

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used in this research which is presented in five parts. The first part presents the research design used in the study. The second part presents setting and respondents taken in this study. The third part discusses data collection method. Afterward, the part discusses data collection techniques. Finally, data analysis is elaborated at the end of this methodology chapter.

Research Design

The aim of this research is to investigate about teachers' perception toward the implementation of collaborative learning method at EED of UMY. Through this research, the researcher chose three teachers at EED of UMY as respondents. The respondents shared their experiences and opinions when they applied collaborative learning method at EED of UMY. Based on the aim above, the appropriate research design for this research was qualitative research. Qualitative research was aimed to explain or express the experience and the opinion of respondents. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is appropriate to be employed when it will identify research respondents' opinion, believe, or even perception. Additionally, Kamberelis and Dimitriadis (2005) as cited Onwuegbuzie and Leech (2007) explains that qualitative research is kind of investigations and explorations in which the researcher collect the data by face to face and interact with respondents on place of the research. Moelong (2007)

mentions that qualitative is research procedures in which produce descriptive data in the form of written words or spoken of the respondents and behavior observed.

Furthermore, the researcher used descriptive qualitative. According to Williams (2007), descriptive research is a basic research method that examines the situation and condition that it exists in current state. Descriptive research involves identification of a particular phenomenon based on an observational basis. In line with Arikunto (2006) highlights that descriptive research is usually used in some research to give clear information about the data that deal with the topic of the research. So, the researcher used a descriptive research which the aim is to describe collaborative learning method based on reseach questions.

Research Setting and Respondents

Research setting. This research was conducted at EED of UMY. There were some reasons why EED of UMY was chosen as the setting of this research. Firstly, based on the researcher's experiences, the teachers at EED of UMY always used collaborative learning method in their teaching and learning process from semester one until semester seven. This situation made the researcher interested to investigate about teachers' perception toward the implementation of collaborative learning method at EED of UMY, teachers' perception toward the advantages of using collaborative learning method on students at EED of UMY, and teachers' perception toward the disadvantages of using collaborative learning method on students at EED of UMY. Secondly, the researcher chose EED of UMY, because it was easy to access and the place where the researcher study, so

that it would be easier to conduct the research when the researcher also study at EED of UMY.

Research respondents. The respondents of this research were three English teachers at EED of UMY. In order to select the sample of respondents, the technique sampling that was employed to take it was purposive sampling. According to Teddlie and Yu (2007), purposive sampling is type of sampling in which researcher selects units, such as individuals, groups of individuals, and institutions based on specific purposes associated with answering of a research questions in the research. In addition, the researcher chose the small respondents based on Creswell (2012) who asserts that in qualitative research, the researcher should select respondents or site who can really understand about the situation that will be undergone.

In line with those, the researcher chose the respondents based on her observation in teaching and learning process in the classroom. There were some reasons why the researcher chose three teachers at EED of UMY as the respondents. The first reason was the teachers who have experiences in implementing collaborative learning method in teaching and learning process in the classroom. The second reason was the teachers who have implemented various of collaborative learning techniques in the classroom. The third reason was the teachers who had implemented several of the steps of collaborative learning method in the classroom. Cresswell (2012) notes that “the standard used in choosing the respondents and sites in whether they are information rich” (p.22). Teachers’ experiences using collaborative learning method became the main

characteristic that was important in order to gathering the data interview toward their perception toward the implementation of collaborative learning method at EED of UMY.

Data Collection Method

In data collection method, the researcher used the interview as instrument to collect the data about teachers' perception toward the implementation of collaborative learning method at EED of UMY. According to Knox and Burkard (2009) interview is a procedure to collect the data through face to face or telephone interaction between an interviewer and respondents. Moreover, Johnson and Christensen (2012) also mentioned that qualitative research as in-depth interview, because this way is effective to obtain in-depth information from the respondents' knowledge, thought, motivation and feeling about the topic. Therefore, in-depth interview was suitable for this research, because this researcher aims to explore detail information about the implementation of collaborative learning method at EED of UMY.

