

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used by the researcher in this study. There are six sections namely research design, research setting, research participants, data gathering method, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Several theories are also discussed in this chapter to support the methodology in this study.

Research Design

This research applies qualitative research design. Based on Creswell (2012), qualitative research explores the phenomenon from participants' perception. Meanwhile, this research attempts to explore the types of video which are often watched by students on YouTube and the aspects of students' English improved through watching video of YouTube. Therefore, qualitative research design is suitable to this research because the researcher wants to enrich the data and explored the research problems in order to get the detailed understanding.

This research adopts descriptive qualitative study. Merriam (1998) said that "qualitative descriptive study is a comprehensive summarization in everyday in terms of specific events experienced by individuals or group of individuals" (p. 255). Also, this research investigated the types of videos often watched by students on YouTube and aspects of students' English improved through watching YouTube video. Thus, the researcher thinks that descriptive qualitative study is appropriate to this research because the aim of this research is to find out of the phenomenon by describing in detail based on participants' view.

Research Setting

This research conducted at English Language Education Department (ELED) in one of private Islamic universities on Yogyakarta. The researcher chooses this university as the research setting because of several reasons. Firstly, ELED commands the students to use English. Secondly, the students of ELED actively use YouTube. Then, the university facilitates the students to use YouTube by providing the Wi-Fi. The researcher conducts this research during January 2019, and the data gathered around one months.

Research Participants

According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), by using purposive sampling, the researcher judged of the typical possession in particular characteristics. Using characteristics to select the participants, the researcher feels easier to gather the data because the participants have experiences of using YouTube. Besides, the students of batch 2015 are the participants of this research. In addition, there are several characteristics to become the participants of this research. Firstly, the participants are the students of ELED at a private university in Yogyakarta. Secondly, the participants are the students of batch 2015. Third, the students have experiences in using YouTube. There are four participants in this research, the researcher uses pseudonym to report the result of the data in order to keep the identity of the participants such as Clara, Vanessa, Suvy and Lily.

Name	How long participants learn English	How often participants watch YouTube
Clara	13 years	Everyday
Vanessa	15 years	Every day since be a college students
Suvy	13 years	While having Mobile Data and also Wi-Fi connection
Lily	15 years	Often

Table 3.1 Participants Information

Data Gathering Method

The researcher used interview to gather the data. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011), the interview expresses participants' opinions of the situation based on their own point of views. The researcher used interview as a method in gathering the data because the researcher wanted to have thick information from each participant in enriching this research.

In addition, the researcher created the interview guideline in order to ease the data gathering process. Besides, the researcher used interview guide approach to make the researcher feel easier to ask the specific question based on the interview guideline. Based on Valenzuela and Shrivastava (2002), interview guideline approach is suggested to ensure the general areas of information which have been collected from every interviewee. Also, it includes about conversational approach, but the interview can be asked at random of questions in the guideline. Furthermore, the researcher used unstructured response for the participants. Tuckman stated that unstructured response allows the participants to give the

answer in their own opinions without limitation (as cited in Cohen, Manion, & Morisson, 2011, p. 419).

Data Collecting Procedure

This research used snowball sampling to get participants. The researcher asked the first participants to recommend other person that had characteristics as researcher's criteria needed, and the next participants did the same process as well. Cohen, Manion, and Morisson (2011) asserted that snowball sampling may rely on individual or social contacts "where people may be able to identify to the researcher known other persons in the field" (p. 158). Likewise, the researcher got the contact number from the first participant. Then, the researcher contacted the participants via WhatsApp to make an appointment for doing the interview.

The interview was done in *Bahasa Indonesia* to make the researcher and participants feel comfortable during the interview because both of the researcher and participants are Indonesians. The researcher used smart-phone, note, and pen in process of interview to record and write additional information in the process of the interview. Thus, each interview took around 12-23 minutes.

Name	Length of interview	Date	Time	Place
Clara	13 minutes	January 5 th 2019	13:23 pm	Clara's boarding house
Vanessa	12 minutes	January 8 th 2019	19:07 pm	Researcher's boarding house

Suvy	16 minutes	January 18 th 2019	10:27 am	Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta
Lily	23 minutes	January 18 th 2019	14:04 pm	Lily's boarding house

Table 3.2 Collecting Procedure

Data Analysis

After data gathering process, the researcher transcribed the audio data into written text. Saldana (2009) had mentioned that transcribing is a way to decide whether there are any trends between psychological facts and understand the essence of the fact or not. While transcribing process, the researcher found the invalid data, and the researcher needed to do the member checking or probing to make the invalid data into valid. Rager (2005) stated that the member checking is used to check the participants' statements which are not clear.

The researcher did the member checking or probing to make the invalid data into valid. The researcher sent the transcription of the interview to each participants via WhatsApp to check whether that represent what they did. As the result, the participants said that what they did.

After the member checking, the researcher gave code in the participants' answers by selecting the facts. Then, the researcher make phrase of the code, and the steps were called as focus coding. In the other hand, the researcher made the sentence from focus coding step called as interpretation. Besides, the researcher divided the interpretation and focus coding into the same group belonging to the

same field. Furthermore, the researcher categorized the same facts from the grouping step. The last part was narration. In this step, each categorized part were changed into paragraph followed by supported quotations from participants and other researchers.

Trustworthiness

Qualitative research is a research design that used validity and reliability to confirm whether the data has been taken valid or not. Lincoln and Guba assert that the purpose of trustworthiness in qualitative research is to support the argument that the research findings are “worth paying attention to” (as cited in Elo et al, 2014, p. 2). Lincoln and Guba also assert that there are five alternatives to researcher for assessing the trustworthiness of qualitative research includes credibility, dependability, conformability, transferability and authenticity. Based on Macnee and McCabe credibility is “the confidence that can be placed in the truth of the research findings” (as cited in Anney, 2014, p. 276). The researcher did member checking to re-check the result of the interview to ensure the credibility of the data. The member checking resulted in confirmation of participants’ statement either it is what they were talked. The researcher sent the transcript to all participants through WhatsApp.