Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used by the researcher in this research. The first part is about research design which presents the research approach and research design chosen by the researcher. In the second part, it includes the research setting which explains a description of place and time of the research. Then, in the research participants, it explains the participants chosen by the researcher in conducting the research. Additionally, in this chapter three, the explanation of data gathering technique was also included. The step to gather the data was discussed in data gathering procedure. The last part of this chapter discusses the data analysis. Several theories were also included in this chapter to support the methodology in this research.

Research Design

The researcher applied qualitative research approach to discover the students' perception on the use of the computer-based test in English national examination. Furthermore, the researcher believed that qualitative research approach purposed to describe trends about the challenges and strategies in using computer-based test. The research revealed an in-depth understanding on the use of the computer-based test in English national examination. Formerly, the qualitative research approach was chosen because it could describe the perception of the students in using the computer-based test in English national examination. Creswell (2012) argued that one of the qualitative approach characteristics is to discover and develop the detailed understanding of the trends.

In addition, the researcher chose descriptive qualitative as the research design in this research. The statement mentioned was in line with Lambert and Lambert (2012) who argued that the objective of descriptive qualitative is to discover a comprehensive summary of a specific trend experienced by the participants. Besides, descriptive qualitative focuses on discovering the specific events. Moreover, the rich description of the event is gathered by using qualitative descriptive. The design was appropriate to this research because it was used to investigate more about the trend on the phenomena appeared. Furthermore, the researcher gathered a comprehensive summary of the trend on the use of the computer-based test in English national examination by using descriptive qualitative design.

Research Setting

The researcher conducted this research in a private university in Yogyakarta. There were some reasons that the researcher chose a place to be research setting. Firstly, the university provided a lot of students from different senior high schools, so it could ease the researcher to select the participants. Besides, the researcher believed that the researcher could gather more data from the students from different high schools. Secondly, the university was very accessible for the researcher to gather the data.

The researcher conducted this research in October 2018. Furthermore, in conducting the research, it needed four months to gather and analyze the data. The reason researcher spent around four months to conduct the research because it was the suitable time to interview, gather, and analyze the data.

Research Participants

In conducting this research, the researcher provided main criteria to choose the participants. The researcher selected the participants by seeing the participants' high schools background. Researcher focused on the A or B accredited school because the researcher believed that the school with an A or B accreditation perhaps had same or different challenges and strategies in using computer-based test. Otherwise, the schools with a B accreditation perhaps had more challenges in implementing computer-based test than schools with an A accreditation. For the reason, the schools with B accreditation did not have better facilities in implementing computer-based test, so the implementation of computer-based test could be not successful. By selecting both an A and B school accreditation, the researcher gathered the data more depth, and it answered the research questions of this research.

The researcher selected purposive sampling as the sampling technique of this research. According to Cohen et al. (2011), purposive sampling is used in order to find out some idea or information of knowledgeable people. In regards to the statement mentioned, the participants were chosen based on the specific criteria of this research. There were some criteria to choose the number of participants.

Firstly, the participants were students of a private university in Yogyakarta batch 2018, and they had graduated from an A or B senior high school's accreditation since May 2018. The researcher checked the data of the students in the staff of University in order to select the students and to look their high school background by seeing the schools websites in Google. Moreover,

there were ten private university students batch 2018 who were contacted by the researcher. Then the researcher selected six students from the ten students by seeing their high schools background. Besides, the six students had been conducted the computer-based test in the national examination on April 2018. It means that their memory towards the use of computer-based test was still fresh to be interviewed. So, the researcher gathered the accurate data.

In looking the participants senior high schools background, the researcher faced that the students which were selected by the researcher mostly have an A schools' accreditation. So, the researcher looked at their province in order to select the students. The reason why the researcher looked at their province because the researcher believed that each province has each quality of education. In fact, Indonesia has 34 province with different quality of education. In choosing the province, the researcher chose three province that has less quality of education and three province with better quality of education based on the schools address of the participants. It helped the researcher to gather the data because the researcher believed that the province with less quality of education perhaps has many challenges and strategies in implementing computer-based test than province with good quality of education. However, it was possible for the province with better quality of education in facing the challenges. Secondly, the participants were from different schools, so they had different experiences in conducting the computer-based test in English national examination. Consequently, the participants had knowledge in using the computer especially in the use of computer-based test as a matter of fact.

The researcher involved six participants in order to anticipate if there were students who were not active in speaking when they were interviewed. For the reason, the researcher faced two participants which not active in speaking. It affected the researcher in getting the data. In anticipate this problem, the researcher asked some following questions in order to get more data. However, the other participants were active in speaking when they were interviewed. So, the researcher gathered rich and accurate data. Furthermore, the six selected participants were chosen by the researcher because they had knowledge and had experienced about the issue of using a computer-based test in English national examination.

The names of the participants were not mentioned in this research. The researcher used pseudonym to name the participants in order to keep the participants' confidenciality. Those six participants are Mawar, Melati, Bunga, Arum, Sekar, and Mayang. There were four participants who graduated from an A senior high school background, Mawar, Melati, Sekar , and Mayang. Mawar and Mayang come from the same province, it is Central Java. However, they come from different regency and they had graduated from different senior high school. So, they faced different challenges and strategies in using computer-based test in English national examination. Then Melati had graduated from an A senior high school in Central Kalimantan. Although she had graduated from school which has A accreditation, she also faced many challenges in using the computer-based test because the province still has less quality of education. Then Mayang had graduated from an A senior high school background in Yogyakarta. In fact, Yogyakarta has an identity as the educational city. So, the province has good

quality of education. Based on the interview result, Mayang also faced many challenges in implementing computer-based test.

