Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter elaborates the methodology used in this research. There are five sections included in this chapter. The first part elaborates research approach. The second part is research setting and participant which deals with the place and time where the researcher conducted the study as well as the participant of the research. The third section is data collection method. It elaborates the methodology of data collection in this research. The fourth is data collection procedures in which the researcher explains the procedure of collecting the data. The fifth is data analysis which explains procedures in processing the data.

Research Approach

The researcher used qualitative research approach for this study to investigate the students' perception on the presentation preparation at English Language Education Department in a private university in Yogyakarta. This approach was appropriate to get more understanding about the subject. According to Creswell (2012), one of the characteristics of qualitative research is to explore and develop a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. It means that by using qualitative research approach, the researcher get in-depth information and develop her understanding about students' perception on the preparation of presentation.

The method under qualitative research design used by the researcher was descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research was used to get the information from the individual experiences. It is based on direct descriptions

from the participants who have experiences in the subject. Lambert (2012) said that, "qualitative descriptive study is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals" (p. 255). Descriptive qualitative provides a complete explanation of the experience which fits to this research. In addition, descriptive qualitative helps the researcher to explore participants' experiences about the preparation of an academic presentation.

Research Setting and Participant

In this part, the researcher provides the information about the research setting and participant. Research setting explains the place and time chosen by the researcher to conduct this research. The second part in this section is research participant explaining the participants involved in this research. The explanations are presented below:

Research setting. This research was conducted at English Language Education Department in a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher investigated the English students' perception on presentation preparation. The place was chosen by the researcher because it was the department where the researcher studied. The researcher chose English Language Education Department in a private university in Yogyakarta as the place to conduct this study because it applied presentation in the classroom for many courses. The courses applying the presentation were Speaking and Listening for Academic Purposes, Teaching English for Foreign Language, Issues in Language Teaching and Learning, Instructional Design, Material design, and many more. This research was started on July 2018 and finished on October 2018.

Research participants. The participants of this research were students from batch 2015 experiencing in conducting academic oral presentation in the classroom. The researcher selected the participants from the nearest one. It means that the researcher chose the participants having closer relation to the researcher. The researcher selected three students of English Language Education Department to become the participants of this research. The three participants were around 20-22 years old, and they all are female. The researcher chose three female students to become the participants because female students could elaborate the information more detail than male students.

The researcher took three participants to get the data information. It was because three participants helped the researcher to get clear information and have fulfiled the data and completed this research. There is no ideal number of participants. According to Baker and Edwards (2012), "The number of participants in qualitative research is depended on the nature and purpose of the research" (P. 42). Therefore, interviewing three participants was enough to get data. In finding and discussion, the researcher explained the participants by using P1, P2, and P3.

Data Collection Method

In data collection method, the researcher talks about the method and the instrument used in this research. The explanations are presented below:

Method. The researcher used the interview as the data collection method. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), interview is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channels to be used, verbal, non-verbal

spoken and heard. They also revealed that in the interview, the responses are directly mentioned by the participants; it provides the clear and deep information. Thus, interview was an appropriate data collection method because it provided clear and deep responses. The interview was done in face-to-face interview in which the researcher met each participant directly. Face-to-face interview provided the researcher in-depth interviews from each participant.

Instrument. For the instrument of the study, the researcher used interview guideline. Furthermore, the researcher used interview guide approach type of interview. The researcher conducted the interview based on the guideline. There were three question forms as guideline for the interview and those questions were related to the research questions. According to Patton (1980) as cited in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), interview guide approach is to increase the comprehensiveness of the data and help the researcher to collect the data systematically for each participant. The characteristic of interview guideline approach is that topics and issues have to be covered as specified in advance, in the outline form; interviewer decides sequence and working of questions in the course of the interview. The inverview questions were open-ended questions followed up with the other questions. The reason why the researchers used open-ended questions was that open-ended questions were flexible; it allowed the interviewer to probe more the information from participants; and it clears up any misunderstanding. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), "Open-ended questions have a number of advantages: they are flexible; they allow the interviewer to probe so that she may go into more depth, or to clear up any misunderstanding" (p. 416).

In collecting the data, the researcher did not only use interview, but the researcher also used document. The document used by the researcher was reflection. The researcher used reflection sheet as the instrument to get more information. The researcher decided to use document, because the participants could have longer time to think of their opinion about the preparation of presentation. By doing reflection, the participants added new point that they did not mention in the interview. The researcher provided a question in reflection sheet based on the research questions; Menurut anda, bagaimana persiapan dalam presentasi? Serta sebutkan dan jelaskan manfaat dan kesulitan yang anda temui ketika melakukan persiapan dalam presentasi. Thus, by asking the participants to write a reflection helped the researcher to get in-depth data.

