

Chapter Three

Methodology

This section conveys the methodology of the research employed by the researcher. It consists of five parts, namely research design, research setting, research participants, data gathering technique, and data analysis. In the research design, the researcher explains the design and the reason of deciding the design. In the research setting, the researcher explains the setting of this study. Then, the researcher also explains the number and criteria of research participants in the research participant part. In the data collection method, the researcher presents the instrument used and the way to collect the data. In the end, in the data analysis, the researcher amplifies the procedures in analyzing the data.

Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative approach. The researcher's purpose is to find out students' perception on the use of poetry in a Literary Appreciation class and the researcher wants to explore the problem and the strategy. According to Creswell (2012) qualitative research is a suitable method to find a research problem in which the variables are not known and need to explore. Creswell (2012) also described that qualitative research study is "exploring the problem and developing a detailed of the central phenomenon" (p.16). Therefore, the researcher thought that qualitative research is the most suitable method for this research because qualitative approach enables the researcher to gain the information from the participant deeply.

For the research design, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design. Descriptive qualitative is an action to investigate or to explain phenomena (Lambert & Lambert, 2012). The goal of descriptive qualitative is get rich information from the phenomena. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012), getting cases that are considered information-rich is the goal of descriptive qualitative. The researcher considered that descriptive qualitative design is suitable to the research because the research analyzes the problem descriptively and deeply.

Research Setting

The researcher conducted the research at one of private universities in Yogyakarta to investigate students' perception on the use of poetry in a Literary Appreciation class. A Literary Appreciation class is one class that is not required to be followed at the institution. This class can be followed in the third semester. The Literary Appreciation class lasts for two credits. This class can be followed by various batches. A lot of material is learned in this class, for example, storytelling, poetry, novels. This class does not always have the same activity each semester. An example of activities carried out in class is when studying poetry, the teacher asks students to understand a poem after that the teacher asks the purpose of the poem. Besides that, the teacher also asks students to make their own poems. Sometimes the teacher also asks students to read a poem in front of the class. The purpose of this class is to make students happy and enjoy participating in this class.

There are several reasons why the researcher chose this institution as the setting. First, there is one class at this university that uses poetry as a teaching material, namely Literary Appreciation class. Besides, there is no previous research dealing with the use of poetry in this institution. In addition, the researcher has access to this institution so that it was easier to find the participants. The researcher knows about the context of the setting. From the explanation above, the researcher believed that this place was suitable as the setting to gather the data of the research. The researcher conducted the research in December 2018.

Research Participants

The participants of this study were the students of English Education Department of a private university in Yogyakarta. The researcher chose the students of this institution because there were many students who joined a literary appreciation class in different years using poetry in the learning process. This study used a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a strategy in which the researchers require criteria for choosing respondents or focusing on specific characteristics (Cohen, Manion, & Marrison, 2011). In addition, Cohen, Manion, and Marrison (2011) argued that in a purposive sampling technique the researchers chose the participants to answer their problems from their typicality or some characteristics suitable to the research.

The researcher decided some criterion to choose the participants. First, they have joined a Literary Appreciation class and actively participated. This

criterion was required because the researcher believes that the students who already joined and were active in class have experience of using poetry in their language course. Therefore, the researcher will get suitable data based on the problem. Second, the participants are willing to be interviewed. This criterion will help the researcher to get a deep answer from the participants. The participants will answer the questions based on their experience of the research problems. The participants were four students in different years who met those criteria. The researcher believes that four participants are enough to get the data. The researchers use pseudonyms for the participants. The first participant was a woman named Matahari, 20 years old and in batch 2017. The second participant was a woman named Sakura aged 21 years and was in batch 2015. The third participant was named Camelia, a woman aged 21 years, and in batch 2016. The last participant named Dahlia, a 19-year-old woman and in batch 2017. These four participants who met the criteria were recommended by the class teacher.

Data Gathering Technique

The researcher used interview as the data gathering method. Kvale in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that interview is communication between two or more people that aims to exchange views that are of mutual interest or human interaction in producing knowledge. The researcher chose interview as the data gathering method because interview can help the researcher to get deep data. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) also stated that the participant not only gives the interviewer complete answer but also responses about complex and deep issues by doing interview.

The study used interview guideline as the instrument to gather the data. The type of the question in the interview was standardized open-ended interview type. Patton in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that the characteristic of structure interview guide is that all interviewees are asked the same basic questions in the same order. The researcher believes that by using this type, the participants will answer all of the questions. The researcher used open-ended questions. Kenlinger in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) argued that open-ended items are items that provide a reference to the respondents' answers but do not minimize their answers or expressions.

This study used indirect approach as the question formats. Indirect approach is a general question format. According to Tuckman in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) indirect approach is the format of questions that are indirect or in general for example the researcher can ask the respondent about what kind of benefits that students get by learning poetry in the class. Tuckman in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) suggests that the indirect approach is more likely to produce honest and open responses by making the purpose of question less clear. The last the researcher used structured responses as the response modes. A structure response has a little control over and give the participant has freedom to give their answer (Tukman in Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011).

Data Gathering Procedure

To gather the data the researcher conducted several steps. First, the researcher created the interview guideline to gather the data. The researcher chose

the participants according to the class teacher's recommendation. Then, the researcher contacted the four participants via Whatsapp and tried to make an appointment for the interview. The participants were interviewed on different days in one week.

Then, the researcher interviewed the participant using Indonesian language because the researcher and participant have the same first language, so that the researcher and the participant understand more and feel more convenient to ask and answer the questions. The researcher used a mobile phone recorder, notes, and a pen. The average time for each participant to be interviewed was around 20-30 minutes.

Data Analysis

After gathering all the data from the interviewees, the researcher transcribed or wrote the conversation of the interview into written form. The researcher transcribed word by word or exactly the same from the audio to the written form. Transcribing is to write the conversation of the interview in very detail (Bailey, 2008). After transcribing the data into written form, the researcher did member checking or probing to all participants. According to Harper and Cole (2012), Member checking is the technique in which the researcher makes sure that the answer is clear and deep. If there is any unclear answer, the researcher contacts the participant to make another appointment. In this research, the researcher asked the participant to explain more for the statement that was unclear during the member checking. Moreover, the researcher showed the transcription to

the participant to ensure the trustworthiness. In addition, there was no change in the participant's answer after the member checking. After doing the member checking the researcher applied a color to the statement that answers the question. The statements that answer the first research question applied green color, second research question applied yellow color, and the last research question applied blue color.

After the data were gained, the researcher did coding to each of the data of participants. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) explain that “a code is simply a name or label that the researcher gives to a piece of the text that contains an idea or a piece of information” (p.559). A code is a word or abbreviation close to the answer of the participants. The researcher used P1 as the first participant, P2 as the second participant, P3 as the third participant, and the last P4 as the fourth participant. After the data was clear, the researcher conducted compact fact. Saldana (2009) stated that descriptive code or compact fact is technique to paraphrase the participants' answers in orderly sentence. After that the researcher conducted interpretation. Interpretation is to make a simple word or phrase from the compact fact. Then the researcher collected the same fact. In this part the researcher collected the same answer from each participant. Saldana (2009) argued that the purpose to collect the same fact is to help the researcher make the theme or code to each same fact. This part will be helpful for researchers when they want to describe the finding. After that the researcher categorized the same codes. In this part the researcher agglomerated the same code in one category. The last part is that the researcher reported the finding. The last part of coding is to

report the finding. It means that the researcher described or answered the problem from the participants' answer.