

## Chapter Three

### Methodology

This chapter discusses methodology that was used by the researcher in this study. The study aims to investigate watching English movie as a way to learn vocabulary. This chapter includes some points related to methodology. The points are the research design, research setting, research participant, data collection method, and the last is data analysis.

#### Research Design

This study aims to find out the students' problems and strategies in mastering vocabulary through watching English movie. To achieve the aims, the researcher used qualitative research design. Qualitative method as mentioned by Arikunto (2006) was suitable with characteristics of the research which is conducted intensively, detailed, and in depth toward institution or certain phenomena. This statement is in line with Ary (2002) who explained that qualitative research obtained a lot of information concerning the current phenomena.

Based on the research questions, this study explored students' problems and strategies to improve vocabulary through watching English movie. English movie is one of media used by students in learning English language. Watching English movie is the activity-usually done by students do in a weekend.

To describe students' problems and strategies to improve vocabulary through English movie, the method under qualitative adopted by the researcher this study was descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive qualitative research presents the findings by describing in detail the phenomenon based on participants (Creswell, 2012). The reason was because the

researcher wanted to find detail information about students' problems and strategies to improve vocabulary through English movie. Based on the purposes of this research, descriptive qualitative was suitable because it helped the researcher to find out detail information from the participants about their problems in learning vocabulary through English movie and also to discover students' strategies to improve their vocabulary through watching English movie.

### Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Language Education Department (ELED) of a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher decided to conduct this research in this department because some English students like watching English movie to improve their vocabulary mastery. The other reason of choosing this department was because of the accessibility. Since the researcher was a student in this department, it was easier for the researcher to get the data. Additionally, the researcher gathered the data by interviewing the participants in December 2018. After that, the process of analyzing the data was done in February up to March 2019.

### Research Participants

ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta batch 2015 became the participants in this research. The students' batches 2015 were divided into four classes, from class A up to class D. The researcher determined two criteria to choose the participants. The first was students' batch 2015. The researcher selected the 2015 batch because of their length of learning English at ELED UMY. Thus, it can be assumed that these students have more experiences in dealing with English learning. The second, the students have experiences in learning vocabulary and had

experience in learning vocabulary through watching English movies. Once the researcher met a student and asked whether he or she had experienced on watching English movie as part of learning vocabulary. When the researcher found one participant, the researcher asked the participant to recommend his or her friend who like learning vocabulary through watching English movies to become the next participant. This was done until the researcher find four participants. Moreover, the researcher also chose the students who like watching movie, and before asking them to be the participants in this research, the researcher asked them how often they watched English movie and how about the score of vocabulary quiz. Finally, the researcher decided to choose based on the frequency about watching movie and score of vocabulary quiz.

In addition, the researcher did not use the real name of the participants. The names of the participants were presented using pseudonym. According to Hornby (2016), pseudonym is a name which someone, usually a writer, uses instead of his or her real name. Thus, the researcher decided to use the name of flower to change the participants' real name such as Melati, Mawar, Dahlia, and Mobil.

Melati and Mawar were the participants having high score in vocabulary quiz. In addition, they also watched English movie four times a week while Mawar watched English movie six times a week. In addition, Dahlia was the participant having intermediate score in vocabulary quiz, and she watched English movie four times a week. The last participant was Mobil who had low score in vocabulary quiz. Mobil watched English movie five times a week.

#### Data Collection Method

In this research, the researcher used interview as the method to collect the data and the type of interview applied by the researcher was standardized open-ended interview. The

researcher decided to adopt standardized open-ended interview because it eased the researcher in doing interview since the researcher prepared the questions before doing the interview.

According to Patton (1980), “standardized open-ended interview is the detail wording sequences of questions are determined in advance, interviews are asked the questions in the same order” (p. 29). By using standardized open-ended interview, the participants were asked the same questions in the same order. Therefore, standardized open-ended interview is suitable to be applied in this research.

