

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used for this study. In this chapter, discusses several points including: research design, population and sample, data collecting method and data analysis method.

Research Design

The researcher chose a qualitative research method for this study to gain feedbacks and opinions as well as detailed information about a phenomenon of learning vocabulary through watching English movie. According to Cresswel (2012), who stated that “qualitative research is an emerging design. An emerging process indicates that the intent or purpose of a study and the questions asked by the researcher may change during the process of inquiry based on feedback or responses from participants” (p.130). Based on a research written by Percy & Kostere (2015), “generic qualitative inquiry investigates people’s reports of their subjective opinions, attitudes, beliefs, or reflections on their experiences, of things in the outer world” (p.78). In addition, based on a research written by Anyan (2013), qualitative researches attempted to go beyond descriptions to provide a researcher with an in-depth understanding of a phenomenon. According the researcher’s experience when studying at EED UMY, there was a phenomenon that students learned vocabulary through watching English movies and some lecturers also used movie in teaching and learning process.

The design of this research employed descriptive qualitative. The researcher

chose descriptive qualitative to explore the students' perception on learning vocabulary through watching English movies. According to Creswell (2012), he stated that "this descriptive analysis can provide the first review of the outcomes of the study, and scanning the results can provide an understanding of the responses of all participants to the outcome measures" (p.325).

Research Setting

This study was conducted at English Education Department (EED), Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta on September 2016. The researcher selected English Education Department (EED), Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta as the research setting in this study because according to the researcher's experience and observation in the classroom when he was studying there, there was a phenomenon that the students learned vocabulary through watching English movies. Moreover, some lecturers sometimes also provided movies during the lesson. Therefore, the researcher was curious to find out student's perceptions on learning vocabulary through watching English movies at Education Department (EED) of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY).

Research Participants

The participants of this research were six students of English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The researcher determined two criteria to choose the participants. The first was students batch 2013. The researcher selected the 2013 batch because of their length of learning English at EED UMY. Thus, it can be assumed that these students have more experiences in dealing with English learning. The second, the students have experiences in learning

vocabulary and had experience in learning vocabulary through watching English movies. The researcher went to the English Education Department campus to make appointment for the interview with participants. The researcher could recognize the students batch 2013 since the researcher once took the same course as the students of batch 2013. Once he met a student, he asked whether he or she had experienced on watching English movie as part of learning vocabulary.

When the researcher found one participant, the researcher asked the participant to recommend his or her friend who like learning vocabulary through watching English movies to become the next participant. This was done until the researcher find six participants. The researcher used snowball sampling in choosing the participants in this research. The researcher choose snowballing sampling because he only has a view as few friend from batch 2013 whom he know. Therefore he needs to find appropriate participant from the appropriate people who know the participant better. The definition of snowball sampling according to Katz (2006), who stated that “snowball sampling is a special nonprobability method for developing a research sample where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances” (p.4). These participants were chosen because they were willing to talk and easy to be met and accessed. In addition, they were asked to state their willingness to be interview.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview to collect the data. Based on a research written by Kvale in Anyan (2013), the purpose of interview was as a method of data collection in social research as to gather descriptions of the life-world of the

interviewee with respect to interpretation of the meaning of the described phenomena. The researcher conducted the interview with six selected participants who were recommended by previous participant. Based on a research written by Turner (2010), he stated that “one of the more popular areas of interest in qualitative research design is the interview protocol and interviews provide in-depth information pertaining to participants’ experiences and viewpoints of a particular topic” (p.754). Participants were interview one by one and it was recorded using an application on a mobile phone. The interview was conducted in Indonesian language to avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the participants. Recordings of the interview were transcribed in Indonesian language and then translated in English.

The researcher met the first participant at Sportorium UMY. The interview took around fifteen minutes. After that, the researcher asked for recommendation for the next participant. He then gave a short name and a contact to be participant number 2. A few days later, the researcher contacted this person who was recommended by the first participant and made an appointment. The researcher met the second participants at Faculty of Language Education (FPB). The interview took around ten minutes. The researcher asked suggestion for recommendation for the next participants. Then the second participant suggested her friend to be the participants, and his friends agreed to become the next participants. Then the researcher conducted the interview with the third participant. The interview took around fifteen minutes. After that the researcher asked for recommendation for the next participants. Then she gave a name and a contact. Two days after that, the researcher contacted this person who was recommended by the third participant and made an appointment. The

researcher met the fourth participant at Faculty of Language Education (FPB). The interview took around fifteen minutes. After that, the researcher asked suggestion for recommendation for the next participants. Then the fourth participant recommended her friend and give the contact number of her friend for the next interview. The following day, the researcher contacted this person who was recommended by the fourth participant and made an appoinment. The researcher met the fifth participants at Faculty of Language Education (FPB). The interview took around ten minutes. After that, the researcher asked the fifth participant to recommend his friend as the next participants. Then he called his friend through line applications, and his friend agreed to become the next interviewee. Several days later, the researcher contacted this person, who was recommended by the fifth participants, and made an appoinment. The researcher met the six participant at Faculty of Language Education (FPB). The interview took around fifteen minutes. The researcher told him to be ready if the researcher contacted him to check the transcription of the interview.

Data Analysis

The last step after collecting the data through the interview, is analyzing the data from the participants. There were four steps used in this research to analyze the data, namely transcribing the data, doing member checking, coding the data, and categorizing the data. The first step was writing the transcription result from the interview. According to Creswell (2012), who stated that "transcription is the process of converting audiotape recordings or field notes into text data" (p.239). After transcribing the interview data, the next step was member checking. Based on a research written by Carlson (2010), member checking was basically an opportunity

for participants to check the particular aspects of the interpretation of the data they provided. After the researcher finished transcribing, he took the data to each of the participants to ensure whether the information given was agreed by the participants or not. The researcher did member checking through email because the participants were not in Yogyakarta due to the mid semester break at that time.

After member checking, the next step was coding data and categorizing the data. According to Creswell (2012), who stated that "coding is the process of segmenting and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data" (p.243). There were three processes of coding. The first the researcher did open coding. The second, the researcher did axial coding. According to Creswell (2012), who stated that "the grounded theorist 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 last step was selective coding which means analyzing and describing the data. The goal of this data analysis was to interpret the students answer and the finding could be reported. In open coding, the researcher entering transcribes interviews data into columns, then from the data made the coding that answered questions in research question. After that the researcher made axial coding, that is composed of a participant's answers had in the coding of the answers then create categories. The next step was the researcher did selective coding by analyzing whether the data of axial coding was appropriate to answer the research question. The last step of the researcher translated the answers of the participant into English.