

Chapter 3

Research Methodology

The aims of this research are to investigate the reactions of the students toward feedback in weekly journal activity and what kind of feedback students prefer to improve their writing ability. This chapter consists of research design, research setting, research participant, research instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

Research Design

To acquire truthful data, this study used qualitative method because all the assumptions could be discussed, analyzed, and sorted out. Qualitative approach could help the researcher to review diverse opinions to find out good result (Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge, 2007). Through diverse student's reaction about feedback, to receive various answers and collect the data deeper, this research used qualitative research. According to Patton and Cochran (2002) "qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspects of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis" (p.20). The approach of this research surely implemented an approach related to practical phenomena in English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, or specifically in a lecture using weekly journal activity. This research did not only aim to notice what kinds of feedback, but also this

research attempted to give effective breakthrough for the teacher on giving feedback by providing and showing students' reaction in weekly journal activity.

Research Setting

The venue to collect the data, this research chose English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. There were two reasons why this research was held on that place. First, some of the lectures at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta implemented weekly journal activity on teaching the students. Secondly, because all the participants and the researcher took a study at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, thereby the research did not acquire a burden to make an appointment with the participants such as conducting an interview. The process to collect the data in English Education Department building took 15 minutes each student. Those were the reasons why this research considered if English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta was an effective place to conduct this research.

Research Participants

The participants of this study were students listed at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The participants consisted of batch 2014 that once enrolled in a course in which weekly journal activity was conducted as they could give and portray significant perspective regarding weekly

journal activity. This study involved six participants. Then, the name all the participants were coded by using pseudonyms (Nana, Nini, Nono, Nene, Nunu, and Nanik)

Research Instrument

To collect the data, the research instrument of this study used in depth-interview because the data gained was more articulated and reliable to answer and reveal the research questions. Research instrument by using interview, it would contribute certain benefits such as, decreasing the debatable data as the researcher was able to ask deeply about the case, the researcher could ask a clarification if the data was unclear, and the researcher could obtain natural data. This statement was supported by Harrel and Bradley's study (2009) found the following:

In seeking a very complete response, interviews and focus groups are most likely to provide the depth of information that might be useful. Focus group and interviews are also the best methods to resolve seemingly conflicting information, because the researcher has the direct opportunity to ask about the apparent conflict. (P.10).

In this study, the interview used Bahasa Indonesia as that language as native language of those participants, so by using Bahasa Indonesia in collecting the data, this research could avoid misunderstanding. To record the data, this study used voice recorder in a mobile phone which had good quality. Moreover, to transcript the data,

this study used Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding. The way this study developed the questions guideline, this study related to research questions and the phenomenon which usually happened in weekly journal activity. The questions consisted of 8 points which could be elaborated based on the interviewees' answers.

Data Collection Procedure

In searching the data, firstly, this research prepared an interview guideline which related to the research questions. It went without saying; the research guideline was supported by other theories such as Zheng's study (2012) and Yoshida's study (2008) to convince that the questions were reliable. Secondly, asking the confirmation especially was to inquire the participants' free time and what they had to do during the interview. Before conducting the interview, the researcher informed the participants, if the names of the participants would not be written and their name would be replaced by using pseudonym.

The purpose of this step was giving the participants a place to convey all the perspectives regarding feedback in weekly journal activity. To make the researcher easier to conduct an interview, the researcher used a mobile phone to contact and make appointment with the participants. The model of the interview was open ended question, lists of questions which required long and vivid answers, and the interview duration was 6-10 minutes. The data was collected by using voice recorder in mobile phone.

Data Analysis

As this study had been discussed above, this study used qualitative descriptive analysis to proceed the data. On transcribing the data, this research used a coding process. This research used three kinds of coding types which consisted of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. In selective coding, the researcher could categorize, sort out, analyze, and identify the data as a finding to answer the research questions. Before the researcher made a conclusion about the finding, the researcher conducted member-checking to check whether every point, which was given by the participants, had been listed correctly or not. To do a member checking, the researcher made an appointment again with the participant by using a mobile phone. After conducting member checking, the result showed that all the answers of the participants had been written completely, and there were no contradictions data with what the participants said. Those were the sequences of this research in analyzing the data to find the result.