Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology that was used by the researcher for conducting the research. First, it is the research design, second it is the setting, third is the participant of the study, and fourth is the data collection method used for this research.

Research Design

The purpose of this research was to investigae the perception of ELED students' using of WBLL for searching the advantages and disadvantages of WBLL at private universty in Yogyakarta. Therefore this research qualitative design to gather, analyze, and interpret the data about students' perception toward WBLL (*Web-based Language Learning*) in supporting language learning. "Key aspects of qualitative are the research perspective and the importance of the participants' reference; the flexible nature; richness of qualitative data; the distinctive approaches to analysis and interpretation; and the outputs that derive from qualitative research" (Ritchie & Lewis, 2013).Therefore, it seems appropriate to use qualitative research method for this particular research.

While the design for the research is descriptive qualitative research. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to gather data (Gall, & Borg, 2007).

Setting of the Research

The settings were arrange on 4 – 9 September 2018 with 5 participants at English Language Education Department (ELED). While the reasons that the researcher chose the

place because that most of the participants were college students of the EED from UMY and the students' had experienced on WBLL especially knew the advantages and disadvantages of WBLL personally. Second reason was the researcher have not found any studies related to WBLL, most of studies related to WBLL are based on the use of programs such as Padlet, Edmodo, and others. and the third reason because the researcher was also an EED student in UMY and it ease the researcher to hold up the interview and collecting data become much easier.

Participants of the Research

The participants for this research were 5 EED students of UMY batch of 2013. The reasons why it only required EED students from batch 2013 were because these students already experienced and had taken courses related to WBLL from second to sixth semester and based on their courses related to WBLL such as Computer Literacy 2, ICT in language learning, Innovative Technology, and Digital Technology in Education, where EED students require to learn and use websites or programs such as Padlets, Edmodo, and etc. The researcher needs to know their experience as well as their opinions in using those websites.

The criteria for the participants are first for those who were experienced and implemented their own WBLL related activities with their own chosen websites. Second, those participants were sorted out in high to low order from their score results based from the participants' fotocopy or image of their transcript score sheet related to the courses like Innovative and Argumentative Writing, Innovative Technology, and Digital Technology, therefore researcher could differentiate the participants based on their scores and categorize it for more accurate and detailed information.

For security or privacy reasons, the researcher changed the names for the participants into pseudonym. Their names as follows; Faid as participant one, Roy as participant two, Arif

as participant three, Maul as participant four, and last Budi as participant five. Therefore the participants felt relief knowing that their names are not mentioned directly in this research.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview for collecting the data was because according to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), interviews are a widely used instrument for data collection. Interview enables the participants to discuss their interpretations of the world in which they live and to express how they regard situations from their own point of view (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011).

The researcher required interview guidelines for listed the questions to be explored during interview and includes an informed consent form (Boyce & Neale, 2006), This also helps the researcher in sorting out and making a detailed and accurate data from the participants for avoiding unnecesary illogical response from the participants.

In addition, the researcher chose open-ended questions because the questions could explore the participants' opinions freely without pressure. The questions of interview guideline were six questions which were divided into three categories. The first was variations on WBLL, the second was the advantages of WBLL, and the last was the disadvantages of WBLL. The interview used Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding information and gap interaction between the researcher and the participants because Bahasa Indonesia was their native language. Other tools were added in the interview process. There are a note, pen and recorder as tools in interview process which will make gather the data more accurate (Opdenakker, 2006).

Data Collection Procedures

The procedure began with the researcher made the interview guidelines first before conducting the research. Afterwards, the researcher found the participants and asked their

availability and scheduled for the interview. Before starting the interview, the researcher reassured the participants that their personal information were not be embedded in the research for security measure and participants comfort. However, participants still allowed to give more answer to the researcher at their leisure. The durations of the interview that the research conduct to the five participants were about from 10 minutes to 25 minutes.

Data Analysis

The data obtained through an interview must be carefully transcribed, coded, and describe in order to get the required data and supportive result for the research.The analysis was written in informal language due to the nature of subjective and unbiased answers that participants may be given through this interview. The researcher used three methods for the coding; those are open coding, analytic coding, and axial coding (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2011).

First, it is transcribing the data from the participants' answers or responding that are essential to the research. The data was recorded through the recorder from the smartphone, and safely store it in the researcher's electronic device, then the researcher carefully listen to the recording and type the conversations on a computer device with exact words and reactions given by the participants during the interview.

Second, it is member checking. According to Creswell (2012) member checking is a process in which the students asked the participant in the study to check the accuracy of the interview. The researcher found that only one participant that require further clarification and it is Faid.

Afterward, the data was coded based on the three methods of coding. Coding is a label which is used to categorize specific information (Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2011).

Coding is essential to identify and search data with similar traits or categories, and coding is also useful for defining contents and concepts from the research.

First it is Open Coding. Open coding is used for identifying, naming, categorizing, and describing the data from the interview and summarizing it by creating the properties related and being similar to the codes. This is done by the researcher who creates categories with specific themes or points, and based on identical pharses, sentences, or paragraphs.

Second it is Axial Coding, axial coding is the process of relating or connecting codes (categories and properties) from each interviews that have the same or similar meaning. In axial coding, the researcher shorten the important bits of data into fragments that have same points or meaning in which supported his research and made specific categories or themes from the fragement in order to create list of codes.

Third and final coding is called Selective Coding which is the process of choosing a specific category to be the core category, and combining all the previous categories. Then, create a single storyline around the categories which all everything else is draped.This is done by the researcher find the theme and then gave some more informations or references to it, and this make the data more valid and accurate or precise to the finding and discussion.