

Chapter Three

Methodology

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

Research Design

The aim of the research explored the parents' parenting perception of learning English acquisition at early age for their children. Based on the purpose of the research above, the researcher applied qualitative approach. Moreover, qualitative research approach was used in this research because the researcher was interested in investigating the parents' perception on English language acquisition. The statement mentioned was in line with Creswell (2012) who argued "qualitative research is suitable to address a research problem in which the researchers do not know the variables and need to explore" (p. 16).

Moreover, in this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative design. Merriam (1998) defined that descriptive qualitative design is through the end of the product. She also argued that descriptive qualitative design is a research where the end of the research can produce a rich and thick description of the issue under the research. This research was purposed to investigate the parenting perception, and the researcher wanted to give the explanation and description of the perception.

Therefore, conducting the research, the researcher had chosen descriptive qualitative as the design of this research which was suitable to this research.

Research Setting

The researcher conducted the research at a private university in Yogyakarta. Some reasons came up to decide that place as the research setting. This place was chosen as a place to conduct the research because there were some faculties in this university in which the participants had exposed their children in the English language started from an early age. The researcher got the recommendation from the researcher lecturer; and there were the participants at a private university in Yogyakarta which exposed their children with English language from an early age. Besides, the participants came from the different department which were medical and language education department. Hence, choosing those four participants from different department was to support the researcher in doing the research.

Furthermore, the time allocations to conduct this research was planned to be conducted in the second semester. During that time, the researcher had to develop the proposal of this research, write the interview guidelines, and collect the data to analyze the data. The proposal writing was completed in six months started from July until December 2018. Also, developing interview guidelines was undertaken on February 2019, and collecting the data was conducted on March 2019. In collecting the data, the researcher took two months in interviewing the participants. The first step of collecting the data was allocated the data from the participants through the observation. Then the researcher contacted and made an appointment with the

participants to do the interview and explain the interviews sections. Then, the next steps of collecting data were transcribing, coding, analyzing, and translating the data followed by doing the member checking. In the beginning of April 2019, the researcher reported the finding and discussion in chapter four of this research.

Research Participant

The research used purposive sampling in determining the participants. The research determined the criteria of participants. According to Cohen et al., (2011), the purposive sampling is one of the sampling techniques where the researchers determine the sampling by determining the characteristics related to the specific need of the research. Therefore, in this research, the participants were chosen from the criteria which were considered to help this research.

The researcher had set up three criteria for potential participants that determined on this research. Firstly, the parents were from the lecturers of a private university in Yogyakarta. Secondly, the participants were the parents who had exposed their children in the English language started from an early age. Thirdly, they spoke English with their children besides their Indonesian language and mother tongue.

In this research, the researcher used the pseudonym because the researcher did not mention the participants' real name to keep their identity. Creswell (2013) stated that the researcher used pseudonyms to protect the privacy of participants that the researcher used not be associated with the research findings. Therefore, the researcher

changed the name of the participants with random names such as Panji as participant 1, Pika as participant 2, Paul as participant 3, and Pandu as participant 4.

Based on the participants' characteristics that the researcher mentioned above, the researcher had chosen four participants. They are lecturers from two different faculties in the same private university in Yogyakarta. The first participant was a male and came from language education department called Panji. He had two children, and his both children got exposed the English language started from 3 years old. The second participant was a female named Pika, and she was from language education department. She had two children, and her first child exposed the English language started from 1, 5 years old, and the second child had got exposure of English language started from birth. The third participant was a male named as Paul, and he was one of the lecturers of medical department. He had four children, and two of them got the exposure of English language started from 3 and 1 years old. Two others got the exposure started from their birth. The last participant was is a fourth male named Pandu. He was one of the lectures in medical department. He had two children who had got the English exposure from 3 years old and from birth. For more detailed information, the research participants are explained in the following table.

Table 3.2

Participants' Timeline

	Pseudonym	Participants' Study Program	Number of Children	Children age
Participant 1	Panji	<i>Language education study program</i>	2 Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years old • 3 years old
Participant 2	Pika	<i>Language education study program</i>	2 Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,5 years old • 0 years old
Participant 3	Paul	<i>Medicine study program</i>	4 Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years old • 1 years old • 0 years old • 0 years old
Participant 4	Pandu	<i>Medicine study program</i>	2 Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years old • 0 years old

Data Gathering Technique

This research focused on the parents' parenting perception on English language acquisition at an early age for their children. The data were collected by in-depth interview to investigate this research. The researcher had chosen in-depth

interview as the technique because it allowed the participants to share their experience about habituating and exposing their children in English language acquisition. Cohen et al., (2011) stated that the in-depth interview is is two persons' in the conversation for the specific purpose of obtaining the relevant research information based on how participants regard the situation from their own explanation of the view.

