

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter explains the method used by the researcher to find the information about students' perception on the online discussion in English teaching and learning in ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta. It consists of research design, research setting, research participants, data collection technique, and data collection procedure and data analysis. This chapter also provides the references to support the research methodology.

Research Design

Design. The researcher used the qualitative research method in conducting this research. According to Creswell (2012), "Qualitative explores and develops a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon" (p. 16). Qualitative method is used to create some theories to be related to the expert's statement. The aim of using qualitative research method in this research is to find out the students' perception on the online discussion in English teaching and learning at a private university in Yogyakarta. In this research the participants were being interviewed by the researcher to explain their feeling and experiences in doing online discussion in English teaching and learning.

The objectives above are clear enough to be some considerations for the researcher to apply the case study research design in conducting this research. Yin (2009) argued that the case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident (as cited in

Creswell, 2012, p. 27). The purpose of choosing that design is to investigate the case in the use of online discussion in English teaching and learning based on the students' perception. Online discussion is temporarily used by the lecturer in English teaching and learning at English education and the case study will be best to use in this research.

Research Setting and Participations

Setting. This research conducted in English Language Education Department of a private university in Yogyakarta. The place was chosen by the researcher as the major where the researcher is studying. The reason of choosing ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta is because online discussion is used in this major as well and it is easier and accessible for the researcher to collect the data. This research started on March, 2018 and consumed around one month to collect the data about the students' perception on online discussion.

Participants. In conducting this research, the researcher took the participants who have experiences and who have joined the online discussion in English teaching and learning. According to Sargeant (2012), "Participants are selected who can best inform the research questions and enhance understanding of the phenomenon under study" (p. 2). The participants were from batch 2015 for those who joined Edmodo, Padlet or other group support the research. The researcher did the observation in obtaining the participants to obtain the active students in doing online discussion. The researcher went to the students one by one and asked them about to get the active one. After getting the active one, the researcher asked the other student's friends who also active in online discussion based on the other perception. The researcher selected three English education

students become the participants of the research. Three participants around 20 to 21 years old who were active in joining online discussion based on the other's perception. The three participants consist of male and females. The participants 1 was a male, participant 2 and 3 were female. The reason why the researcher selected three students was that clear to fulfil the data and completed this research. Therefore, the researcher got the rich data. The researcher explained the participants in the finding by using the participant 1, participant 2 and participant 3.

Data Collection Method

Instrument. The researcher took the interview as the data collection technique in this research. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), "The interview is one of several instruments under qualitative research method. It is a flexible tool for data collection and the enabling multi-sensory channels to be used are verbal, non-verbal and spoken and heard" (p. 409). The interview done in the place where the participant wanted. During the interview the researcher used the recording tool to take the data and the interview guideline. The interview delivered in *bahasa* to make it easier and more enjoyable. The questions in the interview guideline were made based on the expert's theories. The researcher had six interview questions. The first the researcher had two introductory questions. Next four questions addressed to answer three main research questions the researcher had.

Data collection procedures. There were some steps to be followed in this data collection technique processes. Firstly, the researcher made the questions to be interview guidelines. The researcher had to ensure that the interview guideline

was proven by the expert called expert's judgement. The researcher did the expert's judgement to validate the interview guidelines. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, (2011) " Validity is an important key to effective research" (p. 179). In the expert judgement, there were deleting and adding some questions to avoid bias in the interview. At the beginning the researcher had ten questions and after expert's judgement six questions were left. The expert judgement was from three lecturers in the ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta itself. After expert's judgement, the researcher conducted the piloting the questions to some participants to examine the result to be related to expert's statement. After those procedures were done, both researcher and participants arranged the time and place to conduct the interview. The interview was recorded using a recording device. After recording, the interview result was transcribed into the words to make the analysis easier.

Data Analysis

Analysis. After collecting the data from the participants the researcher have checked and rechecked the data to ensure that the all questions are answered. The researcher transcribed the recorded interview in a typed text. In transcribing the interview record, the researcher had to be careful. The researcher was not allowed to add or lessen the data to keep the validity and reliability of the data. After transcribing, the researcher did the member checking to get the trust worthiness from the transcription. The member checking done by the researcher by giving the transcription to the participants to read it. The result there was not changes from the participants' interview's answer.

After member checking, the researcher did the coding to find some specific information. Coding is the one of analysis process in qualitative research. The researcher had the open coding, axial coding and selective coding in the data analysis. Kerlinger argued that coding has been defined as the translation of question responses and respondent information to specific categories for the purpose of analysis (as cited in Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011, p. 559). Open coding consists of the original statement which has been coded into categories such as advantages, disadvantages and difficulties. The researcher gave some underlines in some specific answers in the transcription to do the open coding. Next the researcher moved from the specific information into the categories that was called the analytical. After finishing the categories the researcher translated the points of the original statements in the form of phrases in the translation table. After finishing the translating the researcher moved to the axial and selective coding. Here the researcher took the points of translation to be discussed further and be related to the expert's statements.