

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used by the researcher to conduct the research. The first section explains the discussion on research design. Second, this chapter presents the setting and participants of the study. Last, an elaboration on data collection method and data analysis of the research also included.

Research Design

This research aims to discover the advantages and to find out the disadvantages perceived by students while using electronic dictionary in understanding English textbook in English Language Education Department in one of private universities in Yogyakarta. This research adopted a qualitative research design since this design is able to find out students' opinion or perception on the use of Electronic Dictionary in understanding English textbook more deeply. This is supported by Creswell (2012) who stated that a qualitative research explores a problem and develop a detailed understanding of a phenomenon. In addition, a qualitative research is characterized by its aims which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than number, as data for analysis (Patton & Cochran, 2002). Furthermore, Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) added that "qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and exploring the data, in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definition of the situation,

noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities” (p. 537). Hence, this design allows the researcher to obtain an in-depth result.

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in order to gain detailed data. Sandelowski (2011) detailed that this method is able to get true answers to relevant questions. In addition, Fox and Bayat (2007) stated that descriptive research aims at casting light on current issues or problems through a process of data collection that enables them to describe the situation more completely than was possible without employing this method. This qualitative research design helped the researcher to know the real phenomenon that is happened. Thus the result of this study is more detailed and the data provided were valid.

Setting and Participant

The research was conducted at English Language Education Department in one of private universities in Yogyakarta. The main reason was because some of English Language Education Department teachers have been using textbook as an aid in language teaching. Moreover, based on the researcher experience, some of ELED students also have been using electronic dictionary as a tool to help them understand difficult terminologies presented in the textbook. The examples of courses that use textbook are Language Learning Acquisition, Teaching English as a Foreign Language, International Language Testing, Interpreting, Literary Appreciation and Research Methodology. Another reason was because the researcher is a student of English Education Department, so that the processes of collecting the data were easier. The research was conducted in September 2017

because this was the time when the teaching and learning process in English Language Education Department started.

The participants of this research were the students of English Education Department in one of private universities in Yogyakarta because they are exposed to a lot of English textbooks to support their classroom activities. The researcher can judge this because the researcher has already witness the throughout his study. Based on the observation, a lot of students did not hesitate to use electronic dictionary even though a printed dictionary which was recommended by some of the lecturers in English Language Education Department in the classroom activity. The researcher had three participants of active students at English Language Education Department in the academic year of 2013, or if the data saturated is achieved. The reason why the researcher chose students in the academic year of 2013 was because they already went through all the courses that use textbook as the teaching aid, and some of them use electronic dictionary as the learning aid to understand difficult words in the textbook. Besides, the researcher has better access to ELED students in academic year of 2013 because the researcher is one of the students in English Language Education Department in academic year of 2013. However, the participants needed to meet these criteria. First, they are currently studying in English Language Education Department in batch 2013 when the study was conducted. Second, they have been using electronic dictionary as English language learning aid. The three participants needed to meet the criteria mentioned, and the researcher has protected the participants' identity by changing the participants' names into pseudonyms. The pseudonyms names were Yunita as

the first participant, Hasan as the second participant, and Yudi as the third participant.

Data Collection Method

The method of collecting the data was done by interviewing the participants. Interviews enable the participants to discuss their interpretations of the world in which they live, and to express how they regard situations from their own point of view (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). However, an interview is not simply a discussion like common conversation communication. Instead, interview is a constructed and usually a specifically planned event rather than naturally occurring situation, and this method is different from an everyday conversation; therefore, the researcher has “an obligation to set up, and abide by, the different ‘rules of the game’ in an interview” (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011, p. 409). The researcher chose interview in order to have a complete answer and avoid bias. Interview is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspective on particular idea, program, or situation (Neale & Boyce, 2006). Interview is appropriate for this study since the researcher needs to obtain detailed information from the participants about their experiences of using electronic dictionary. The researcher interviewed the participants individually so that the participants can deliver their own opinions without the influence from the other participants. The outcome of the interview is expected to reveal the advantages and disadvantages on the use of electronic dictionary in understanding

English textbook. Also, the research conducted the interview in several occasion to find the saturated data from the participants.

The procedure of the data collection has been done in few steps. First, the researcher has made the interview guidelines, and prepared the questions in advance. Then, the researcher contacted the participants, and asks them whether they use electronic dictionary in understanding English textbook or not. When all three participants who are using electronic dictionary in understanding English textbook and agree to be interviewed, the researcher then made the interview appointment with the participants and completed the interview as scheduled. Approximately, each interview lasted fifteen minutes for each participant.

Research Instrument

The instruments of this study were the interview guidelines, and a recorder. The researcher made use of the experts' theories to decide the interview guidelines for the interview. The researcher then used interview to have a complete answer from the participants. The interviewer used the Indonesian language since Indonesian language is the first language for both the participants and the researcher. The first language is used in order to avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the participants. In the interview, a recorder installed in the researcher's mobile phone was used to record the conversation between the researcher and the participants.

The researcher also chose the open-ended question as the type of interview. Open-ended question helped the researcher to find out the participants'

thought without the researcher's interruption, so the possibility of bias can be reduced. The participants may have a more complex answers instead of a "yes" or "no" answers since the open-ended questions provide a diversity of answers (Reja, Manfreda, Hlebec, & Vehovar, 2003).

Data Analysis

As the most important part of the research, the data analysis progressed after the interview process is done right away. All the data acquired from the interview process were studied to attain the result that answered the research questions. The first step of the data analysis was transcribing the interview recording. Then, the transcribed recording was given back to the participants to check, known as a member checking step. It was used to confirm the validity of the transcription by the participants themselves. The result of the member checking of the transcribed recording was there were no additional information and no revision from the participants. After the member checking process was completed, the next step was coding. Coding is the ascription of a category label to a piece of data, that is either decided in advance or in response to the data that have been collected (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011).

The process of coding was divided into three sections elaborated as follow. The first was open coding. Open coding is the process of breaking down segments of text data into smaller units and then examining, comparing, conceptualizing and categorizing the data (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). In this step, the researcher categorized the transcribed interview into smaller categories. The researcher put the data from open coding in main items. There were 25 main items

from the transcribing data interview found for the open coding. These results of open coding then placed in the next step which is axial coding. Axial coding is a category label ascribed to a group of open codes whose referents are similar in meaning (Cohen, Manion, & Marrison, 2011). In this step, the researcher labeled the categories that were already separated from open coding. There were 2 labeled categories from the previous 25 main items, which are the advantages and the disadvantages on the use of electronic dictionary in understanding English textbook. The last step was selective coding. Selective coding identifies the core categories of text data, integrating them to form a theory (Cohen, Manion, & Marrison). In this step, the researcher identified the main categories from the previous data and fitted into a theory. To finish the data analysis, the data were presented by using description and narration in detailed method from the data that acquired in the field.