

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the research method include the research design, subject of the study, data and data source, technique of collecting data, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

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

In conducting the study, there is a research design. While research design is the strategy and procedure for determining the method of data collection, subject selection, and other components of research. Creswell (2009:3) defines research design as "the plans and procedures for research that detail methods of data collection and analysis." A research design's function is to ensure that the evidence obtained allows us to answer the initial question as clearly as possible.

Meanwhile, research methodology refers to the steps or phases taken by the researcher in order to achieve the goal of the study (Nurhayati, 2016). The researcher uses a qualitative method to analyse the data in this study. According to Denzin and Lincoln, qualitative research aims to gain a deep understanding of a specific organization or event rather than a surface description of a large population sample. Thus, qualitative research is a type of study in which the results are presented in the form of a description or a picture rather than a number. According to Ary et al. (1985: 322), "descriptive research methods are used to obtain information about existing conditions and are widely used in educational research.

The researcher prefers to describe a specific condition verbally rather than graphically.

Furthermore, according to Bogdan and Biklen (1982), qualitative research is descriptive, with data collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. To present the study's findings, data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews from electronic communications are used.

In this analysis, the major element that collected data from the field is the researcher. The researcher subsequently processed the information in the form of words. The researcher in this case employed descriptive qualitative methods to investigate the needs of internship program participants in performing effective teaching for high school's levels students. The researcher conducted observations and interviews to learn about the needs of internship program teachers who teach high schools levels students.

## **B. Subject of the study**

In qualitative research, the subject of the study is the main person who will be chosen to provide data by analyzing each person's capability. According to Ludic et al. (2006: 266), "the researcher will select the subjects so that they will be able to provide the key information essential for the study." The subject of this research was 30 correspondences from English Department students of UINSA Tulungagung academic year 2016/2017 who had been completed internship programs.

## **C. Data and Data Source**

### 1. Data

The answer to research questions are referred to as data. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998:106), data is the raw materials that researchers collect from the world they are studying. The researcher obtained data materials such as participant observation field notes and transcripts of an interview from some subjects selected. The data in this study belonged to the qualitative data.

### 2. Data Source

The data source was a source from which data was taken. The source of the data was very significant in this research because the researcher will not enable to get information without the source of data. The source of the data was taken from the internship programs participant from the English Department of UINSA TULUNGAGUNG. The internship programs participants were a significant source of this research because they are the main source of this research. They gave almost all the information which the researcher needs.

## **D. The technique of Data Collection**

The technique of data collection is the primary step in the research because the first goal in the research is to answer the research questions. The data would contain the necessary information about the research problems. Without knowing the technique of data collection, the researcher would not acquire the data which is appropriate with the standard data that have been settled. In order to conduct this

research, the researcher need a questionnaire that was the tool used to conduct the study.

The data in this study is related to the needs of internships participant programs to perform effective teaching for high school levels student. In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in a natural environment, such as participant observation, in-depth interviews, and questionnaire. According to Sugiono (2005: 308), participants in the environment, in-depth interviews, and note analysis are the basis for gathering information. Researchers use some methods to collect data from several sources. In data collection, the methods used are:

#### 1. Observation

According to Ary (2000:474), qualitative observation relies on narrative behavior and interactions. The observation is used to collect the data in a systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of the event. The ways in doing observation were: The author made field observations while undergoing the 2nd internship program. Start on 27 September 2020 until 6 November 2020. The author observed interns at school and also friends from the 2016/2017 class of English majors. The researcher prepared the sheets of observation, the researcher joined in the classroom, the researcher observed the internship participants program in teaching and learning English process in the classroom.

## 2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a technique of collecting data through forms that contain questions that are submitted in writing to someone or a group of people to get answers, responses, and information needed by the researcher (Mardalis 2008:66).

According to Zarinpoush & Gumulka (2006), there are two types of questionnaires based on the way to answer the questionnaire. They are open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires. In this study, the researcher used open-ended questions. Open-ended questions are useful if the possible answers are unknown or the questionnaire is exploratory. These questions allow participants to write using their own terms, explain and fulfill the response requirements and avoid predetermined categories of responses.

The research questionnaire consisted of six open - ended questions that focused on basic needs of Internship participants to perform effective teaching in English. But to make it easier for internship participants to fill in, the questionnaire was prepared using Indonesian so that it would later need to be translated again by the researcher. The researcher made an electronic questionnaire in the form of google form, then distributed it to groups of Whatsapp of English Department students at UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah of Tulungagung academic year 2016/2017. Because this type of questionnaire is open - ended questionnaire, students must give their own ideas to answers. To fill out the questionnaire, the researcher also conducted interviews to gain more understanding. The data is collected on March 2021.

### **The list of questionnaire questions:**

1. Sebagai pengajar, pentingkah kita menguasai RPP? Mengapa? Berikan Pendapat anda!  
  
(As a teacher, is it important to mastering lesson plan? Why? Please give your opinion!)
2. Bagaimana cara anda dalam memanagemen kelas agar siswa selalu aktif dan kelasnya menyenangkan?  
  
(How do you manage your classroom?)
3. Sebagai pengajar, bagaimana cara anda memberikan evaluasi dan penilaian kepada siswa?  
  
(As a teacher, how do you give evaluation and assessment to the students?)
4. Apakah penting untuk menguasai karakter peserta didik? Mengapa? Berikan pendapat anda!  
  
