

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents method used to collect and analyze the data about Effective Teacher. It covers the Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification, and Data Analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

Research is one of alternative ways to investigate the phenomenon and improve the knowledge. Research is process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of topic or issue (Cresswell, 2002). The research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to obtain understanding of some groups or some phenomenon in natural setting (Ary et al, 2006). According to the theory above, the researcher used descriptive design of the research with qualitative approach.

Wiliman (2006) stated that qualitative research does not involve counting and dealing with numbers, but is based more on information expressed in words-descriptions, accounts, opinions, feelings etc. In addition, Crug and Schulter (2013) defined that qualitative research typically focusses on one or a few piece(s) of evidence and analysis it in detail and with a view of characteristics. The data is not in the form of number, but it is derived from interviews manuscript, field notes, personal documents, record memos, and other official documents. Furthermore, the

purpose of the qualitative research is to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed and through.

Karasar (2013) stated that the descriptive text is used to describe a current situation that existed in the past or present in the way it is. The main point of this research is to collect and to accumulate the basic data in descriptive way. The design is functioning to gain the data of effective teachers' characteristic as perceived by pre-service English department students of IAIN Tulungagung. By using this design, the researcher wants to describe teacher effectiveness from the view of students. Moreover, the researcher in this current study is the main instrument.

#### B. Data and Data Sources

Arikunto (2002) states that data are the results of research either as factor number. The data source is source where data are collected. The research will not be able to get information without resource of the data. The data sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data; person, place, and paper. In this current study, the researcher got the data by conducting interview and giving Likert Scale to English education department's students of IAIN Tulungagung who have been chosen. It was purposed to make easier when matching the effective teacher characteristics stated by the expert.

The data source of this research was categorized as person data source. The criteria of students who chosen as subjects of research are the students from English education department, especially the students

from the 8<sup>th</sup> semester or students in the batch of 2016. The researcher also chose the subjects based on the top 3 achiever of the higher GPA by looking for the valid data. Furthermore, in this research the researcher gained the data from the three selected students of English education department of IAIN Tulungagung.

### C. Technique of Data Collection

The techniques used by the researcher are:

#### 1. Interview

Interview is a way to collect data that is used to get information directly and deeply from source. According to Ary et al (2010), there are three kinds of interview: unstructured interview which is direction of interview greatly is guided by respondent's answer neither of researcher. It means that the direction of interview is difficult to be practiced; semi-structured interview which is interview starting by general idea from researcher, but during conducting interview the researcher did not use the questions that were arranged; and structured interview which is the direction of interview is guided by general idea of researcher from question lists were arranged previously by the researcher. Based on the types of interview stated above, the researcher used structured interview and unstructured interview.

To conduct a smooth interview, previously researcher brought some interview guides as the questions outline. Furthermore, the

researcher also prepared a notebook to note the important points and prepared the audio recorder for recording their answers to enable the researcher to keep the information safely (Cresswell, 2002). It makes convenient and reliable the original data is available at any time. Moreover, the researcher asked questions and had an in-depth interview as comfortable as possible to encourage students speak freely.

In-depth Interview is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by using question and answer face to face between the interviewer and the respondent or interviewee. This is done with or without using interview guides where the interviewer and the informant are involved in a relatively long social life (Sutopo 2006: 72). So, in this research the researcher used interview in collecting the data.

Interview is a good method, but the researcher should follow the regulation in this pandemic situation. This pandemic called COVID-19 or Corona virus; a disease infection spreads from one person to another through splashes (droplets) of the respiratory tract that often occur when coughing or sneezing. The spread of COVID-19 which is increasingly widespread in various regions of the world, the surge in cases of corona-positive patients not only has an impact on the economic world, but is also accepted by the world of education. School closure is the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic in an effort to break the chain of virus spread (Kholis,

2020). Thus, the researcher conducted the interview by following the health protocol.

