

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter the writer presents some points related to this research include research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.

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

This research focus on educational area. Educational research is the application of the scientific approach to the study of educational problem. It is the way in which people acquire dependable and useful information about the educative process (Ary, 2010: 19). Research design is structural planning by using method to arrange the research before conducted it. It is arranged by the writer for the study, the planning includes the method to be used, what data that will be gathered, where, how and from whom the data will be collected. The writer should decide an appropriate design in order to support the research.

Because research design is the important one in conducting research the writer has decided to conduct the research by using qualitative approach with descriptive design. Descriptive design that used was case study because this type emphasized on understanding how experience of the subjects in teaching for Wiyata Bhakti program changes their teaching performance to be better in internship program. It is designed to know how Wiyata Bhakti program contribute to the students' teaching performance. Qualitative research is a methodology that has been borrowed from disciplines like sociology and anthropology then adapted

to educational settings (Lodico, 2006: 277). So, the writer focused on the study of social phenomena and investigate the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study.

In this study, the descriptive data were in the form of words. Data in the form of interviews was used to present the findings of the study. The data collected were the participants' information and perspectives. The writer attempt to arrive at a rich description of the subjects of the Wiyata Bhakti program's former volunteer. The data contained the accurate information about the performance in making lesson plan, opening the class, explaining the material, asking question, answering question, giving reflection and doing evaluation.

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

Data is any information needed to answer the research questions or problems. In this study, the data were in the form of words or statements that related to how the Wiyata Bhakti program contributes on the teaching performance of English department students in internship program that taken from interview. Interview is done to know about the teaching performance that are making lesson plan, opening the class, explaining material, asking question, answering question, giving reflection and doing evaluation of the subjects while teaching in the internship program and investigate whether Wiyata Bhakti was contributed to those teaching performance or not. The data in this research were in form of information in interview transcripts.

In this research, the data sources were the English students who have experience in Wiyata Bhakti program and have followed the internship program. They were selected based on consideration of the subjects teaching experience. The Wiyata Bhakti program should be their first experience in teaching before their internship program. Besides, the writer know the subjects and believe that they have rich information for the data.

The writer was chosen 6 person as the subjects at first that met the criteria but due to subjects' willingness the writer decided to cut down the number into 4 subjects. The subjects here was the main sources because they have any information that the writers' need. They are the one who had followed the program and know whether that program has contributed and influenced to their teaching performance or not. Their answers was the main data that support the writer's research.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The writer used interview in collecting the data. Interview is defined as a specialize form of communication between people for a specific purpose associated with same agreed subject matter. The interview is probably the widely used method of data collection in educational research. Interview can be conducted on all subjects by all types of interviewers and they can range from informal incidental sources of data to the primary source of information used in a research study (Anderson & Arsenault, 1998:202).

There are many types of interview. For this interview, the writer used the unstructured interview because the writer want to know about the interviewees' point of view about their teaching performance. The interview directed to the former volunteers of Wiyata Bhakti program. These former volunteers are also the English students of IAIN Tulungagung.

The interview has been directed in two days, on Wednesday April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2018 and Thursday April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The interview was took place in each subjects' house. The subjects were four English students from the 8<sup>th</sup> semester. The writer went to Trenggalek on Wednesday for interviewing the three subjects and done the interview for the last one on Thursday in Tulungagung.

The questions for the interview were related to the teaching performance components that are performance in making lesson plan, opening the class, explaining material, asking question, answering question, giving reflection and doing evaluation. The question directed to know whether their teaching performance in Wiyata Bhakti Program reflected in their internship program or not. Before the interview was started the writer explained about the teaching performance components and the purpose of the interview. There were 42 questions that the writer gave to the subjects. It took around 30 minutes for one interview. The subjects were able to answer the question and gave much information that the writer needs. In that two days, the interview has done well without any obstacle.

#### **D. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research, there is a technique used to check the trustworthiness of the data. To ensure that writers own biases do not influence how the perspective are portrayed, many writers use member checks in which transcribed interviews or summaries of the writers conclusion are sent to participants for review (Lodico, 2006, 274). Member checks (participant feedback) ask the question, “Do the people who were studied agree with what you have said about them?” so that, at the end of the data collection period, the writer may ask participants to review for accuracy and meaning (Ary, 2010: 500). The writer shares the interpretations of the data with the participants to help clear up miscommunications and identify inaccuracies. In member checks, the writer asked the feedback from the participants about the findings. Feedback from the participants can help the writer to check something that missed.

In addition, to get the trustworthiness in this study, the instruments was checked by the expert that is one of the English lecturer, Nany Soengkono Madayani, SS. M.Pd. on Tuesday, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018 before the research was conducted. After the research was conducted, the writer confirmed the result by doing member checks. The writer was spread the member checks to the subjects on Monday, May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018. The subjects has written down their comments and suggestions for transcribes and findings on the member checks. This confirmation was used in order to know whether the result of the research related to the topic of the study or not.

## **E. Data Analysis**

In qualitative research, data produced from such sources such as field notes, interview transcripts, documents, photographs, sketches, video or tape recordings, and so on. In this study the sources was interview transcripts. The data that produced from the interview transcripts then compiled and the compilation process is called data analysis (Dey, 2005: 15). According to Maxwell, the experienced qualitative researcher begins data analysis immediately after finishing the first interview and continues to analyze the data as long as he or she is working in the research, stopping briefly to write reports and papers (Ary, 2010: 481).

Data analysis in qualitative is time-consuming. The writer must organize what she has heard then try to make sense of it for creating explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. In this research the technique that used by the writer for analyzing the data are data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. That three steps are data analysis technique based on Miles and Huberman (1994: 10).

According to Miles and Huberman, there are three stages that describes the data analysis, which are data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion.

### **1. Data reduction**

At this stage, the writer analyzed which data is relevant and irrelevant with the purpose and the research problem. The writer reduced some parts of data collected from interview. The data which were irrelevant to the research

problem were discarded. And, the data which were relevant with the teaching performance were re-transcribe. Data reduction was done by transcribe the raw data, give the code, and organizing based on the topic. The code that the writer used to categorize the data based on the research problem are LP (making lesson plan), OC (opening the class), EM (explaining material), ASQ (asking question), ANQ (answering question), REF (giving reflection), EVA (doing evaluation). The data related to the subjects' teaching performance were also transcribed and arranged to support the main data.

## **2. Data display**

At the next stage of analyzing the data is done by displaying or presenting the data related to the subjects' teaching performance. The data is in the form of description. The writer summarized the data based on the formulated research questions.

## **3. Drawing conclusion**

At the last stage, the writer is drawing conclusion. Making conclusion is process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. Drawing conclusion can be started from temporary conclusion which still needs to be completed. Generally, since the beginning of research, the writer made temporary conclusion. That conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified to bring it to the final conclusion. In this study, the conclusion is a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The final conclusion related to the subjects' teaching

performance when they was joined the Wiyata Bhakti program and finished the internship program. The subjects' opinion about their experience in following the Wiyata Bhakti program was also included to be additional information.