

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter explained about the methodology used for this study. In this chapter, there were points discussed which include research design, setting and participants of the study, data collection method, instrument of the study and data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

This study used the qualitative approach as research design. Qualitative research was actually used by the researcher to seek students' opinion. Creswell (2012) said that a qualitative research study is needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. It helped the researcher to reach his aim for the study, which was to find out student' perception toward American Corner facilities to support the learning process at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Therefore, qualitative research design was chosen as the way to reach that aim.

The decision to chose a qualitative research design for this study was to appropriate the researchers' aim. It used to reveal the students' perception toward American Corner facilities in supporting the learning process. Qualitative research design helped the researcher to have his study appropriately well done, it agreed with this title of this study, "Student Perception Toward American Corner Facilities in supporting learning process at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta".

#### **Setting and Participants of the Study**

**Setting.** The setting place of this study was in American Corner Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The reasons were that only Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta has American Corner in Yogyakarta and near with the researcher. This study also

began on 4th September and finish on 24th September 2017 because of students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta active in learning on campus. Therefore, the selecting as a setting and the time of the study has been appropriate and meaningful for the researcher, the purpose of this study and the significances of this study.

**Participants.** The participants for this study were four students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The participants were the students who visit American Corner frequently. Those are the students who have been frequently joined the programs which hold by American Corner in the inside of the American Corner area. Frequently that mentioned were students who come to American Corner more than three times in the last two months. According to Creswell (2012) in qualitative research, the number of participants could be several, ranging from 1 or 2 to 40. Because of the need to report details about each individual, the larger number could become unwieldy and result in superficial perspective. Moreover, collecting qualitative and analyzing took more times (Creswell, 2012). Because of that, the researchers chose four participants to collect data.

### **Data Collection Method**

This research aimed to find out students' perception toward American Corner Facilities in supporting the learning process at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The method to collect data for this research was through conducting interviews with participants. The interview was useful for qualitative research in gathering facts, accessing beliefs, identifying the feeling and motives, commenting on some standards, exploring behavior and eliciting reasons and explanation (Silverman in Cohen et al., 2011). To found and explored the feeling of the participant about American Corner, the researcher used the interview in this qualitative research.

In collecting data through interviews, this study used the in-depth interview. The in-depth interview used for the researcher to explore how participants look at the particular issue, how participants feel about particular issue and how participants value particular issue, in which it will explore participants' attitude, opinions and emotion as well (Cohen et al., 2011). To reach aims of student perception toward American Corner facilities in supporting learning, in-depth interview was suitable as the way to explore how participants feel and value to American Corner facilities.

The interviews had a semi-structured interview to follow participants' direction of their response, though the researcher has a guideline to keep interview in track. The interviews with the participants led in a one-on-one interview to give the participants privacy so that the participant shared opinions and ideas comfortably. They recorded as well. The recorded interviews helped the researcher to transcribe the data.

The interview was chosen as a data collection method for this study. To support the interviews with participants, the researcher had the interview guidelines that consist of six questions in which each question asked participants' experiences. To raw the data, the researcher used the transcript because the interviews filled and converted into the transcript, the researcher used a recording tool, which was a cell phone and it used to record the interview process.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

In data collection procedure, the researcher was looking for the data monthly statistical report of American Corner on May and June. After the researcher found the participants that matches the criteria, the researcher called them to be interviewed about American Corner facilities. Before the interview section, the researcher showed questions from the interview guidelines and then asked about the clarity of the questions prepared.

Then, after it was clear with all the questions in the interview guideline, the researcher started the interview and recorded all the interview processes using the cellphone as a recording tool.

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis is an important step in this study's process, in which it is where the result of data collection is analyzed. As the data collection method of this study is using interview, the recordings of the interview were converted into transcripts. In the transcript, the names of the participant were pseudonymous. Then, the researcher conducted member checking by returning to the participants to show the suitability of the data recorded by the interviewer in the study. After that, the researcher analyzed by using three types of coding.

The order of the coding above has been explained. First is open coding, which is labeling the text of script; second is axial coding, which is grouping the labeled text of the open codes whose referents are similar in meaning; last is selective coding, which is identifying the core categories of axial coding and integrating them to form a theory for the result of this study (Cohen et al., 2011).

The open coding method is the analytic process by which concepts (codes) to the observed data and phenomenon are attached during Qualitative data analysis. It is one of the 'procedures' for working with text as characterized (Böhm, 2004). After transcribing the data, the researcher will do the open coding that the researcher will mark the answer of participants which answered the research question.

Axial Coding is the process of relating codes (categories and concepts) to each other, via a combination of inductive and deductive thinking. (Böhm, 2004). After open coding, the researcher will continue to axial coding which divides the mark answered of the participant into some categories.

Selective coding is the process of choosing one category to be the core category, and relating all other categories to that category. The essential idea is to develop a single storyline around which all everything else is draped. There is a belief that such a core concept always exists. (Böhm, 2004). Then after the axial coding, the researcher continues to selective coding that is summed up the findings that answered the research question.