

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter defines the methodology used by the researcher in this study. There are six components defined by the researcher in this chapter namely research design, research setting, research participants, data instrument, data gathering technique, data gathering procedure, and data analysis. Several theories are also included in this chapter to support the methodology in this study.

Research Design

The primary objective of this research was to discover the perception of English language education students of online English comic as reading materials. The research method used in this research was a qualitative research. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012), “A qualitative research is a design that is needed when a straight forward description of phenomenon is desired” (p.256). Besides, Creswell (2012) argued that qualitative research is an appropriate method for this research because from this research the information that discovered by the researcher about students’ perception. The reason that the researcher chose the qualitative research was because the researcher would like to find out students’ thoughts about the use of online English comic as reading material. By using this approach the researcher gained a deep explanation about the topic from participants. Also qualitative was enabled the researcher to get the detail data. Therefore, the researcher had chosen the qualitative research because this approach was suitable with the objective of this research.

This research applied the descriptive qualitative study to explained and provided evidence in order to support the facts of event that had been conducting by the researcher. This research design also became useful tools for the researcher in order to find out about the facts of the phenomenon that happened in this research. "The goal of qualitative descriptive study is a comprehensive summarization in everyday terms of specific events experienced by individuals or group of individuals" (Lambert & Lambert, 2012, p.255). Thus, descriptive qualitative study is a design that could support the researcher in order to find out the real information about students' perception and other phenomenon regards to this research.

Research Setting

This research took place at English Language Education Department (ELED) at a private university in Yogyakarta. There were three reasons that the researcher chose ELED as place of the research. The first reason was some of students were very interested to study with online English comic and they loved reading online English comic in their leisure time. The second was the students of ELED read online English comic as reading material. By receiving information from students of English language education department, the data became more valid because participants are familiar with the topic. The third reason was the researcher familiar with this place and the researcher got access to the participants of this study easily.

The researcher took six months to finish this research. It was from October 2018 until May 2019. The researcher had created schedule in conducting this research. The researcher spent three months to create the proposal from October

until December 2018. Then, the researcher started collecting the data on the middle of January 2019 until February 2019. Hence, the data analysis conducted from the beginning of March 2019, and all the data analysis had completed on the first week of May 2019. Then, the researcher finished in conducting this research.

Research Participants

This research involved by four students of ELED at one private university in Yogyakarta as research participants. For the reason that the researcher chose ELED students, as the researcher knows, there were many ELED students usually read online English comic as reading materials. The second reason came up that the ELED' students had a computer technology course that helped them to get sources for reading material including online English comic. The participants involved two males and two females. They were Ari, Ani, Sasa and Suki. These names are pseudonym. Ari and Ani had read online English comics for three years. The third participant, Sasa had read online English comics since junior high school. Then the last participant, Suki had read online English comics since senior high school. They are students of fourth year in the university. All these participants had already had the experiences in reading online English comics more than six months. Experiencing in reading online English comic at least Six months was one of the criteria that set by the researcher. Another criterion for participants of this research was students who read online English comics at least three times a week. Thus, the researcher got rich and detailed information from ELED' students about the use of online English comics as reading materials.

Data Instrument

The researcher used some instruments in order to support the successful of this research. The researcher used smart phone to record the interview between the researcher and participants. As the reason to record the interview, the researcher needed a valid data and did not want to lose any information from each participant. Besides, the researcher used a notebook and a pen to note down some follow up questions that were unclear yet. The researcher used an interview protocol in order to facilitate the researcher while conducted the interview. Accordingly, the questions being asked in the interview were appropriate and participants provided a deep explanation in order to make this research become more valid.

Data Gathering Technique

To accomplish the study, the researcher used in depth interview in gathering the data. Kajornboon (2005) identified that interview is as an activity of talking and listening between two people in a way to find the information of a topic. The researcher used interview based on the objective of this study. Additionally, the interview was the suitable instrument for this research in gathering the data because the researcher needed a lot of information in regards to this research from participants. Kajornboon (2005) also added that by doing the interview, the participants are motivated to tell a wide explanation of topic, and they are able to explain their perceptions and thoughts freely. In gathering the data for qualitative research, interview is the instrument that is very convenient to be used since it provides verbal, non-verbal, spoken, and heard sensory channel

(Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2011). By using interview as an instrument in gathering data, researcher definitely got rich information from participants.

In addition, the type of interview used by the researcher in this research was standardized open-ended interview. Standardized open-ended interview is a type of interview that the orders of questions that will be asked are constructed in advance (Cohen, et.al, 2011). This type of interview pushed the researcher to not asking questions that did not relate with the topic. Besides, this kind of interview made the researcher asked the questions exactly following the sequence created.

Additionally, the construction of schedule that the researcher used in this research was Open-ended items. The researcher did not ask the questions with the limit answer which were about yes and no questions. In doing the interview, the researcher asked the questions that made participants delivered their opinion about question deeply. "Open-ended situations can also result in unexpected or unanticipated answers which may suggest hitherto unthought-of relationships or hypotheses" (Cohen, et.al, 2011, p.416)

For the questions format, the researcher applied indirect form. Indirect form can be defined as the way the researcher asks questions. This format was a perfect complement of interview. Likewise, the researcher adopted general questions in conducting the interview. The purpose was to gathered rich information and data from participants. By making the purpose of questions less obvious, the indirect approach is more likely to produce frank and open responses (Cohen, et.al, 2011).