Data Collection Procedures

There were some steps in collected the data. Firstly, the researcher made some questions used as the interview guidelines, and it was based on the research questions. The next step was the researcher selected the participants having particular criterion. The researcher ensured that there was no pressure for the participant. The researcher gave the participants time to express their opinion. The researcher also did not limit the participants on what they said, and also they were free to say whatever they wanted to say as long as it was not out of the topic of interview. After finding the compatible participants, the researcher made appointment with the participant to conduct the interview. The time and place were arranged by the participant. The interview was conducted in a different time for each participant.The interview was recorded using cell-phone as the tool to record the interview. It was intended to save the data and help the researcher to

find the information from the participant more easily than just took a note while interview. The researcher finished the interview after all of the questions were answered by the participants. The duration of the interview was ten up to fifteen minutes for each participant. The interview used Indonesian language to ease the participants in answering the questions.

In addition, the researcher also used document. The document used is reflection sheet. In conducting reflection, the participants were given a reflection sheet consisting of the instruction to write their opinion in minimum 150 words. The participants were asked to write the reflection in Indonesian language. Reflection was conducted to ensure the participants' answer during the interview and also to get more information. The researcher gave several times for the participants to fill the answer in the reflection sheet. Then, the researcher asked them to submit the reflection sheet via email.

Data Analysis

In this part, the researcher explains the data analysis. There are four steps in analyzing the data. The steps are transcribing, member checking, coding, and triangulating. The explanations are presented below:

Transcribing. After getting the information from the participants, the researcher analyzed all the information. The researcher transcribed the result of interview from spoken form into written form. In transcribing the interview record, the researcher did not add new information that the participants did not mention in the interview. It was done to keep the validity and reliability of the information. According to Cohen, Manion, and Marrison (2011), transcribing is

writing down what the participants said into the written from. It means that transcribing is the way to transform spoken words to written. Transcribing was done to ease the researcher to find the participants' answer.

Member checking. After transcribing the data from interview, the researcher did member checking. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that member checking is participant validation. It was done to assess intentionality, to correct factual errors, to provide summaries, and to check the adequacy of the analysis. On the other words, member checking is needed to check the credibility and to increase trustworthiness of the data from the interview. In addition, the result of member checking was that the participants did not change the information. The participants did not add or omit the information given during the interview.

Coding. After doing the member checking, the researcher did the coding. Coding was conducted in order to find the specific information from the interview. The researcher did open coding, axial coding and selective coding to analyze the data. Kerlinger (1970) explained, "Coding is the translation of participants' responses and information to specific categories for the purposes of analysis" (as cited in Cohen, Menion, & Morrison, 2011, p. 559).

Open coding. Open coding consists of the original statement which has been coded into a piece of text in order to categorize the same information. The categories of the coding were benefits of the preparation of presentation and the challenges of preparation of presentation. The researcher underlined the same specific answer in the transcription in open coding. Moreover, Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that open coding is the process of breaking down the

text into smaller units and it is based on whatever criteria are relevant. After finishing the categories, the researcher translated the points that were underlined in original statement into English. After finishing the translation, the researcher moved to axial and selective coding.

Axial coding. In axial coding, the researcher categorized the similar of data. The researcher separated the original data segmented into small units of fractions of a whole text from original statement. From analytical coding, the researcher classified the similar meaning of the data into one interpretation.

Selective coding. In selective coding, the researcher identified the core categories based on the information from the participants. After the researcher made the code or category of the data, the researcher elaborated each category. Selective coding was similar with axial coding, but in selective coding the researcher elaborated more about the understanding of the main story line. In selective coding, the researcher combined the similar theme in order to get the results of the research.

Triangulating. The last step done by the researcher was triangulation. Triangulation was done by comparing the data from the interview with the document from reflection sheet. The result of the interview and reflection were discussed in the chapter four. The triangulation used to prove the trustworthiness of the data. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), triangulation is defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection. Triangulation offers more evidences than just one method to prove the trustworthy result of the phenomena under the investigation. The types of triangulation were mentioned by Denzin (1970) as cited in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), those are time

triangulation, space triangulation, combined level of triangulation, theoretical

triangulation, investigator triangulation, and methodological triangulation.