

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, researcher discusses research methodology which consists of several main topics. This chapter presents research design, setting and participants of the research, data collection method, research instrument, and data analysis of the research. For support the methodology in this research, researcher use some theories from the expert for explain every topic in this chapter.

Research Design

This research focuses on finding students' perception on the online extensive reading at English Language Education Department at a private university in Yogyakarta. The research adopted a qualitative research design because this design is able to find the phenomenon from participants' perspective in more detailed about online extensive reading. This is supported by Tewksbury (2009) who stated that qualitative research provides more emphasis on interpretation and providing someone with full sight, looking at contexts, environmental absorption, and deeper understanding about concepts. Qualitative research aims to reveal participants' opinions. Similarly, Creswell (2012) stated that qualitative research is suitable to be applied because it can identify research participants' opinion, belief, or perception.

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to note every phenomenon that occurs in order to get specific data. The researcher chose

this method because he wanted to find out personal opinions and experience of the participants about online extensive reading. Qualitative research facilitates the researcher to step into participants' perspective, so they can get their feelings and thoughts which are part of their experience (Sutton & Austin, 2015). The researcher wanted to find out phenomenon about online extensive reading, so the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. As Kluwer (2015) mentioned that qualitative descriptive studies provide whole summaries of a phenomenon or of events.

Setting and Participants

This research was conducted at English Language Department at a private university in Yogyakarta. Based on researcher's observation, the main reason was the researcher found that many students were actively doing online reading, and the students are basically study about English, so they are get used to reading English texts, and also researcher had the access to conduct research because the researcher are studying in Yogyakarta. Moreover, the university has a good accreditation with many facilities that they can support the student for doing online extensive reading such as Wi-Fi for connected to the internet in class room and every corner of the campus and special place for the students that provide the electric plugs, so the students can charge their notebook and Smartphone comfortably.

The participants of this research were students of English Language Department at a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher chose students of English Language Department at a private university in Yogyakarta because based on the researcher's observation the students

already did extensive reading activities which most of their reading materials were in English. In order to strengthen the result of researcher's observation, the researcher did small interview to the participants. Based on the small interview by the researcher, they spent their time on the Internet by using campus Wi-Fi whether for reading comic, novel, online article or checking their social media. Also, most of their reading materials are in English. Hence, the researcher became more interested in doing the research.

The research took three participants of active students in English Language Department at a private university in Yogyakarta. There were two criteria that participants need to meet. First, they were registered as active student of English Language Education at a private university in Yogyakarta when the data were collected. Second, the participants actively use the Internet for doing online extensive reading activities and also the reading material in English. The researcher did not limit the student's batch because the important criteria is the students who had done online extensive reading in English, so it simplified the researcher in getting the participants who were qualified.

The researcher used snowball sampling to get the participants. Snowball sampling is a method to identify and take samples in network constantly (Neuman, 2003). First, the researcher did informal interview to one students and asked the participant whether he or she has done online extensive reading or not. Second, if that student matched with the criteria, the researcher took that student as the participant if he or she agreed for it.

Next, the researcher found another participant by asking for recommendation from the first participant which matched with criteria. There are three participants in this research, they are I, L, and M. First participant is I, 20 years old male student who study in English Language Education Department from batch 2014. He likes to read short online article, online news about football and music, and online mini biography in English. Second participant is L, 20 years old female students from batch 2014. She likes to read online novel about science fiction and horror, and online short article in English. Third participant is M, 19 years old female student from batch 2015. She likes to read online novel online magazine about Hollywood and football, online novel, and online short story in English. The researcher used initial name which is the first word of participants' name in order to stating each participants' identity.

Data Collection Method

The data collection was conducted by interviewing the participants since interview can get more specific data. The point of interviewing are not only build whole portrait, words, and participant's perception but also enable the researcher to speak more confident for sharing opinion (Alshenqeeti, 2014). This method is appropriate since the researcher needed to get complete information from the participants about online extensive reading in English. The researcher became more confident during conversation in the interview process, so it helped the researcher to achieve the satisfactory answers for each question in order to get specific data. The

researcher expected that the result of interview can reveal the benefits and challenges on extensive reading through online in English.

