CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research method which will be conducted. It is included research design, research subject, data collection and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design contents of the stage in doing research to provide the data. Ary (2010) stated that research design is a stage which arranges to conduct the data and discuss in the research. On the other hand, according to Trochim (2005), research design is needed to show all the parts of the research project. Therefore, this chapter explains all the parts to collect the data in terms of a smartphone.

Ary (2010) argued that research design is divided into four major parts; Firstly, historical research. Historical research a study of the past makes people understand the present better, especially the factors affecting the present. Secondly, experimental research. Experimental research is a study which talks about variables and manipulations of data. Thirdly, ex-post facto. Ex post facto is similar to an experimental but the research does not manipulate the independent variable; which has occurred in the natural course of the event. The last descriptive research, it is a study that used to describe and focus on the characteristics of phenomena or populations being studied.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as a framework. It was used because this research discussed and analyzed the
phenomenon status in the campus. The current phenomenon status in this research was the Use of Smartphone for Educational purposes among English Department students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

Meanwhile, Ary (2010) also mentioned that research that focuses on the understanding of social phenomena is also referred to as qualitative research. In addition, Ary (2010) also mentioned that research focuses on relation social phenomenon as also called qualitative research.

According to Sauro (2015), he defined qualitative methods into five types; the first is ethnography approach. In ethnography, research goes directly into the target environment of participants to understand the objectives and the culture. Second is the narrative. The narrative is approach weaves together a sequence of events, usually from one or two individuals story. The third is a case study; involves a deep understanding through some types of the source. A case study can be explanatory, exploratory, or describing an event. Fourth is grounded theory. The grounded theory, it provides to give the explanations which related to the topic. The last is phenomenological. The phenomenological study is an appropriate qualitative method, researchers used a combination of methods, such as conducting the interview, watching videos, reading documents, or visiting places and events, to understand the meaning participants place on whatever’s being examined.

Based on the explanation above, this research used phenomenological qualitative research to determine an event, activity, or phenomenon.
Phenomenological was chosen because the research investigates the phenomena of utilization of smartphone by students in the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

3.2 Research subject

This research is conducted at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The campus is located on Jl. Tlogomas No.246, Tlogomas, Lowokwaru, Malang East Java. The researchers preferred to choose phenomenological because the research investigated the phenomenon of the Use of Smartphone for Educational purposes among English Students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Therefore, the researcher wanted to know the utilization of smartphone by students in the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

The researcher used 10 students of last semester of English Department in the University of Muhammadiyah Malang as the research subject. The researcher used students of last semester because the students of last semester had many experiences in using the smartphone for educational purposes, such as using Edmodo, Schoology, and google classroom.

3.3 Research Instrument

In qualitative research, research instrument divided into two types. Those are a primary instrument and secondary instrument. Ary (2010) stated that in Qualitative research, the primary instrument to gather and analyze the data is the researcher or human investigator. Moreover, the researcher still needed an other instrument as the secondary instrument. The secondary instrument was collected from fieldwork methods such as observation, interview, and document analysis.
3.3.1 Primary Instrument

Based on the Ary (2010), the primary instrument is an instrument collected by researchers specifically as the primary instrument for data collection in qualitative research. It means, the researcher used himself as the main instrument in this research. Therefore, the researcher used the primary instrument to analyze the use of a smartphone for educational purposes among English Students on the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

3.3.2 Secondary Instrument

The secondary instrument was needed an instrument to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher decided to use the interview as a research instrument.

3.3.2.1 Interview

An interview is the highest instrument in conducting research. Ary (2010), argued that the most accurate instrument in qualitative research is an interview, it helps to get complete data and developed from the people judgment and assembled into the beautiful words for the data. The interview is divided into three types: structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-structured interview.

First, the structured interview is the interview with the specific intention of obtaining certain information from the subject. For example, the area and question have been planned before, but the question can be modified during the interview process. Second, unstructured interview means the questions develop from the situation. The last, semi-structured interview is the interview that allows the
interviewer to modify the questions format during the interview process. It means, the interviewer is allowing new ideas to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewer says. The interviewer in semi-structured interview generally has a framework of themes to be explored.

In this research, the researcher used structured interview because the researcher had to know for certain what information would be obtained. The interviewer has prepared a research instrument in the form of written questions which had been prepared. Each respondent was given the same questions which make easier. In addition, the researcher took a recorder to makes easier in collecting data.

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

In collecting the data, the researcher followed the steps below to ease the process of data collection and analysis:

1. Preparing several questions for the interview.
2. Arranging the questions and matching the interview schedule.
3. Interviewing the English students via chatting.
4. Screenshooting the chatting interview.
5. Making the interview transcript.
6. Collecting the data from analyzing the interview transcript.