In this research, the researcher adopted an open-ended interview to make the interview guideline because there were no limited participants' answers. Kerlinger (1970) as cited in Cohen, et al. (2011) said “the interview can supply a frame of reference for the participants’ answers, but it can put a minimum of restraint on their answers and expression” (p. 416). Regarding the statement mentioned, the participants were able to answer the researcher questions with the large answer and add the researcher’s knowledge related to the topic of the research. Also in this interview, the participants were allowed to express and share their perception, opinions, and experiences.

In addition, the researcher utilized the interview guide approach for the type of research. Cohen et al. (2011) asserted “the outline increases the comprehensiveness of the data and makes the data collection somewhat systematic for each participant. Logical gaps in data can be anticipated and closed, and the interviews remain fairly convention and situation” (p. 413). In addition, the researcher had utilized the interview guide approach for the type of research. Besides, the researcher had chosen the interview guide approach because this approach was able to help the researcher to

get more data from the participants in the interview session. According to Cohen et al. (2011), topic and issues to be covered are specified in advance in outline form. For instance, the interviewer decided to sequence and work or question in the course of the interview. Additionally, this type of research was based on what the researcher wanted in order to ask the questions in the interview session. The researcher used the interview guideline, a notebook, pen and a voice recorder in conducting the research through the interview. Also, the researcher had used the interview guidelines to remind about the questions. The researcher used the note to write an important word from the participants' statements. Lastly, the researcher used the voice recorder to record the interview to be transcribed.

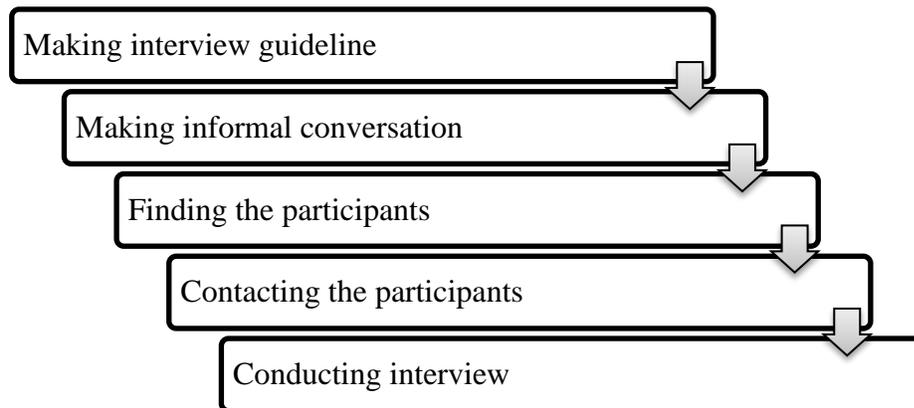
Data Collection Procedure

In the data collection procedure, the researcher described the procedure of how the researcher collected the data. To get the data, the researcher had done several procedures in the data collection. Firstly, the researcher created the interview guideline and covered the questions about the information needed. The purpose of making the interview guideline at the beginning was to make the interview process to be appropriate data to this research, and the questions could be structured and sequenced. Secondly, the researcher had made an informal conversation with the participants to make sure that the participants related to the criteria of the research participants. In the third procedure, the researcher had found the participants with the specific procedure. For the fourth procedure, the researcher contacted the participants by message or via WhatsApp and asked for their availability in doing the interview.

At last, the interview was held at a private university in Yogyakarta or around the place depending on the participants' availability.

In the interview, the researcher used the voice recorder to record the process of interview. The interview process was conducted in the Indonesian language. The researcher had chosen the Indonesian language because four participants were Indonesians. The participants also used the Indonesian language because the Indonesian language is their daily language conversation. For the last reason, the researcher used the Indonesian language to get deeper information from the participants.

For the first participant, Panji was interviewed on March 6, 2019 at 2.00 p.m. Besides, the allocation time took 13 minutes 24 seconds. Pika as the second participant was interviewed on March 8, 2019, and the interview took 30 minutes 34 seconds at 11.58 a.m. For the third participant, Paul was interviewed on March 11, 2019 at 4.00 p.m. The allocation time spent 11 minutes 5 seconds. Lastly, Pandu was interviewed on 2 April, 2019 at 16.52, and the allocated time took 13 minutes 27 seconds. Therefore, the following chart is to simplify the data collection procedure of the research.



