

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology employed in this research. This chapter consists of the research design, research setting, and research participant. This chapter presents the data collection technique and data collection procedure. In addition, the researcher also explains the data analysis.

Research Design

The researcher employed the qualitative research method. It was suitable for this research because the researcher aimed to explore the difficulties and strategies in interpreting activities based on the participants' experience in detail information. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2011), qualitative methodology emphasizes investigation, observation, and discovery that involve the study of phenomena, experiences, stories and case studies. Based on the explanation above, this research was suitable using qualitative research because the researcher gained the in depth information by asking the following questions to know the happened phenomenon. This method assisted the researcher to gather the information in detail understanding.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research design in this research. The reason was that the researcher obtained the detailed description of difficulties and strategies in interpreting activities. Every participant had different perception, opinion and experience. Therefore the researcher got the data in details. This assisted understanding how the problem occurred. Furthermore, by using descriptive qualitative design, the data gained was deeper for understanding

the social world. According to Hancock (2009), descriptive qualitative endeavored to develop or to deepen an understanding of how things come to be the way in social world. Besides, Lambert and Lambert (2012), revealed that a qualitative descriptive approach involves a straightforward description of a phenomenon being sought. Lambert and Lambert explained that it is very useful when the researcher wondered about the event what was involved and where things happened and the participants who were involved. A descriptive qualitative is also applied to describe a study that has a thick and a rich description (Merriam, 1998)

Research Setting

This research was conducted at a private university in Yogyakarta. There are two reasons why the researcher chose this place. First, LEx program was conducted in this university. As the researcher said, the program was held by IRO which is a part of a private university in Yogyakarta. LEx program is an international community service program conducted in Yogyakarta's village, and it aimed to create a social project collaborated with Polytechnic of Singapore students. IRO is an international collaboration and relation institution that was built to support the development of the university, especially to establish cooperation and networking. Thus, the researcher selected this university because this university has a program which was matched to the research. Second, the researcher is one of the students at this university and is also part of LEx program. Therefore, it eased the researcher to gather the data because the researcher had access to the research on the topic and access to this university.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were the students at private university in Yogyakarta who joined LEx 2018 program. To select the participants, the researcher had criteria to choose them. First, the participants must be LEx student of LEx 2018 program. As stated before, there are two batches of LEx program that are batch 1 and batch 2. The researcher selected batch 2 because they joined the last event of LEx program in which their opinions, emotions, and experiences are still fresh and more reliable. Second, the participants must do interpreting conversation with the villagers. In the LEx program batch 1, not all LEx students did interpreting. Only some chosen students who were considered good at speaking English did interpreting. However, in batch 2, all LEx students did interpreting activity while interviewing the villagers. According to the participants, each LEx student had one partner from Polytechnic students. Then both of them must did interview with the villagers. That is why all LEx students did interpreting activity to convey the message between Polytechnic students and the villagers. Last, the participants in this research were LEx students who were available to discuss and share their experiences in interpreting activity in the LEx program.

The researcher selected three LEx students as the participants. The first participant was a female student of English Language Education Department who was in the 8th semester batch 2015 having taken interpreting course. She was 22 years old. The second participant was a male student of English Language Education Department who was in the 6th semester batch 2016 and he had not

taken interpreting course. He was 20 years old. The last participant was a male student of non-English Department who was in the 8th semester batch 2015. He was 21 years old. The researcher used pseudonym to present the participants' names. The pseudonym were Charlotte, William and Louis.

The participants had different language background. Charlotte uses Sundanese as first language. Her second language is Indonesia and her foreign language is English. Meanwhile, Louis uses Indonesian language as first language, and English as his foreign language. The last participant was William who speaks Indonesian language as his first language. His foreign language is English.

After selecting participants, the researcher conducted the interview appointment with them. The first participant, Charlotte was interviewed on January 11, 2019. Meanwhile the second participant, Louis was interviewed on 11 January, 2019. Last participant, William was interviewed on February 9, 2019. All participants conducted the interview at campus.

Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the researcher used interview in this research. The reason why the researcher used interview was to gather information, opinion, and idea from the participants' experiences in interpreting activities. McNamara (1999) exclaimed that the interview is very useful to obtain the background of participants' experience. Besides, interview providing access about the person's opinion, makes it possible to measure information, preferences and attitudes or beliefs (Tuckman (1971) cited in Cohen et al., 2011).

The standardized open-ended interview was applied. It was chosen because the researcher wanted to obtain information in order. In this interview type, the sequences of the question are fixed (Patton, 1980 cited in Cohen et al., 2011). All participants were asked the same basic questions in the same instruction (Cohen et al., 2011). Moreover, the researcher provided interview protocol. The researcher also used indirect question as the question format. The question format means how to organize the question. The indirect question was chosen because it helped the researcher to explore the participants' opinion generally. By making the aim of the question less clear, the indirect approach is more straightforward and open responses (Tuckman, 1972 cited in Cohen et al., 2011). Furthermore, the participants were able to develop their opinion freely.

In the interview, the researcher also employed tools to help the researcher gather the data. The used tools were interview protocol, mobile phone recorder, a notebook, and a pen. The interview protocol made the interview conducted in order and systematic. The mobile phone recorder was used to record the conversation the interview which made the researcher easier to analyze the data. A notebook and a pen were used to take note the important information to follow-up question.

Data Collection Procedure

The researcher did several procedures in collecting the data. First, the researcher prepared the interview protocol based on the research questions. The second procedure, the researcher contacted the participants through social media such as Line and WhatsApp messenger to decide the time and place to conduct the

interview. The first participant was contacted through WhatsApp messenger whereas the second and third participants were contacted via Line. After that, the researcher did the interview. The interview was done in the campus based on the participants' agreement.

The researcher used Indonesian language when interviewing. The reason for using Indonesian language was to avoid misunderstanding, and the participants easily answered the questions because they use Indonesian language in daily life. The tools supporting the interview were mobile phone recorder, interview protocol, notebook, and a pen. The time length for the interview was 15 to 25 minutes for each participant.

Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the researcher analyzed the collected data from the interview. To analyze the data, the researcher used pseudonym to keep the participants' privacy. There were steps which the researcher followed to analyze the data, involving transcribing, member checking, collecting similar fact, categorizing, and writing narration. The steps in analyzing data were described as follows:

Transcribing. The researcher transcribed every word from an audio recording which is usually defined as verbatim data. The researcher transcribed audio recording from participants in the written text without adding any information (Saldana, 2009). After finishing the transcript, the researcher gave label by coloring the specific statements of the interview transcription that answered the research questions.

Member checking. After transcribing, the researcher confirmed the interview transcription to the participant to validate the answer. This member checking is also known as probing. Probing was conducted to obtain crosscheck data from the participant (Saldana, 2009). Moreover, it aims to ensure that the participants' data is valid and accurate. The researcher asked to the participant's answer which ~~is~~ was unclear to get clarification. The researcher did member checking by chatting to the participants through WhatsApp messenger and Line. After doing member checking, there was no change in the participants' data.

Collecting similar facts. The researcher collected similar facts from the valid transcription. Saldana (2009) revealed that collecting similar facts helps a researcher to categorize the system and finally found a key theme as material for narrating data. The researcher gathered similar facts from each participant.

Categorizing theme. After collecting similar facts, the researcher categorized the theme of the facts. Saldana (2009) revealed that categorization can be interpreted as the conclusion of the analysis after the researcher looked at the collection of facts and relationships between the facts. The researcher determined the category or theme for each label by using color. After that, the researcher gathered all colored statement and grouped all statements into a new table. From the new table, the researcher categorized them into the same statement.

Writing narration. Lastly, after all the steps above had been done, all statements the researcher collected were grouped into the same category. For each category, the researcher wrote a narration of the theme into the finding and related them to the theories provided in the literature review.