

Chapter Three

Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher discusses several things that are related to the methodology of this study. There are several parts of research methodology that will be mentioned below, those are the research design, research setting, research participant, data collection technique, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Each part will be explained clearly in this chapter.

Research Design

The purpose of the study is to investigate the implementation of the role play as part of communicative language teaching technique in language learning as well as students' responses on the implementation of role play. In order to conduct the study, the researcher used qualitative method as the research methodology. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a methodology that is used to research a problem that you need to explore but having no idea about the variables. Therefore, the researcher chose qualitative method as a research methodology to explore and get deep information or insight of a certain issues especially for the implementation of role play in communicative language teaching in teaching speaking English at English Language Education Department at one private Islamic university in Yogyakarta.

There were some reasons why the researcher chose qualitative method as the methodology. First, the result of this study was based on phenomenon and individuals' opinions, therefore qualitative method was the best choice. This is in

line with Creswell (2012), who mentions that from the perspective of individuals a qualitative research is demanded to explore the happening phenomenon.

Qualitative descriptive was implemented as a research design in order to conduct the study. According to Merriam (1998), qualitative descriptive focuses on summarizing particular events experienced by individual or individuals comprehensively in everyday situation. The reason why the researcher used descriptive qualitative was because to get the data as natural as possible. This is in line with Merriam (1998), who states that qualitative descriptive encourages to draw a naturalistic obtained data. Thus, by applying qualitative descriptive, the researcher would get comprehensive description and explanation on the phenomenon of role play.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Language Education Department (ELED) at one private Islamic university in Yogyakarta. There was a reason why the researcher selected the department in that university to conduct the study. Based on the researcher's observation, ELED in the university offered the Literary Appreciation course which required the students to do a role play activity in the teaching language program.

The research was conducted in June on the academic year of 2018/2019 on the even semester. This took approximately one month to complete the research. The researcher prepared the interview guideline. After that, the researcher collected the data from the participants. At the rest of month, the researcher did

verbatim and analyzed the collected data of the participants. Also, the researcher drawn conclusion of the findings and discussions.

Research Participants

In this study, the researcher selected three students who have experiences in role play activities at the department. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) argued that in qualitative research, the number of participants in the study has no standard minimum. It means that researcher do not need to look for more participants when one participant could answer and elaborate more on the discussed issues.

The three participants were taken for the study from the Literary Appreciation course. The researcher chose this class because this class has applied role play as the teaching technique. The three students were taken from this class with criteria. The first, participants should be enrolled in the Literary Appreciation course. The second, students have experienced in conducting role play activity in that course. The students was divided into three categories namely high motivated student, medium, and low motivated student. Those participants were pseudonymous by Ujang, Mawar, and Melati. Ujang was 20 years old male who was classified as high motivated student. Mawar was 21 years old female who was classified as low motivated student. Then, Melati was 21 years old female who was classified as medium student. Those participants with categories were suggested by the lecturer who taught the Literary Appreciation course.

Data Collection Method

The research aimed at investigating how the implementation of role play as a CLT activity at the department. Therefore, the researcher used interview as the instrument of the study. According to Cohen et al. (2011), interview is largely used tool to collect the data of a study. According to Creswell (2012), based on the explanation of the participants, the experiences of the individuals of predictive statements can be constructed by the researcher. In addition, the interview was done towards the people who experienced of an action, interaction and process of teaching and learning using the role play technique in communicative language teaching context. Therefore, interview guideline was used in this study. Moreover, the interview guideline must be general question so that the participants can be freely talking about whatever in their minds without any boundaries as long as it still relates to the research question.

The type of interview that was used in this study was standardized open-ended interview. According to Cohen et al. (2011), open ended question can allow the researcher to obtain the detail information in every aspect of the issue to avoid misunderstanding. Cohen et al. (2011) also added that there are no restraints of the content and manner of how the participants response the questions. The researcher also needed the participants to be spontaneous in answering the question so that the collected data was pure and free from the researcher's content leadings.