Graphic 3.1

Data Collection Procedure

Data Analysis

After gathering the data, the researcher analyzed the data. Besides, the data analysis was the process of discovering the collected data in order to draw conclusion about the information they contain in which the coding technique was used in this research. There were some steps in data analysis namely transcribing the data, member checking, and coding. For more detailed information, each step of data analysis is explained in the following paragraphs.

The first step of data analysis was transcribing the data. This step was one of the most crucial steps after interview; and it took such a long time and attention. According to Cohen et al. (2011), transcribing is to represent the translation from the oral system into written language. Besides, in the transcribing the data, the researcher focused and gave a lot of attention in transcribing from the audio to written from each conversation in the interview with all the participants. For the reason, there were a lot of potentials that happened such as data loss and reduction of complicated

data. In this research, the researcher transcribed the data from the sentence by sentence to make it easier. Creswell (2012) maintained that transcribing the result of interview is the procedure of translating recording or field notes into the form text data. He also added that transcribing is a crucial step of interviewing because it checks the participants' language, answers, and situation. The researcher used pseudonym or unreal name in the transcribing the data to keep the participants' confidentiality because the researcher intended to keep personal information of the participants. According to Allen and Wiles (2016), a pseudonym is unreal name which is often used by the researcher or writer to personally keep participants' privacy.

The second step of data analysis after the transcribing was member checking. In this step, the researcher contacted the participants again to ensure the validity of the data. Member checking is to involve of taking the data and reinterpretations to the participants of the research, so the participants can check the credibility of data information (Miller, 2000). In this step, the researcher concted the participants to make sure the transcribing the data were correct. The results, all of the data which the researcher gave to the participants were valid, and no single words of the participants needed to be changed.

The next process of data analysis was analyzing the data by using coding technique. Coding is the data analyzing of qualitative research which contains of information related to the topic. The coding process gave the label to a piece of text which contained the information and data. Kerlinger (1995) as cited in Cohen,

Manion, and Morrison (2011) mentioned that “coding is the ascriptions of a category label to a piece of data either it is decided in advance or in response to the data which have been collected” (p. 559). Also, Cohen et al. (2011) stated that four steps of coding are open coding, analytical coding, axial coding, and selective coding. Thus, each detailed information step of coding is explained in the following paragraphs.

The first step coding was open coding. Open coding is a process of analyzing the data in which the researcher gives the label to the data. The statement mentioned was supported by Strauss and Corbin as cited in Cohen et al. (2011) who said that open code is a new simple label which the researchers attach to a piece of text to describe and categorize piece of text. They also added that after the code has been grouped into some categories, and those categories have been given the title or name based on the researchers’ criteria on their research. Also, it can be performed on line by line, phrase by phrase, sentence by sentence, and paragraph by paragraph until the text by unit of the text basis. In the open coding, the researcher gave a label such as “The parents’ ways to habituate English their children” to every statement which indicated the participants who habituated their children English language acquisition.

After doing the open coding, the researcher did the analytical coding. Analytical coding comes more interpretive after giving the label or title. Cohen et al. (2011) argued that analytic coding is not only descriptive code but also it gives more explanation of meaning toward the code. Then, the researchers can get the topic from each code. Cohen et al. (2011) stated that analytical code is more than descriptive coding, and it becomes more interpretive. In the analytical coding, the researcher

gave some interpretation. Also, the researcher made the categories of the information and divided them into themes. Thus, the researcher translated the Indonesia statements into English from analytical coding.

