

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

In this chapter the researcher presents about methodology. This chapter consists research design, research setting, research participant, data collection method, research instrument and data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

This research aims at finding out students' perception on the implementation of extensive reading. It focused in the benefits and obstacles of doing extensive reading. This research used qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2012) qualitative research is conducted from small group of individuals in order to gain the depth information. It means that the researcher can explore more the information about students' perception on the implementation of extensive reading in ELED. Qualitative method helped the researcher to investigate the diverse opinions for finding out good result (Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge, 2007). Through diverse students' perception about implementation of extensive reading, to get various answers and collect the data deeper, this research used qualitative research.

The design under qualitative approach was a descriptive qualitative. The consideration of choosing this method was because descriptive qualitative can dig deeper the understanding of the students' perception. According to Hancock et al(2007), "Descriptive qualitative attempt to broaden and/or deepen the understanding of how things come to be the way in our perspective" (p. 4). The qualitative describes the students' perception clearly.

Descriptive qualitative explains and develops concept and theory. Descriptive qualitative is also able to report non-numerical data which cannot be measured by machine. According to Hancock et al (2007), "descriptive qualitative focuses on report

of experience and view on the data which cannot be adequately expressed numerically” (p.6). This method focuses in describing and interpreting. It develops the new concept and theory. It can also evaluate the process.

### **Research Setting**

This research was conducted at English Language Education Department of a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher chose ELED because there were some reasons. The first reason was by doing the research on this department, the researcher could get rich informations from the participants who were directly involved and had knowledge about the implementation of extensive reading in reading date activity. The second reason was because of the accessibility for doing the research around ELED. It made the researcher easier to meet the participants and to collect the data from students’ of ELED. The process to collect the data in English Language Education Department building was done on August 2018.

### **Research Participant**

The participants consisted of three participants. First, those participants were chosen because they had experiences by joining reading date activity in ELED. Second, this is based on the characteristic that students who have low, middle and high motivation in reading will have more informations which can supply rich data for this research both benefits and obstacle in doing extensive reading in ELED. The indication of low, middle, and high motivation students are from their attendance in reading date. The total meeting in reading date is 20 times which is divided in two semester, so each semester has 10 meetings. The low motivation student attends 8 times. The middle motivation student attends 12 times. The high motivation student attends 19 times. To select the participants, the researcher adopted several strategies. First, the researcher

asked the teacher's recommendation. Second, the researcher attended the reading date session to see the participants for observation and the last was to make the list of potential students in term of sharing ideas during the Reading Date activity. Then, the name of all the participants were coded by using pseudonyms (Parjo, Parji, and Parto)

### **Data Collection Method**

In collecting the data, the researcher used an interview. The researcher's purpose in using interview was to gather responses which is rich and informative. By doing the interviews, the researcher also collected the data about the perception of the implementation of extensive reading. The interview is flexible tool for data collection because the interviewee may give deep information. The using of interview was to collect complete answers and gather the depth information, thus increasing the comparability of the responses. According to Harrel and Bradley (2009), in searching for a very complete answer, focus groups and interviews are most possible to provide the depth of information that might be useful. The researcher has the direct opportunity to ask about the apparent conflict, therefore focus group and interviews are also the best methods to resolve seemingly conflicting information.

Then, the researcher made the schedule of meeting appointments with the participants. It ensured that the researcher has asked for the availability of the interviewee about the schedule of meeting appointments. Then, the researcher made agreement by phone about when and where the the interview was held. The interview was conducted by using Indonesian language to make easier and to avoid misunderstanding of the participants and also the researcher since the mother tongue of both researcher and interviewee are Indonesian.

## **Research Instrument**

The instruments of this research consisted of note and voice recorder. In this research, the researcher used the interview instrument to gather the data. Cohen, Manion and Marrison (2011, p.409) stated that “interviews enable participants, be they interviewers or interviewees to discuss their interpretations of the world in which they live, and to express how they regard situations from their own point of view”. In this research, the interview was used in order to explore the students’ perception about the implementation of extensive reading. The interviewer made the guideline before interviewing the participants. The guideline made the interview easier between the interviewer and the interviewee. The duration of this interview was around 10 minutes up to 15 minutes long for each participant. The interviews were recorded by using voice recorder application in mobile phone to help the researcher collect the accurate data and enable the researcher to transcribe the response in detail.

The interview is aimed to reveal the information from the participants how they express situation from their point of view. The interview was held when both of the interviewer and the interviewee were available, so the interviewer asked the question freely and the interviewee told their opinions happily to the interviewer.

## **Data Collection Procedures**

The researcher made the schedule of meeting appointments with the participants. It ensured that the researcher has asked for the availability of the interviewee about the schedule of meeting appointments. Then, the researcher made agreement by phone about when and where the interview was held. The interview was conducted by using Indonesian language to make easier and to avoid misunderstanding of the participants and also the researcher since the mother tongue of both researcher and interviewee are Indonesian.

The researcher did interview to collect the data by using interview guideline and also recorded by using recording application. The researcher transcribed the data into words. After that, the researcher used member checking to the ELED students. Member checking is to ensure the validity of the data. The researcher showed the transcript of interview to the participants. The data showed to the respondent to prove that transcribing correct without adding any other sentences. The all of participants agreed without revision the transcript.

Then, the researcher did coding to analyse the data. The open coding provided the researcher made a group the similar meaning of text. Then, the next step was analytical coding that the researcher did the analytic coding may derive from the theme or a topic. The next step was axial coding, the researcher categorized the statement from open coding into one topic. The selective coding was the procedure to identify the data and form a theory based on the specific information and it provided the results and the answers of the research. In selective coding, the researcher categorized, sort out, analyze, and identify the data as a finding to answer the research questions.

### **Data Analysis**

The researcher recorded the interview to make the researcher could use the recording many times as the researcher needed to find the detail data. The researcher transcribed the data into words. The researcher also did member checking to keep the trustworthiness and the original of the data. After all, the researcher moved to other steps namely, coding. After transcribing, the researcher did member checking to check whether every points, which was given by the participants had been collected correctly or not. The all of participants agreed without revision the transcript. The researcher showed the transcribed data gained from the interview to each participant to check whether the data transcribed is completely taken or not. The researcher ensured the

validity of the data by checking the transcript of the interview there was not any mistakes, wrong typing and losing the data. After completed the member checking, the researcher did coding. According to Cohen et.al (2011, p. 559) “a code simply a name or label that the researcher gives to a piece of text that contains an idea or a piece of information”. Coding was divided into some steps, which was open coding, analytical coding, axial coding and selective coding.

The researcher did coding to analyse the data. Then, there are four steps in coding. The open coding provided the researcher made a group the similar meaning of text. Then, the next step was analytical coding that the researcher did the analytic coding may derive from the theme or a topic. The next step was axial coding, the researcher categorized the statement from open coding into one topic. The selective coding was the procedure to identify the data and form a theory based on the specific information and it provided the results and the answers of the research. In selective coding, the researcher categorized, sort out, analyze, and identify the data as a finding to answer the research questions.