

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses six points. It includes the research design, the research setting, the research participants, the data collection method, the data gathering technique, the data gathering procedure, and the data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

Based on the aim of the research which is to know the use of the jigsaw technique in improving students' reading comprehension skill, covering the benefits, the challenges and the strategies to encounter the challenges of using the jigsaw technique, the researcher used qualitative approach. Qualitative approach was the most suitable for this study because the research questions being proposed are in general and need to be explored based on participants' experience (Creswell, 2012) so that the researcher can gain in-depth understanding related to the topic. The researcher intended in mainly describing the data on the use of the Jigsaw technique toward students' reading comprehension by using words so that it can be explained elaboratively that is why qualitative approach was more relevant for this study.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative as the research design for this research. As supported by Lambert and Lambert (2012) that the aim of descriptive qualitative is to reveal an extensive summary of particular events experienced by individuals. Moreover, in descriptive qualitative, the data that be gathered was in term of rich description. This design was suitable for this research because the researcher

tried to explore more about the trend. Yet, the researcher used descriptive design to gain a thick description or in-depth understanding of several individuals to answer the research questions of this study.

### **Research Setting**

The research was conducted at English Language Education Department (ELED) at one of the Islamic Private Islamic Universities in Yogyakarta. The reason was because the Jigsaw Technique has been applied at this department. The other reason is because the researcher has access to this institution which makes it easier to reach out for the participants.

Additionally, the researcher conducted this research on January 2019 where the teaching and learning activity is on-going at this even semester. At this time, the students are fully active and participate in their learning process and it was easier for the researcher to reach them out.

### **Research Participants**

The researcher used the purposive sampling because the researcher has selected the participants based on some criteria that they have to fulfil first. So that the participants have something in common that makes them qualified enough to answer the questions being proposed in this research.

The first criteria was the participants must be third-year students of ELED at one of the Islamic Private Islamic Universities in Yogyakarta because they have

learnt using this technique when they were in semester four and became familiar with it so that they were able to answer the questions well based on their experience. The second criteria was the participants must have already taken the Language Assessment and Evaluation course in semester four because this course has implemented the Jigsaw Technique. Moreover, the researcher asked the lecturer's help in the selection of the participants based on their achievements, whether the students were lower or higher achiever, by giving some names as recommendation. There are four participants in total, all of them are female students and were not called by their real names. The researcher used pseudonym to keep the participants' privacy. The lower-achiever participants were called Asti and Fitri while the higher-achiever participants were called Siti and Lestari.

After selecting the participants, the researcher made interview appointments to the participants. The interview was conducted at the same place which was at KH. Ibrahim E6 Building 1<sup>st</sup> floor but at a different time. The first participant, Asti, was interviewed on January 12, 2019 at 10.21 AM. The second and the third participants, Fitri and Lestari, were interviewed on the same date but at different times, which was on January 14, 2019 at 11.00 AM for Fitri while for Lestari at 14.44 PM. As for the fourth participant Siti, she was interviewed on January 15, 2019 at 15.25 PM.

### **Data Collection Method**

Based on the scope of this research, the researcher used the interview as the instrument to collect the data. The interview was appropriate for this research because

the researcher can be closer to the participants, which made the researcher gained trust and obtained in-depth information from the participants in answering the research questions. Each participant have different responses to the issue, that is why the information being used by the researcher as the comparison between one and other opinions and draw a conclusion out of it.

The type of interview used in this research was open-ended interviews. Kerlinger (as cited in Cohen, Manion, and Morisson, 2011) stated that supply a frame of reference for respondents' answers, but puts a minimum of restraint on the answers of their expression. The researcher used open-ended interviews because it was flexible where it allowed the participants to express detail information based on their experiences without being intervened by the researcher.

The researcher used other tools like interview guideline, phone recorder, notebook and a pen. The researcher used interview guideline in order to make the interview systematic and sequence. Also, phone recorder used during the interview was to ease the researcher in analyzing the data obtained from the recorded interview. In addition, the researcher used notebook and pen to take notes of important information to follow up questions.

### **Data Gathering Procedures**

There were several procedures in gathering the data which explain in this part. The first procedure was preparing the interview guidelines. The second procedure

was selecting the participants based on the criteria and recommendation from the lecturer. Thirdly, the researcher was contacting the participants through WhatsApp messenger and settled up the date and place for the interview. Then, the participants and the researcher did the interview. The researcher explained in brief about the purpose of the interview so that the participants had an overview about it. The language used during the interview were a mixing of Bahasa Indonesia and English because those language are the most used language and the most understandable for both side, the researcher and the participants. For the allocation time of the interview, it took 7 minutes for Asti, 9 minutes for Fitri, 13 minutes for Siti and 12 minutes for Lestari.

### **Data Analysis**

After obtaining the data, the next step was analyzing the data. There were three steps applied in analyzing the data; transcribing the data, member checking and coding.

The first step in analyzing the data was transcribing the data itself where the researcher transcribed the data from the recording into words by typing down each statement from each participant and put it into table to make it easier for the researcher to differentiate which statement belonged to the researcher and to the participants. According to Creswell (2012) the process of changing field notes or audiotape recordings into text form is transcription This step was conducted to prevent lost data.

After transcribing the data, member checking was conducted by the researcher in order to ensure that the collected data were valid. As been mentioned by Harper and Cole (2012) that member checking is the chance the researcher give to each participants' to do the re-checking for accuracy of their statements and verify it. Rager (2005) called it as participants' verification. The result showed that there was no changing on the transcriptions which means the participants have agree on what have been transcribed and allow the researcher to proceed to the next step.

After the transcribed data is verified by the participants, the next step that the researcher did was coding. According to Weber (as cited in Cohen, Manion, and Morisson, 2011), coding is the process of classifying many words into much fewer categories. Along with Weber, Saldana (2009) stated that coding is the process of transition between the data collection and data analysis that is wider (as cited in Mahpur, 2017).

For this step, the research used the steps of coding based on Saldana's terms, starting from the verbatim, compacting facts, probing to deepen the data, collecting similar facts, deciding categorization and the last narrating it. Starting from verbatim, the researcher covered the conversation from audio into words in the form of interview transcript. The coding started here, where during verbatim the researcher named the participants by using name, (P1) Asti, (P2) Fitri, (P3) Siti, and (P4) Lestari. The researcher also put the number as a guideline for each statement from the participants that related to the question that was being asked. After doing with the

verbatim, the researcher compressed each statement from the participants to make it simple and easy to be understood by making it shorter but not changing the meaning of it. The researcher also made interpretation out of it, which about conclusion of the statement to categorize the interpretation into the same theme. The probing was not include because the researcher found it clear for all the information being given by the participants. The researcher continued to collect the similar facts where it consists of the statements from the participants that have similar meaning and put it into same theme. After having all the facts under the same theme in the basket of similar facts, the next step was deciding the category for each facts. Lastly, after all the steps above, the researcher elaborated the result based on the data from coding. The researcher was narrating it based on the findings, whether it is answering the research questions or there was any additional information.