues, their attitudes, opinions and emotions. The interview was used to know the implementation of the pictures in teaching writing and the problem that they faced. The researcher interviewed the students batch 2011 who have passed the internship program. The researcher conducted the interview based on the interview guideline, thus the researcher would focus on the interview.

The interview was conducted using Indonesian language to avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication between the participants and the researcher. The researcher explained the tittle and the purpose of the research to give understanding about the topic of the research. The researcher obtained important information by using the tape-recording.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data related to The English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Students' Perception on the Use of Pictures in Teaching Writing in Internship Program, the researcher was conducting several steps in data analysis. Get the data from the recording of the interview process. The recording is processed in some steps. The steps are transcription, member checking, and coding.

Transcription. Transcription is the process of converting audio tape recordings or field notes into text data (Creswell, 2012). The process of the transcription has described the recording to writing the text. The researcher repeated

the interview recording and wrote down the interview conversation in the text record. All of the recording data is written in the text without exception.

Member checking. The next step is member checking. According to Creswell (2012), member checking is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the research to check the accuracy of the account. The purpose of the member checking is concluded the validity of the research findings. After the researcher transcribed the interview into the text, the researcher also showed the transcription to the participants to make sure whether those data were valid or not and whether there was manipulated data or not. The result of the member checking is given the accuracy and validity of the data. When the participants agreed with the transcription, the transcription data is valid to use in the research and continued to the coding steps.

Coding. Coding is the process of segmenting and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data (Creswell, 2012). In the line with Creswell, Cohen et al., (2011) explain coding is the transcription of a category label to a piece of data that is decided in advance or in response to the data that have been collected. Although there are no set guidelines for coding data, some general procedures exist. The researcher is conducted three steps of coding to measure the result of the data. There are three steps in coding. It consists of open coding, axial coding and selective coding.

Open coding. Open coding was the first step to describe and categorize the result of the interview into the piece of text. Cohen, (2011) explained that in the open coding the researcher goes through the text with code (label) that describe that text. The data grouped on codes into some categories. Open coding is usually from the general information, and it is the smallest part. In this step, the researcher is determined the focus of what want to be obtained from the results of the interviews have been done. The result of open coding is the researcher's opinion based on the participants' personal information for the purpose of summing up the results of the interview and find the core of the interview.

Axial coding. The next step was axial coding. Axial coding as suggested by Cohen et al., (2011) is the process of categorization label to a group of open codes whose referents are similar in meaning. In this step, the researcher summarized the data from open coding. In this step of coding, the researcher used the different concept and categories which form the basic unit of analysis. Axial coding was working in one category, making a correlation between a subgroup of categories and between one category and the other categories.

Selective coding. The last was selective coding. Selective coding is the process of identifying the core categories of the text data, integrating them to form a theory. Agreeing to Cohen et al., (2011), selective coding is identifying the core categories of text data and then integrating them to form a theory. Selective coding has a bigger step of concept than axial coding. It is the process which related the

finding and the theories based on the categories in the axial coding. The data from the axial coding is grouped in the base category. All of the information that is contained in the axial coding combined into one sentence. This is done because there is a similarity of answers or distinction answers. In selective coding, the researcher is combined existing concepts into the one sentence that is concise and easy to understand.