

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used by the researcher in this study. Besides, this chapter explores how to conduct and collect the research data. There are six sections of the methodology namely research design, research setting, research participant, data collection method, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Several theories are also included in this chapter to support the methodology in this study.

Research design

This research used qualitative approach. Choosing qualitative approach, the researcher could get deep knowledge about the topic being investigated. Hence, the statement mentioned was in line with Creswell (2012) who stated that the qualitative research approach aims to explore a problem and developing detailed understanding.

Then, a descriptive qualitative research design was chosen to collect data which might provide the basis for future research. The descriptive design was appropriate used in this research because it described individual lives and told the interviewee experiences as the purpose of this research. Regarding the statement mentioned, it was in line with Creswell (2012) who asserted that descriptive qualitative design describes, collects, and tells the stories of the individual lives.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher chose this university because each major has English subject as a compulsory course. In this university, every non-English department student

should take a course at LTC every semester. LTC has leveling system to divide the students based on their ability such as Basic English, Level 1, Level 2, and each level with different goals. In Basic English, students are expected to understand and use basic daily expression like expression to introducing self. In Level 1, the students are expected to understand several kind of sentence, and they can give some information from what they have read and can make a simple description about their environment. In level 2, the students are expected to be able to understand main idea from some sources (visual, auditory) in daily context, communicate and arrange a simple text based on their interest, and give an opinion about a topic with the reason.

The researcher started the research on September 2018. The researcher needed two weeks to finish the introduction chapter of this research. In the second chapter, literature review was finished in five weeks. Then, in the third chapter, the methodology was done in four weeks. In addition, the researcher conducted the interview in March 2019 and started to write chapter four which was finding and discussion in two weeks after. In May 2019, the researcher finally had done in writing this research.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were four students of non-English department, two students from science department and two students from social department who had already passed level I or had involved in level II of English course at LTC. As the reasons for choosing those levels, the students had already passed in level I and II, and it indicated that the students had a good

comprehension skill. Besides, in level I and level II, the students focused on getting some information from what they had read and was able to get a main idea from visual or auditory sources. All the participants of this research were female. In a way to represent all of non-English department students, the researcher chose two students from sciences department and two students from social department. Then, the totals for participants were four students. In keeping the participants identity private, each participant's was changed into pseudonym such as Alfa, Beta, Gama, and Mina. Allen and Wiles (2016), a pseudonym is unreal name which is often used by researcher or writer to personally keep participants' privacy. In addition, Alfa was from social department, and she had already passed level II of English course. Beta and Gamma were from science department, and they had already passed level II of English course. Meanwhile, Mina was from science department, and he had already passed in level II of English course.

Data Collection Method

In collecting the data, the researcher used an interview as the method to collect the data. Interview was a way to collect the data by asking some question verbally (Creswell, 2012). Through an interview, the researcher got a lot of deep information related to the conducted issue to answer the research questions. Besides, the participants could express what they felt and what they thought based on their own opinion more. The type of interview used was interview guide approach. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), in using interview of guide approach, the researcher should have a list of questions, and the researcher can ask the question randomly or not in sequence. Then, before researcher did an interview, the researcher had already had the questions list. In

qualitative approach, there was a construction of schedule. This research used open-ended item which the participants could get more space to answer the questions. Cohen, et al. (2011) said that open-ended questions are more flexible, and it can let the participants answer as they want. Then, the researcher could get the answer to her questions by forming participants' answer. Interview protocol or interview guideline was the instrument of the research. Besides, it consisted of several questions related to the research questions which involved the difficulties and strategies in understanding English text by non-English department students.

Before conducting the interview, there were several prepared tools. Firstly, the researcher prepared hand phone to record the participant answer. Secondly, the researcher prepared book/note, pencil, or pen to write down important points in the interview.

Data Collection Procedure

In order to collect the data, the researcher had done some procedures. Firstly, the researcher contacted the participants by phone and made an appointment when and where the interview was held. Then, the researcher conducted the interview used phone recorder to record the interview. The Indonesian language was used in the interview, and its purpose was to ease the participants to understand what the researcher discussed about. Therefore, the interview was conducted around 10-15 minutes for each session.

Data Analysis

After all the data had been collected, the next step was analyzing the data. There were several processes based on Saldana (2009) including transcribing or

verbatim, member checking or probing, condensing the sentence, interpretation, and collected similar facts and categorization. Hence, each data analysis step is explained in the following paragraphs in detail.

Transcribing or known as verbatim was a process to type what participants said in the recording. As Saldana (2011) said, transcribing is a type of analyzing the data of whole interview from the audio recorder which change into sentences, but the transcript should precisely with the original audio. In the fact, the interview used Indonesian language, so the researcher translated it into English language by her own self. Then, the result was checked by a lecturer to avoid misinterpretation.

In addition, the next step of analyzing data was member checking or known as probing. Member checking aimed to improve the trustworthiness. Besides, it is the process when the researcher has done in transcribing the data. Saldana (2009) stated that member checking is to cross-check if the fact data are accurate and deep. The researcher asked some ambiguous point to the participants to make it clear. Then, the results after doing deep interview were shown to the participants, and it was done to give a chance to the participants to add some information. Some of the participants gave additional information, such as example of difficult words and example on how to use the strategy.

Then, the last step of analyzing the data was condensing the sentence. In this step, the researcher constructed the participants' answer into grammatical sentence without giving any addition. Then, the researcher made an interpretation to categorize the participants' answer into theme. Also, the researcher collected

the similar facts from the researcher's interpretation. For the last step, the researcher did the categorization. In this step, the researcher made some categories or themes from the similar facts. After those entire steps were done, the researcher made a report to answer the research questions.