The researcher implemented the unstructured response as response mode of the study. This mode was chosen in order to ease the participants to share what they know about the questioned issues. According to Cohen et al. (2011), unstructured response gives little control to the interviewer, so that the

participants can answer the question based on their own words with no distraction or boundaries of the question itself. Indonesian Language was used while doing the interview. This language was chosen because Indonesian Language was the native language for both the interviewer and participant. Indonesian Language was used to avoid misunderstanding while communicating with the participants. The interview was done around 20 minutes for each participant. The participants' names were pseudonymous in order to protect the privacy.

Research Instruments

There were several tools that was used to do the study as research instruments. The tool that was used to provide some questions was interview guideline. Moreover, smartphone was also the tool that was used to record the conversation in the interview. The researcher recorded the conversation because the researcher could not memorize the whole conversation, therefore there was a need to use the smartphone. Besides, the researcher also needed to ease himself to make transcription of the collected data. In addition, to support the interview process several tools such as notebook and pen that was used while doing the interview for taking notes. This is because the researcher needed to highlight the points that were being discussed in the interview.

Data Collection Procedures

To begin the study, the researcher contacted the lecturer of Literary Appreciation course. After that, the researcher asked the lecturer to give recommendation of the participants. The name of participants given was divided into three categories namely highly motivated student, average student, and low motivated student. Those categories were depending on the lecturer's

perspectives. Then, the researcher began to approach the participants by sending them short message via phone or via social media application such as *WhatsApp*. However, it was better if the researcher can meet the participants directly before conducting the interview.

The interview was conducted after the researcher got an agreement from the participants to be interviewed. For the specific time and place, the interview was conducted differently. For Ujang, the interview was done on 7 May 2019 at E7 1st floor. For Mawar, the interview was done on 17 May 2019 at Fina Barokah Dormitory. Then, Melati's interview was interviewed on 10 May 2019 at E6 Ground floor. Indonesian Language was used while doing the interview. It helped the researcher to interpret what was exactly meant by the participants. In the end, the researcher analyzed the collected data to find the result of the study.

Data Analysis Technique

After conducting the interview, the researcher analysed the data. In order to analyse the data, the researcher conducted some steps such as transcribing the data, member checking, and coding.

Transcribing the data. Once the researcher has done the interview session, the researcher transcribed the collected data. In transcribing the data, the whole words were said by the participants from the recorder was transformed into written text. Cohen et al. (2011) mentioned that due to the potential of losing massive data, bias, and the dwindling of complexity, transcribing becomes an important step in interviewing. Thus, the researcher must be careful to do

transcribing step to reduce losing important data. Besides, the name of the participants also was pseudonymous to keep the privacy of the participants.

Validity. After transcribing the data, the next step was to check the validity of the transcription. According to Cohen et al. (2011), to get an effective research, validity is an important key of it. Member checking was done in order to recheck the validity of the data. In checking the validity of the data, the researcher returned the collected data to the participants to be clarified. Cohen et al. (2011) mentioned that member checking or respondent validation is used to recognize the level of awareness of the participant, to clarify missing data of facts, and could be used for the participant to add more information. Thus, if the researcher found any unclear point of the statement from the participant, then the researcher asked for the follow up statement through face-to-face and to some others was online. It means that when the participants or the researcher could not conduct any follow up meetings, the researcher conducted the follow up interview via social media and asked the participant to send the voice note to clarify the statement.

Coding. The last step that was done to do the study was coding. Creswell (2011) confirmed that coding is the process of classifying and labelling text of the obtained data into various determined themes. According to Saldana (2009), coding is the way to get a word or phrase that could determine the existence of striking psychology facts, to get the core of facts, or to mark the psychology attributes that strongly appears from a set of language or visual data. It means that coding is how the researcher could sort several words or phrases into a simple word that could be easy to classify the essence of facts that happen in the situation. In order to code the data, the entire essential was separated and then

labeled. In this part, the name of participants was coded based on the participants' pseudonym. After that, all the transcriptions were classified into categories that address to the research questions. Then, the gathered data were classified into several categories of themes. After the collected data are sorted into several themes, the researcher analyzes those groups of themes to answer the research questions. The last, the researcher made a result and also the conclusion of the study.