Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter talks about the methodology used for this study. There are several points discussed including research design, participants and setting of the study, data collecting method, instrument of the study and data analysis.

Research Design

This study employed a phenomenology approach as research design. It was to help the researcher to reach his aim for the study, which was to find out students' challenges in an undergraduate thesis defense. Because the researcher thought it is a study that specializes in phenomena and reality that appear that need to be examined, revealed and explained further. According to Ahazrina (2017), Phenomenology itself has two meaning, namely as a philosophy of science and also a method of research, which aims to find the meaning or meaning of experience in life. Phenomenology is exploring data to find the meaning of basic and essential things from phenomenon, reality, or experience experienced by the object of research.

Phenomenology research can be started by observing and examining the focus of the phenomenon to be studied, which looks at various subjective aspects of object behavior. The researcher conducted data extraction by conducting in-depth- interviews with objects or informants in the study, as well as by making direct observations about how the research object interpreted its experience to others. The researcher wanted to have a clear understanding of the challenges faced by the students of ELED in presenting an undergraduate thesis defense at one private university in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Setting and participant

In this point, the research was conducted at a private university in Yogyakarta. Here, the researcher also chose three participants who were involved in this research in order to answer the research questions of this research. The reason for choosing the setting and the participants were mentioned in this part.

Setting. This research was conducted at ELED of one private university in Yogyakarta. Because it made the researcher easy to get access, collect data from the participants of the research, and make efficient time. Therefore, the selections of one private university in Indonesia as the setting of this study had been appropriate to the purpose of the study and the significances of this study.

Participants. This study had three students as the participant and they were from students' one private university Yogyakarta and they had been in an undergraduate thesis defense. The participants were from ELED in one private university Yogyakarta batch 2014. Two participants were a female student and one participant was a male student. The researcher used purposive sampling. It is in line with Palys (2008) that states that a purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is chosen based on the characteristics of participants and the objectives of the study. Another reason, the researcher found the participants who did the undergraduate thesis defense and called them for observation and interview. But not all participants agree being observed and interviewed because they were so busy with their own jobs and they had not enough times for this activity, only three participants agree being observed and interviewed by the researcher.

For data report, the researcher created pseudonyms for the participants by using the name 'Nami' for the first participant, Nami was an ELED student from batch 2014. While the second participant uses the name Zoro, Zoro was an ELED student from batch 2014 while observing Zoro, he seemed to have more difficulties in doing a thesis defense, and during the interview, and he also presented several challenges both from himself and from technical challenges. The third participant used the name 'Robin'. Robin was the same as Nami and Zoro, a 2014 class student and she was my last participant. Different from Nami, Zoro and Robin were not accompanied by a supervisor when they are doing undergraduate thesis defense.

Data Collection Method

In this study, researchers used two techniques: observation and interview. According to Unila (2012) observation is a method or means that analyzes and records systematically about behavior by seeing or observing individuals or groups directly. Supported by Unila (2012), observations in this data collection also use the checklist observation method. On the observation checklist, it usually uses prepared questionnaire forms, and in which are listed any aspects or symptoms that need to be considered when the observation is carried out.

In the observation checklist, it usually uses the prepared questionnaire form, and the aspects or symptoms included a need to be considered when observations are made. Observation was used to confirm the participants' story in the interview due to the challenges they faced in an undergraduate thesis defense. Observation did by looking situation of participants and confirms the participant to collect the data.

The table below is an observation conducted by the researcher.

No	Participant	Date	Day	Time
1	Nami	October 6th, 2018	Thursday	09.00-10.30
2	Zoro	November 3rd, 2018	Thursday	13.00-14.30
3	Robin	November 28th, 2018	Wednesday	11.00-12.30

The second technique in this research was interview, interviews were done in a one-on-one interview to give privacy for each participant, so every participant shared their opinions and ideas unhampered. Kurniawan (2015) explained that the interview is like a conversation and frequently asked questions that are directed to achieve certain goals. To collect the data, the interview using the unstructured interview method. According to Mutiara (2018) Interviewing informal conversations (the informal conversation interview) shows the tendency to be very open and very loose (unstructured) so that interviews are really similar to conversations.

The interview was conducted after participants finish doing undergraduate thesis defense, those can be seen in the table below.

No	Participant	Date	Day	Time interview
1	Nami	October 7^{th}, 2018	Sunday	18 minutes
2	Zoro	November 4^{th}, 2018	Sunday	20 minutes
3	Robin	November 30^{th}, 2018	Thursday	15 minutes

Tools. In this research, there were some tools as a guideline used when taking data one of them is an interview guideline that had been prepared by researchers, mobile phone, papers, and pens. Interview guideline was used when the researchers do data retrieval by way of the interview which aims to help and facilitate researchers when taking data on the participant. In addition, the researcher used an interview guideline to get answers from the participant during the interview very well. The content of interview guideline is about how do feel when doing an undergraduate thesis defense and what are students challenges in an undergraduate thesis defense.

Next was a mobile phone. Here, the mobile phone was used to collect data obtained from participants. The mobile phone was used by the researcher as a recorder, in which the recording was used by the researcher to make a transcript of the interviews in the form of text later. The recording from the mobile phone provided ease for the researcher when analyzing data. Finally, the tool used is paper and pencil, this tool is used by researchers to record and underline the answers or important questions which need to be confirmed again to the participant which aims to obtain accurate participant information. Interviews were being conducted at least 30 minutes from each participant. After the interview, the researcher writing down the data collected into the text and analyzes the transcription in detail.

Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher of this research had several ways of analyzing the data or information collected from the interview. The first step was the researcher transcribed the data from the recording of the interview session, the researcher transcribe the interview recording from audio into text. To know validity and reliability data, after transcribing the data, the researcher necessarily did a member checking. A member checking is a process of confirming the data transcribed. It means that the data transcription was showed to the participants, and the participants checked the transcription.

Member checking was taking data back to the participants in the study so that can confirm the credibility of the information (Creswell and Miller, 2000). If there is any mistake in transcribing data, the researcher needed to edit the transcription, but if there is no mistake, the research could go to the next step. When the researcher did member checking to participants, participants confirmed that transcription has been as what they meant and they approved of the transcript results done by the researcher.

After member checking, the transcription was analyzed by using some steps of coding. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), coding helps the researcher in categorizing the similar or even the same information from the participants. In doing the coding, the researcher took only some points which are important information for the research because, in coding, the researcher was required to categorize the data, so that the findings would be easy to take.

There were three types of coding that were done by the researcher to get the findings of the research. Those three kinds of coding are open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. Open coding was the first type that should be done in doing the coding. Open coding is where the researcher transcribes and categorizes the data into smaller units. The next step was analytic coding. The second one was axial coding. Axial coding is the coding session where the researcher connects the category which exists around several codes revolves. The last one was selective coding. This coding serves an occasion for the researcher to the category of the data.