(Is it important to master the character of students? Why? Give your opinion!)
5. Menurut pendapat anda, bagaimana cara berinteraksi dengan siswa untuk pertama kali agar siswa tertarik dan bersimpati kepada kita sebagai pengajar?  
  
(In your opinion, how to interact with the students for the first time so the students will interest to us as a teacher?)
6. Sebagai seorang pengajar, apakah penting untuk menguasai 4 skill dasar dalam Bahasa Inggris? Berikan alasan anda!

(As a teacher, is it important to master 4 basic language skills in English?

Give your reason!)

### 3. Interview

An interview means the interaction between two people in changing the information and idea through question and answer with the specific theme or topic. There are three types of interviews: (a) structured interview, the interviewer has been known about the information which would be getting, (b) semi-structured interview, the interviewer developed some questions to complete the information, (c) unstructured interview, the interviewer interviewed without systematic planning (Hikmawati, 2017).

In the middle of a pandemic, the interview was carried out by online interview through WhatsApp application. This interview was conducted directly to obtain data from internship programs participants. The researcher uses unstructured interviews because the questions are not planning before.

### **E. Technique of Data Verification**

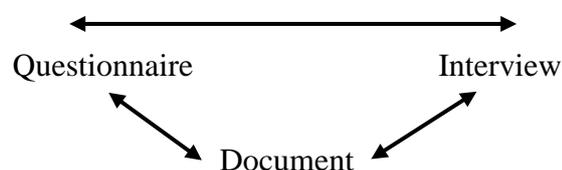
Verification is the process of checking, confirming, making sure, and being certain. In qualitative research, verification refers to the mechanisms used during the process of research to incrementally contribute to ensuring reliability and validity and thus, the rigor of a study. These mechanisms are woven into every step of the inquiry to construct a solid product (Creswell, 1997; Kvale, 1989) by identifying and correcting errors before they are built into the developing model and before they subvert the analysis. In this research, the trustworthiness of data analysis needs to be checked in order to reduce the research's biases and prejudices.

In this research, the technique used is triangulation to check the trustworthiness of data. Based on Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994:267) classifies there are four kinds of triangulation, those are triangulation by method, by data source, by researcher, and by theory.

To check and test the validity of data about “Need Analysis of Internship Programs Participant to Perform Effective Teaching for High School Levels Students” then need some of the technique, that is:

### **1. Triangulation**

Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of the data who utilizing something others outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data (Arikunto, 2002:330). Triangulation is the most common technique used to test the validity of qualitative data. In the application, the researcher compared the interview data with the questionnaire data were then compared again with the data of the related documentation.



*Picture: Triangulation of Data Collection technique*

### **2. Extensive of research**

In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. Therefore, the participation of the researcher is crucial in data collection (Moleong, 2004:175). In the process of checking the validity of data by extending the presence of researchers

also undertake research with interviews of the research subject to get a more in-depth information.

## **F. Data Analysis**

The collected data obtained from the result of observation, interview, and questioner draw in conclusion. Moreover, data in qualitative research involved narration of the findings. In the other words, in qualitative the data were presented descriptively. There are three steps in analyzing data. Miles and Huberman (1994: 11-12) state, “the data analysis consists of three kinds of activities such as; data reduction, data display and drawing the conclusion.

### **1. Data reduction**

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing, and focusing on the important thing of the data. It is intended to find the patterns of the finding based on the social phenomena that happen in the field. Here the researcher reduces the data from the entire data taken from the observation. The reduction is to get the data based on the problem statement.

The selecting which the researcher selected the entire data from the observation and form of the questionnaire, in the abstract, the researcher tried to make the data as simple as possible to be more focused on the problem.

### **2. Data display**

The data display is organizing and the self-describing data from the reduction. This step is an attempt to assemble back all data obtained from the

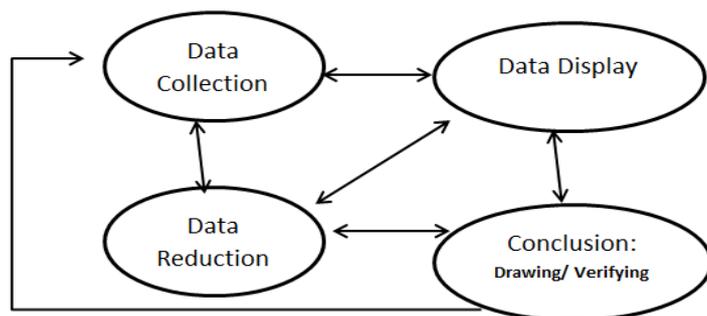
field during the activities in progress. After the researcher presented the data, the researcher analyzed the data. In this step, the researcher describes the results from the problem statement. The researcher describes all results of the questionnaire, and interview with details.

### 3. Drawing conclusion

The conclusion of a study is research finding. Here, the researcher makes the conclusion from the study to directly answer the problem statement of this study. The researcher draws the conclusion on her last research. The answer itself is taken from the analysis of the data. In this research, drawing the conclusion was conducted by comparing data between observation, questionnaire, and documentation. People usually called it the “Triangulation Technique”.

The conclusion in qualitative research was a new discovery that could be an answer to the research problem. The conclusion was in the form of a description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step, the researcher got the result and conclusion of the research.

Data analysis according to Miles and Huberman:



*Adapted from Sugiyono 2005*

Steps in analyzing data in this research were: 1). The researcher collected the data through interviews, observation, questionnaires, and documentation. Then, the researcher selected by referring to the formulation of the research problems in the study, 2). After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcript data in the form of a narrative. Finally, in this step, the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research in the form description of the subject of this study.