Response mode that used by the researcher was unstructured response. Unstructured response is the way participants answer the questions. Cohen, et.al

(2011) stated that if researcher applies unstructured mode, it makes participant feel free to answer questions with their own way. Besides, the researcher did not give a limitation to participants in answering the questions. That way the participants enjoyed the interview process. By giving the participants a freedom to choose their own way in answering the questions, it made them presented the information widely.

Data Gathering Procedure

In data gathering procedure, the researcher conducted several actions. The first step was contacting participants who have fulfilled the criteria that determined. Then, the researcher determined place and time for doing the interview. For the last step, it was about the language that used by the researcher while gathering the data.

The researcher contacted the participants through WhatsApp and asked their willingness to become participants of this research. After the researcher got participants, the researcher conducted the interview on the date that agreed by participants. The researcher conducted the interview in one of the place in participants' university. University was the best place to be used to conduct the interview because both researcher and participants had access to the university easily.

In doing the interview, the researcher used Indonesian language. By using Indonesian language as a tool of communication in doing the interview, it made the questions understandable to participants and the researcher easier to gain the information from participants. The reason why the researcher used Indonesian was that all participants are Indonesian and Indonesian is their first language used

in daily life context. Therefore, using Indonesian language, the participants became easier to answer the questions from the researcher. Besides, the researcher also recorded the interview process in order to make the researcher not lose any information from participants.

The interview had been conducted approximately in 10-20 minutes for each participant. All participants had explained all the information regarding to this research deeply. Hence, this was very suitable time to conduct the interview for this research.

Data Analysis

After the researcher had conducted all steps in gathering data, then the researcher analyzed the data. There were several steps conducted by the researcher in process of analyzing data. Those were transcribing the data, member checking, and coding. For more detail information, each step is explained in the following paragraphs.

Transcribing data. In process of interviewing, the researcher had gotten some information from participants regarding the research. The data still in form of recording was transcribed into written text without any changes by the researcher. Mahpur (2017) asserted that in doing the transcribing data, the researcher has to transcribe the information from recording to the text written exactly as same as the recording. In this process, the researcher used pseudonym for every participant of this research. According to Allen and Wiles (2015) the identity of participants should be replaced by pseudonym in order to protect participants' confidentiality.

Member checking. After finishing the transcribing of the data, the researcher conducted a member checking. The aim of this process was to make sure that all information from participants was credible. If there were unclear data or information, the researcher had to contact participants again to clarify the answers of question provided. Besides, another aim of member checking was to clarify all information from participants' and asked for permission to use all information from them. The way the researcher conduct member checking was contact each participant through message or phone, talk about participants' leisure time, and ask him/her to meet the researcher to talk about it. in the process of member checking the researcher gave the transcription to the participants and asked them to recheck it. After getting clear information from participant, the data was transcribed by the researcher into written text and continued the next step of data analysis. This process is to make sure that the data of this research will be valid. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) said that member checking has an objective to make sure that data that informed by participants is similar with the data of participants while doing the interview. The researcher conducted member checking right after doing the transcribing. The result of member checking was all the participants approved the transcript that made by the researcher. Thus, there is no change in the transcript.

Coding. The last step in analyzing data of this research was coding. According to Cohen, et.al (2011) coding is a process of giving a code or a label to a part of information from participant. The purpose of coding is to make the researcher easy to gather similar information. Cohen, et.al (2011) divided types of code into open code, analytic code, axial code, and selective code.

First was open coding. Open coding is the type of coding where the researcher put a title or label for each information from participant. “Open coding can be performed on a line-by-line, phrase-by-phrase, sentence-by-sentence, paragraph-by-paragraph or unit-of-text-by-unit-of-text basis” (Cohen, et.al, 2011, p.561). In the open coding, the researcher gave a title to each information that given by participants needed by this research. In this research, the researcher used pseudonym to give label for each participant such as Ari, Ani, Sasa and Suki.

Second was analytical coding. Analytical coding is where the code given by the researcher is not just a code but it is reflect the theme that is the researcher interested in (Cope, 2010). Cohen, et.al (2011) also said that “An analytic code is more than descriptive code, it becomes more interpretive (p.561)”. It meant that analytical coding focused on the process and context of phrase or action. In this step, the researcher made information that given by participants into the smaller point.

The third one was Axial coding. Axial coding is one of types of coding in qualitative research. Axial coding is a procedure where the researcher give a title or label to a category that include some information with similar meaning (Cohen, et.al, 2011). In axial coding, the categories that was made by the researcher are related with the theme that studied by the researcher. In this step, the researcher gave a category for some similar data given by participants.

The last one was selective coding. According to Cohen, et.al (2011) selective coding is process of recognizing the main categories of the data that the researcher get. The researcher found a main aspect of the data in order to create

categories for similar data. This selective coding nearly same as axial coding, but it was more complicated than axial code. In this step, the researcher determined the core category of text data. The researcher also explained the code that has been determined.