The researcher used open-ended items for construction of the schedule. According to Kerlinger (1970) as cited Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), “open-ended items defined as those that provide a frame of references for respondents’ answers, put a minimum of control on the answer” (pp. 22-24). By using open-ended item, the researcher got rich and depth information from the participant because the participants were the source of the information. However, the researcher put the minimum of restraint on the answer so the researcher got the information appropriate with the purpose of the study. According to Tuckman (1972), this allows the participants to give the answer based on their way. Thus, by applying open-ended item, the researcher could get a lot of information from the participants, and the information helped the researcher to find the result of the research.

#### Data Collection Procedure

The researcher created the instrument based on the purpose and the research questions of this study. Before the researcher interviewed the participants, the researcher created an interview guideline based on the purposes and the research questions. Interview guideline helped the researcher organized the process of interview. The points of the interview guideline were about

the students' problems and strategies to improve vocabulary mastery through watching English movie.

After the researcher designed the interview guideline, the researcher contacted the participants for doing the interview. The researcher contacted the participant by texting or telephoning. The reason was because it was the effective way to contact the participants and to make an appointment. Then, the researcher chose the place for interviewing. The interview was taken place at English Language Education Department of a private university in Yogyakarta. The second choice of the place was depended on the participants, because they usually had their matter. Finally, the researcher adjusted the schedule of the participants.

In doing the interview, the researcher used Indonesian language. The reason was to ease the participants to answer the questions. In addition, Indonesian language is the first language for both the researcher and the participants. Therefore, the participants were not afraid or anxious about their language and the researcher could get rich data because the participants enjoyed the process of interview. For the process of the interview, the researcher used some tools to support the interview. The tools used in the interview were mobile phone recorder, pen, and note. Those tools helped the researcher in collecting the data. The duration for one participant was about 10 up to 15 minutes.

## Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. First, the researcher transcribed the result of the interview. This step was done by listening to the recording and then wrote what the speaker said. According to Cohen, Manion, and Marrison (2011), transcribing is writing down what the participants said in the recording in order to gain the participants' answer.

It means that transcribing is the process of changing spoken form into written form. The researcher used verbatim transcription. It means that the researcher did not add, reduce or change what the participants said. The researcher was careful in doing transcribing, because the researcher will write what the participants said. It eased the researcher in transcribing the recording, because the researcher wrote all of the participants said.

The second step was doing a member checking to the participants. Member checking was done to ensure the trustworthiness from the participants. According to Vogt (2015), member checking is the process of submitting the data or findings to their informant (member) in order to make sure that they correctly represented what their informants told them. Hence, member checking was done to make sure that the answer of the participants was real from the participants. The result of member checking is the confirmation from the participants about the answers. The researcher gave the transcript to the participants by WhatsApp, and asked them to read. All of the participants agreed with the transcript and they did not add or reduce anything.

Finally, the data was coded in sequenced step. According to Cohen et al (2011), coding is giving label or name to piece of text or information. There were some steps of coding. The steps were open coding, analytical coding, axial coding and the last was selective coding. In the first step was open coding. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990) as cited to Cohen (2011), open coding is giving a label of piece of text to describe and categories. In this step, the researcher gave a label of the data.

The second was analytical coding. Analytical coding is more than a describing code (Cohen et al, 2011). It becomes more interpretive. In this step, the researcher interpreted the data. It is a process of the researcher to break down information into smaller unit or segment. In this

step of coding, the researcher got the theme or topic about problem and strategies based on the information gathered in the interview.

The next coding done by the researcher was axial coding. Axial coding is a category label from a group of open codes which have similar meaning (Cohen et al., 2011). In this step of coding, the researcher divided the data into some categories. Tried to understand the central phenomenon in the data, where the main categories emerging from open coding of the data were interconnected with each other (Punch, 2009). The researcher gave a mark of the categories.

The last was selective coding. According to Cohen et al (2011), Selective coding is the process of identifying the core category in a text. A selective code is similar with axial coding but this is at a greater level of abstraction than an axial code. In selective coding, the researcher divided the category in detail. It is like summarizing what the researcher does in open coding, analytical coding and axial coding. The researcher gave a core of category to ease the researcher in summarizing the result. It also helped the researcher in making a conclusion of the data analysis.