Moreover, there were two participants who graduated from a B senior high school background, Bunga and Arum. Bunga had graduated from a B senior high school in Banten. Banten province has a less quality of education. Furthermore Arum had graduated from a B senior hish school in Maluku. In 2018, the education quality of Maluku province took a low level in all province in Indonesia. This data were gathered from one of the news.

Research Instrument

To gather the data of the research, the researcher used interview as the research instrument of this research. The tools that were used by the researcher in interviewing the participants were the interview guidelines, a mobile phone, book and pen. The researcher used interview guidelines to guide the researcher in asking the question to the participants. Then the researcher used a mobile phone to record the participants' answer in the interview. For the reason, it eased the researcher to remember the answer and make the interview transcript. Likewise, the researcher also used book and pen to take a note when the researcher got something important or to note the questions which had been answered by the participants. Moreover, the researcher used Indonesian language in conducting the interview. It eased the participants to conduct the interview by using Indonesian language because their first language is Indonesia. Furthermore, the duration of the interview took around 10 until 15 minutes for each participant.

Data Collection Technique

The researcher used interview as the data collection technique for this research. The researcher believed that the interview allowed the participants to discuss their idea. The participants were felt free to express how they looked at the situation based on their point of view. Cohen et al. (2011) stated that interview is used to discuss the participants' interpretations of word and to express how the participants regard the situations. The researcher asked the participants in using computer-based test in English national examination. Then the researcher asked the questions to the participants that were related to this research.

The researcher used the standardized open-ended interview to interview the participants. Standardized open-ended interview required the researcher to follow the sequences of the questions. Besides, the participants were asked the same questions in the same order so that the researcher got similar findings. Furthermore, Patton as cited in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) argued that standardized open-ended interview makes sure that the data are complete for each participant through the topic addressed in the interview.

The open-ended questions had been chosen by the researcher to conduct the interview. So, the participants felt free to answer the question. The open-ended interview was conducted as general to specific questions, and it allowed the researcher to gather rich answer. According to Cohen et al. (2011), one of the advantages in using open-ended questions is permiting the interviewer to probe so that the interview could go into more depth. That way, the researcher found out deeper information on how the participants feel about the trend. Furthermore, the indirect approach was applied in the interview in order to give an open response.

The statement mentioned was in line with Cohen et al. (2011) who asserted that the indirect approach is more expected to open responses and bring the participants to produce frank. In addition, the researcher used an unstructured response to find out the participants experiences in using computer-based test in English national examination. Cohen et al. (2011) stated that an unstructured response allows the participants to answer the question freely.

Data Collection Procedure

There were some procedures to gather the data explained in this part. The first step was designing the interview by making interview guidelines. Interview guidelines included translating the research purposes into the questions. The interview guidelines were created by the researcher so that the researcher could bring it into line with the purposes of the research. There were several questions in the interview guidelines that the researcher asked to the participants. Secondly, the researcher contacted the participants through the WhatsApp. Then, the researcher explained to the participants about the interview. Moreover, the researcher informed the participants about the purposes of the interview. The third step was making the schedule about the date of the interview with the participants.

The researcher conducted the interview in the place in which the participants chose so that it eased the participants to be interviewed. Moreover, the researcher used Indonesia language in the interview process to avoid bias. Each participants of this research was interviewed with different durrations. In addition, the researcher interviewed the participants about one week because each participant stated different date in conducting the interview.

Data Analysis

In data analysis, it presented how the researcher analyzes the data after conducting the interview. The aim of this step was to identify and explain the data to answer the research questions. Cohen, Manion, and Morison (2011) stated that data analysis can be describe as the procees to carry on the interpretation of the collected data. There were three steps to analyze the data, transcribing, member checking, and coding. The first step that was done by the researcher was transcribing. The interview result of six participants was transcribed in Indonesian language as the same as the interview recorded called as the verbatim data. Then the researcher used pseudonym to name the participants. After transcribing the interview results in the Microsoft Word, the researcher did member checking to check the validity of the interview. The researcher did member checking by showing the interview transcript for six participants to cross-check. The result showed that the participants' answers were in line with their answer in the transcriptions. So, the researcher went to the next step.

After doing member checking, the researcher did coding. In this step, the researcher used coding as mentioned by Saldana (2009). According to Saldana (2009) coding is a process to give a name for the certain aspects which showed a fact of trend. Moreover, Cohen et al. (2011) maintained that a code is a word or simple abbreviation which the researcher gives to a text which contains an idea or information. There were four steps which were used by the participants in doing coding.

Those four steps are compact of fact, the accumulation of the same fact, categorizing, and reporting the data. After the research did transcribing and

member checking, the first step in doing coding was compact of fact. In this step,

the researcher took the point of the participants' sentences which answered the

questions of the research without changing the meaning. Then, the researcher

coded the participants' statement by giving a code such as P1.1. The second step

in doing coding was the accumulation of the same fact. In this step, the researcher

collected the same statement from the participants by grouping the same statement

in the table. Moreover, the researcher given theme from each group of the

statement which was related to the participants' answer. The third step was

categorizing. In this step, the researcher categorized the accumulation of the same

facts and the interpretation. Then the researcher grouped the theme of the

accumulation of the same fact. The last step was reporting the data. For more

detail information of the reporting data, each result is explained in the chapter four.