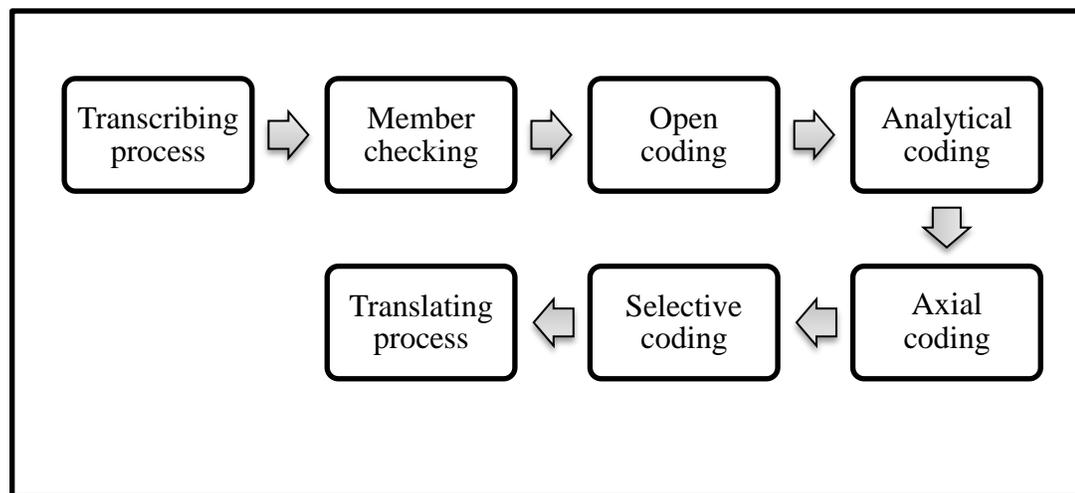
The third was axial coding. In doing axial coding, the researcher interpreted the code which connected to each other step. Cohen et al. (2011) stated that axial coding is connecting subgroups of category to another. Besides, axial coding is a process of related codes (categories and properties) to each other through a mixture of inductive and deductive thinking. Besides, the researcher divided the categories based on criteria related to the research questions.

In selective coding is the process of integrating the categories into data. Besides, the researcher created several categories in the table and input the data from analytical coding which matched the category. Also, the researcher classified all labeled and interpreted items of the statement to ensure the similar category whether had similar meanings or not. Also, the researcher classified the data into similar categories related to the research problems in the research questions. Cohen et al. (2011) stated in selective coding, the researchers identify the core categories from the text and collect them into the descriptive explanation into the new theory. That way, selective coding is a process of choosing one category to be the core category related to all other categories. They also said that selective coding identifies the result of core category in the text based on data collected for the illustration. Besides, this research used two categories "Factor of learning English language for children" and "The parents' ways to habituate English to their children". Additionally, the researcher did

Krippendrop (2004) as cited in Cohen et al. (2004) stated that content analysis is the analyzing the data to imitate and establish the text or statements into the valid context. In this step, to get the results of the research, the researcher analyzed the frequency of all of the code that appeared in the coding. After conducting the coding in data analysis, the researcher reported the data by explaining in the form of paragraphs to answer the research questions in finding and discussion especially in the chapter four. Therefore, the following chart is to simplify the data analysis of the research.

Graphic 3.2

Data analysis process



Trustworthiness

In this research, the researcher applied the concept of trustworthiness. There were four criteria of trustworthiness. Besides, Guba as cited in Shenton (2004) stated that there are four criteria in the trustworthiness such as credibility, transferability,

conformability, and dependability. Furthermore, it showed that the trustworthiness has the purpose to report how qualitative research to correct the research findings which are credible, transferable, confirmable, and dependable. Moreover, the types of trustworthiness are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Credibility is one of the key of how the qualitative research in the accuracy of the research findings. In the research the credibility is how confident the researcher with the research finding, as the statement from Merriam (1998) defined that the credibility is about how the researcher's confident in the truth of their research's finding. Transferability is the way how the researcher delivers the research findings, and those findings are connected with the other contexts. In this research, other context included similar phenomena, similar situation, and a similar population. Conformability is the process of collecting the data which has the aim to ensure the real objectivity rather than the preference of the researcher. Dependability is the step and the addition in the research which can be repeated with the other the researchers. In the same words, if other the researchers want to duplicate the research based or accordance with the standards and rules of the researcher.

However, based on the criteria of trustworthiness above, the researcher used the credibility to correct the data. Then, the researcher adopted member checking as the way to maintain the trustworthiness. The purpose of using the member checking in this research was to make sure that the transcript was correct with what the participants' mention. Hence, after transcribing the data, the results of transcribing the data were checked by the participants. Besides, the member checking was done by

sending the data transcripts to each participant. Hence, the researcher should include the meeting between the participants and interviewer to clarify the data transcripts if there was a misunderstanding in the transcribing the data from audio to text.

In this step, the researcher contacted the participants by WhatsApp to do member checking to make sure that the data transcribing was valid according to the participant's statement. After contacting the participants, there were three ways which the participants requested to do member checking including sending the data via email, whatsapp, and face to face. One of four participants was sent the data by email, two of four participants were given the data by WhatsApp, and one of four participants was given the data by face to face. As the results, all of the data which the researcher gave to the participants were valid, and no single words of the participants needed to be changed.