In this research, the researcher used the open ended questions as type of questions in order to conducted in-depth interview. It is supported by Kerlinger (1970) as cites in Snafi and Haji (2015) said that "using open ended questions have minimum restraint and control on the respondents' answer and expression" (p.28). The researcher can probe and clear up misunderstanding from interviewee when the teacher answers the question. In this research, the researcher had made five questions that related with the title about teachers' perception toward the implementation of collaborative learning method at EED of UMY. The researcher

used Indonesian language for the interview, because using Indonesian language would be easier the researcher to understand the answers of respondents and avoid of misunderstanding in interviewing process.

In this research, the researcher also had recorded each interview with respondents as a tool to make the researcher easier in transcribing the interview and finding the result. The researcher used a voice recorder in a hand phone to record the conversation of the interview with three respondents. In the interview, the researcher spent 10-20 minutes for six questions.

Data Collection Technique

This research was conducted at EED of UMY, the researcher asked for permission to the institution. Then, the researcher conducted some steps to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher decided that the interview process used open ended questions to collect the data in order to get board the answers from respondents. Secondly, the researcher designed questions that were appropriate with research variable. In designing the questions, the researcher used Barkley, Cross and Majors' book as guidance and the researcher also consulted with her supervisor to get the validity of questions. Then, the list of questions was made for guidance. After some questions were made, the next step to collect the data was interview. Then, the researcher made an appointment with the respondents to conduct the interview. When the researcher interviewed the respondents, the conversations were recorded by the researcher. Moreover, after the interview had recorded, the researcher transcribed the result of interview to collect the data.

Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher collected the data information by using an interview record. After collecting the data by conducting interview, the next step was to analyze the data. The aim of this research was to understand and interpret the data in order to answer the research questions. There were three steps applied in this research to gather, interpret and conclude the data, those were transcribing the data, member checking and data analysis.

Transcribing the data. The first step was transcribing the data. The researcher transcribed the result of interview using verbatim transcription. Halcomb and Davidson (2006) defined that verbatim transcription is the way of transcription where the researcher must transcribe what they heard in the voice recorder without editing or changing anything. The researcher used verbatim transcription, because it would be easier in analyzing the result of the data.

Member Checking. The second step was member checking. The researcher showed the transcription to the respondents to make sure whether those data were valid or not and whether those data were manipulation the data or not. It is supported by Creswell (2012), he argues that member checking is a process in which the researcher asks the respondents to check the accuracy of the transcription. Then, the researcher asked to the respondents whether the transcription was complete and accurate to include in the data of the research. Furthermore, the researcher did member checking to the respondents after doing the transcription to get the validity of data. Then, the researcher got a feedback of the transcription during 7-20 days. The first respondent gave a feedback via

whatsapp and she stated that “I have read it and it is okee...” (*R1: Respond, 2016*).

The second respondent gave a feedback via whatsapp and he said that “Go on and good luck” (*R2: Respond, 2016*). The third respondent gave a feedback via hardcopy of transcription and she stated that “oke” (*R3: Respond, 2016*).

Data Analysis. The last step was data analysis. The researcher analyzed the data using coding that consisted of three parts. Those are open coding, axial coding and selective coding. According to Strauss and Corbin (1998), open coding was the part of the analysis concerned with identifying, naming, categorizing and describing phenomena that find in the text. Essentially, the researcher wrote each line, sentence, paragraph or unit of the text. Furthermore, Strauss and Corbin (1998) stated that axial coding was the process of relating codes (categories and properties) to each other, via a combination of inductive and deductive thinking. In other words, the researcher divided the categories based on criteria that are decided by the researcher that related to answer the research questions. Additionally, Strauss and Corbin (1998) asserted that selective coding was the process of choosing one category to be the core category and relating all other categories to that category. Selective coding identified the result of core categories in the text based on data collecting. Finally, the researcher analyzed the result of the data based on the research questions. The result of the data collection was described and made the conclusion.