#### D. Technique of Data Verification

The validity of research is important in a study. In qualitative research, there are several techniques that can be used to make research data valid. In 1998, Bogdan & Bicklen stated that triangulation was used to convey ideas in establishing facts that needed more than one source of information. Sugiyono (2008: 241) states that triangulation means researchers use several different methods in gathering data to get data from several sources. In addition, Lodico et al. (2006) explains that to validate findings, researchers will usually include more than one data collection technique. These different data sources are then compiled with others in a process called triangulation. The purpose of triangulation is to verify the credibility of the data.

Lexy (2008) revealed that there are four types of triangulation techniques: Source Triangulation, Methodological Triangulation, Investigator Triangulation, and Theoretical Triangulation. Triangulation of Sources (data) is Triangulation compares and checks back on this degree of trust an information obtained from different sources in the method qualitative. Moreover, Triangulation Method is restoring the data credibility by checking data for the same source with different techniques. Furthermore, Triangulation of the investigation by using researchers or other observers for the purpose of checking the degree of trust of the data.

The example is the researcher compares the results of analytical work with other analyzes. In addition, Triangulation Theory is based on the assumption that certain facts cannot be contacted the degree of trust with one or more theories but it can be done, in this case called an explanatory explanation.

In this research, the trustworthiness of data analysis needs to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. The researcher use triangulation as technique of data verification to check the trustworthiness of data. According to Triangulation classification, theoretical triangulation is choosen by the researcher. It based on the theory of Robert J Walker (2008). The researcher chose this theory because the theory was the most complete theory that researcher found. furthermore, the explanation was clear and related to this current research.

The key instrument of this study is the researcher herself and secondary instrument is the interview guide for conducting the interview. For instrument to be trusted, their validity and reliability must be tested. In this case, the researcher used the construct validity test. To test the construct validity of the instrument, expert's opinions can be used. The expert in this research was the advisor of the research to conduct this study. The researcher were asked for the advisor's opinion about the instrument that had been prepared. After preparing list of questios for conducting the in depth0interview, the researcher asked the advisor to give feedbacks and suggestion in order to build the interview properly.

## Basic Theory of Interview Guide Making

In this study entitled “The Characteristics of Effective Teacher as Perceived by Pre-service English Teacher at State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung”, it needs basic knowledge from respondents of what the translation is. the first variable that should be known is how far their understanding about effective teacher. Therefore, the researcher required the knowledge of effective teacher characteristics.

Anderson (2009) stated that an effective teacher is the outcome of ability, personality, and knowledge. The characteristics of effective teacher stated in the interview guide is chosen from the questionnaires from Gi-Yo Park and Hyo-Wang Lee (2006). The researcher modified it by the suggestion of the advisor. In that questionnaire was stated some characteristics from three main underlying constructs including subject matter knowledge, pedagogical knowledge, and socio-affective skill. The characteristics were displayed on *Appendix 4*.

### E. Data Analysis

The researcher must organize what he or she has seen, heard, read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. Bogdan and Bicklen (1982:248) state that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials that can be accumulated to increase your own understanding of them and to enable

you to present what you have discovered to others. It is the important step in part of the research. The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and to simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion.

#### 1. Classifying or Tabulating Data

After the data were collected, the next step was analyzing. The first step was transcribing the interview. The second step was classified the data based on the dimension of the research questions. There are two points of research questions in this research: 1) . The collected data were sorted into the focus of this research: the characteristics of effective teacher from the view point of three selected students of the English education department of IAIN Tulungagung.

#### 2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up observation sheet, transcription and the documentation. The step in the analysis data in this research were: (a) the researcher collected the data through observation and interview, (b) the researcher transcribed, selected and focused on the data by referring to the research problems. In other words, the irrelevant data were discarded and the relevant data were included. In this study, the researcher reduced the data that have been taken from the field, to make easier for the researcher to draw the conclusion. The data that can be reduced is the result of interview.



### 3. Data Display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the process of choosing data simply the form of words, sentence, and narrative in order to collected is mastered by the researcher as the basis to take the appropriate conclusion from interview, observation. After collecting and reducing the data about teachers' effectiveness, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of description.

### 4. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion is the last of procedure of analyzing the data of the research. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity. The conclusion drawing will be revealed the characteristics of effective teacher as perceived by pre-service student of IAIN Tulungagung. In this research, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data in the field. The researcher got final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problems.