Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology of this research. This chapter the researcher presents the research design, research setting and participants, data collection instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

Research Design

This research aims at seeking students' perceptions on English lesson at SMK Muhammadiyah Gamping, so that the research participants were required to reveal their opinions about English lesson. This research was designed as qualitative research that the researcher concerned with natural setting characteristics of qualitative research. "It means that the qualitative researcher tends to collect data in the field at the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study" (Cresswell, 2009, p.175). Tewksbury (2009) also explained that "qualitative research method provided more emphasis on interpretation and providing someone with complete views, looking at contexts, environmental and depth of understanding of concepts" (p.39).

Based on explanation above, a descriptive qualitative method was designed for this research to revealed students' perceptions on English lesson at SMK Muhammadiyah Gamping. According to Hancock, Ockleford, and Windridge (2009), a descriptive qualitative method concerns with the statements of interviewees which are related to the experience and description, and the

interpretation analyzed by the interviewer. Then, by using this method, the researcher tried to seek students' perceptions by collecting the data through interviews. Moreover, it was also to get students' perception based on their experience in teaching and learning process and material used for the English lesson at the SMK.

In addition, the interviews were conducted by using open-ended questions. In the interviews, all of the interviewees were asked by the same basic questions to get comparable responses and to make the interviews run easily. Mason (2002) stated that the reason to use interviews is to ensure the direct responses of participants. Moreover, the interviews were conducted using the Indonesian language so that the research participants could express their opinions and feeling as nice as possible. In the interviews, the participants could share their experience of English teaching and learning process material used at the SMK. Indeed, the interviews were intended to gather the information of students' motives, expectation, and opinions about advantages of English lesson for their vocational education and future career.

Research Setting and Participants

This research was conducted at SMK Muhammadiyah Gamping. There were several reasons why this study was conducted at that school based on the result of observation. First, during observation at the SMK, the researcher had found the case that students seemed interested and less interested in English lesson. Second, the researcher did teaching practice in the school so that she was familiar with the situation and condition in the school. It means that she could get

accessibility to conduct the research in the school. Third, the location of SMK Muhammadiyah Gamping is near Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta where the researcher has currently been studying so that it could save time and money.

Furthermore, there were four students as the participants of this research. The participants were two female and two male students of fashion design and automotive engineering. The participants' identities were mentioned as pseudonym (as Rose, Fionn, Lily and Ezhar) to keep their privacy. The participants were grade X students of batch 2015/2016 at the SMK. At grade X, there were four classes including fashion design, automotive, and mechanical engineering class. The researcher utilized purposive sampling for this research that she took the sampling for being the interviewees from one grade level purposively. "The purpose of stratified purposeful sampling is to capture major variation rather than to identify a common core" (Patton, 2002, p.240). The participants of this research were chosen from students of grade X as recommended by the English teacher at the school. Besides, only the students of grade X were able to do the interviews.

Data Collection Instrument

Dealing with the instrument used in this research, the researcher provided an interview guideline, recorder, and note. The researcher used the interview guideline as the basic interview questions and she added other questions to discover more information. The interviews were recorded and noted by the researcher as the evidence. There were seven questions prepared for the interviews which were formulated from the purposes of the study and some

theories related to this study. The questions were related to students' opinion on English teaching and learning process and the materials used at the SMK, teachers' performance in teaching, learners' performance in learning. Besides, the guideline, recorder, and note were used as the tool to ease the researcher for gathering the data. The interview was implemented about thirty two minutes and seventeen seconds for all of the interviews; seven minutes and thirty seconds was for Rose's interview, nine minutes was for Fionn's interview, eight minutes and fifteen seconds was for Lily's interview, and seven minutes and twenty nine seconds was for Ezhar's interview.

Data Collection Procedure

In the process of collecting the data, the researcher did several steps. First, the researcher asked permission to the institution, the school, and the teacher. Second, the researcher selected four students as the interviewees of the research. Third, the researcher contacted the students for requiring consent from them. Before the interviews, the researcher explained to the participants the aims of the interviews and asked them to answer the questions as honest as possible. Then, the researcher did the interviews.

Data Analysis

To explore the information of this research, the researcher implemented four steps of data analysis, namely interviewing, transcribing, member checking, and coding. "Method of recording, transcribing, coding, and analyzing language interaction are also employed by researchers or practitioners alike in professional fields such as speech language pathology, education and counseling" (Lapadat &

Lindsay, 1998). First, the researcher did the interviews and recorded the conversation during the interview process. The recording of the conversation aimed at detecting the interview results in detail. After all the data of the interviews were gathered, the researcher transcribed the data into written data. Then, to ensure the data, she did member checking that she rechecked the transcription to the interviewees. In member-checking process, it was shown that all of the interviewees agreed with the transcription of the interviews. The last step of data analysis was coding. According to Bohm (2004) in coding there are three parts of coding, namely open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Then, in coding process, the researcher did open coding as the process of data analyzing. It means that she summarized the points of the interviewees' answer, marked the points by coding, and categorized the answers based on the research questions.