The researcher used a procedure for collecting the data which were divided into few steps. First, the researcher arranged the interview guideline; this step began by preparing the questions. Second, the researcher got in touch to the first participants in order to ask that participant whether they are active in online extensive reading activity or not. Then, after the first participant fitted the criteria and agreed to be interviewed. The researcher made the appointment with the participants for interviewing. Then, the researcher started the interview with first participant according to the schedule of appointment that already made before.

The researcher has done first interview with first participant on July 16, 2018 at 14:00 pm at a private university in Yogyakarta. The first Interview was done for eight minutes. Then, the researcher got second participant from first participants' recommendation. Then, after the researcher got agreement from second participant, the researcher made appointment for interview. The researcher has done interview with second participant on July 17, 2018 at 13:00 pm at a private university in Yogyakarta. The interview with second participant was done for seven minutes. Next, the researcher got third participant from second participants' recommendation. The researcher made appointment with third participant after the researcher got agreement from third participant. The researcher has done interview with third participant on July 18, 2018 at 19:00 pm at a

private university in Yogyakarta. The third interview was done for seven minutes.

Research Instrument

The researcher used interview guidelines and recorder as the instrument of the research to help the researcher gained the data. The researcher used the experts' literature in order to arrange the interview guidelines for the interview. The researcher used *Bahasa Indonesia* for interviewing because *Bahasa Indonesia* is the first language of both participants and researcher. The researcher used *Bahasa Indonesia* to prevent ambiguous answers and miscommunications during interview process, so it made participants' point clearer.

The researcher chose the open-ended questions for interviewing. The reason researcher used open-ended question was to get complete answers from participants. So, if there were uncompleted answers, the researcher chased the uncompleted answers by giving follow up questions. Reja, Manfreda, Hlebec, and Vehovar (2003) noted that "the benefit of the open-ended questions include the possibility of discovering the responses that individuals give spontaneously, and thus avoiding the bias that may result from suggesting responses to individuals" (p.161). In this research, researcher used recorder in order to record the conversation during interview process to avoid the loss of data.

Data Analysis

The most necessary step in this chapter is data analysis. The researcher analyzed the data that were obtained from the interview process. The result of processing data was used to answer the research question. There were several steps in data analysis. First, the researcher transcribed the interview's recordings. Second, the result of transcribing was checked by participant which is called member checking. Member checking was done by showing the result to the participants. In member checking, the transcribed recording was given back to the participants in printed texts. The result is all of three participants in the research approved the transcript of the interviews. Also, all of three participants confirmed the data of the interview was valid. Member checking steps above was used by the researcher because the researcher wanted to avoid reducing or adding the data. Then, the next step is coding. Coding is sorting out data based on theme or problems of case including pro and contra revealed in the respondents' narratives and explained by the researcher (Sutton, Austin, 2015).

The processes of coding were divided into three sections. First section was open coding. It is the process of breaking down part of data into smaller piece of essence, and it includes examined, compared, conceptualized, and categorized (Cohen, Manion, & Morison, 2011). In this step, the researcher categorized the interviews' transcripts into smaller category or labeled each phenomenon in data interview. The researcher put the data of open coding in main points. There were 25 main points from

interviews' transcripts which found by the researcher. Then, the result of open coding was placed by the researcher into next section. Second section was axial coding. It is process of assembling the data of each category that has similar point after open coding (Cohen, Manion, & Morison, 2011). The researcher tagged every single category of data interview. In this step, the researcher labeled the categories which were separated from open coding. There were 2 labels of categories from 25 main point of open coding data, which are the benefits and the challenges on the online extensive reading. The last section was selective coding. Selective coding is process of coding include selecting the essence category, and then combine them to build theory (Cohen, Manion, & Marisson). In this section, the researcher matched the main category from data of axial coding into literatures. After the coding data, the researcher reported the result of the data using descriptive qualitative.