# CHAPTER III
# METHODOLOGY

## A. Research Methodology

In a study, several methods are needed to determine problem solving in research. This means that this is a systematic investigation of a phenomenon. It can be concluded that the notion of the research method is a systematic procedure or method carried out by researchers to obtain the truth of a phenomenon through logical considerations and supported by factual data as concrete evidence. Using methods in research helps researchers to analyze, collect information and obtain data from the samples studied.

### 1. Reseacrh Design

This study uses a qualitative descriptive to describe problems and research focus. The qualitative method is steps social research to obtain descriptive data in the form of words and pictures. This is in accordance with what was revealed by Lexy J. Moleong (2019) that the data collected in qualitative research are in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Qualitative descriptive is one that does not use the basis of statistical work, but is based on qualitative evidence. According to Sugiyono (2016) qualitative descriptive research method is the method used to research the condition natural object where the researcher as key instrument.

According to Nazir (2014) qualitative descriptive research examines the status of the group people, objects, conditions, systems of thought or current events with a purpose to make descriptive systematically, factual and accurate regarding the facts studied.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is a type of research that does not require statistical work to present findings, but is based on natural

events without being engineered in a research set forth in a descriptive.

## 2. Subject of Research

This research was conducted at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. IKIP PGRI Pontianak is located on Jl. Ampera No.88, Pontianak City, West Kalimantan Province. This research was conducted from 8th May 2023 to 12nd May 2023.      The subject of this research was carried out  for English education student class of 2019 in the seventh semester of the 2022/2023 academic year where they are preservice teacher who have already practiced teaching. The population for this study was seventh semester students of the English Education Study Program, IKIP PGRI Pontianak, which had 167 active students this semester. Which consists of four classes: Class A Morning (38 students), Class B Morning (29 students), Class A Afternoon (37 students), Class B Afternoon (34 students) and Class C Afternoon (29 students).

Researchers used simple random sampling technique to determine the research sample. Simple random sampling involves randomly selecting samples and populations without regard to the existing strata in the population (Sugiyono 2018:82).

The researcher take 2 people each in each class in the population where each person selected is a student who has done teaching practice, and the sample selection criteria is that in each class one student is selected who has done teaching practice in junior high school and one student who has done teaching practice in high school, so that each class be represented by two people. Then the number of samples to be used is 10 students in the seventh semester of the English Education Study Program The reason why the researcher took 10 respondents was because it was in line with what was explained by Suharsimi Arikunto (2006: 134) explaining that if the subject is less than 100, more well taken all so his research is a population study. But if the number of subjects is large (more than 100 people) can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more. In addition, qualitative research does not recognize the existence of a minimum sample size (sample size). (Martha & Kresno, 2016) Added, In general, qualitative research uses a

small number of samples. There are at least two conditions that must be met fulfilled in determining the number of informants, namely adequacy and suitability.

The reason for choosing seventh semester students is because they have done teaching practice at school, and they are very suitable because they are preservice teacher.

3. **Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection is the process or activity of searching for data in the field that is used to answer research problems. According to (Sugiyono, 2015), information gathering is a regular and standard method for inducing information. In this study, researchers carried out the process of collecting data from participants using interview techniques. Interviews conducted by researcher were conducted using the indirect interview method where researcher used mobile devices to connect and obtain information from participants.

The interview is a form of interpersonal communication. Indirect communication is defined as communication between entities in a distributed system through a intermediary without any direct relationship between the sender and recipient (Saputra.S, Ijtihadie R.M,Wibisono.W, 2016). In line with this According to Creswell (2014: 239), interview means collecting data through face-to-face or telephone interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. Interviews are needed by researchers to clarify information.

4. **Tools of Data Collection**

a) Interview guide

The researcher used an interview guide to facilitate the collection of research data. This aims to make the interview process run in a directed manner. Before conducting interviews, the researcher prepared an interview tool called an interview guideline. (Sukmadinata, 2013: 216- 217). The interview guide serves to make

the interview more purposeful so that the interview can run smoothly.

Semi-structured interviews are interviews that take place referring to a series of interviews Guide. Interviews are required by researcher to clarify the information An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and responses (Moleong, 2007:186).

In this research, the researcher interviewed the preservice teacher seventh semester at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. The questions that need to be answered by the participants aim to find out what challenges and strategies the preservice teacher uses in carrying out teaching practices carried out in schools. The questions consisted of 15 questions with an average participant answering time of 11-15 minutes. Then questions are questions that are asked by one person to someone and the questioner can pass the question back to other participants.

This interview was conducted using an indirect interview technique, in which the interviewer used a handphone as a communication tool during the interview, the interviewer kept control over the course of the interview, using a pre-designed interview list. In addition to preparing interview guidelines, researchers also prepared sensory devices such as tape recorders used in interviews.

b) Recording device

Researcher used a voice recorder from a mobile phone to record during the interview with the subject. This is done to facilitate researcher repeat the results of the interview and to minimize the occurrence researcher error.

5. **Interview procedure**

   a) Pre

      1) Establish research objectives and determine the types of variables.

      2) Determine the characteristics of the appropriate sample: Seventh semester preservice teachers at IKIP PGRI Pontianak who have

carried out teaching practices at schools, and were selected based on random sampling.

3) Develop an interview guide.

4) Researchers make a list of questions the list of questions is illustrated.

5) Researchers make 15 questions. The list of questions describes the concept of a question or a grid of questions used to interview preservice teachers.

6) Looking for participants with samples with predetermined characteristics.

7) Requesting permission from sources to be interviewed.

8) Provide an explanation to the interviewee about the reasons and objectives of the interview.

9) Write down a list of names of informants who have agreed to be interviewed.

10) Set the time.

11) Prepare the necessary document equipment for interviews such as tape recorders and interview sheets.

12) Researchers conducted interviews.

b) Whilst

1) Start the interview by doing an opening.

2) The researcher asked for information from the respondent regarding the name, class and place of teaching practice.

3) Researchers provide 15 questions prepared for resource persons.

4) After the interview was finished, the researcher thanked him and informed him that the results of the interview would be transcribed.

c) Post

1) Researchers collect data from interview results.

2) Researchers analyzed the data from the interviews.

3) Researchers make interview transcripts and draw conclusions.

## 6. Data Analysis

The data in this study analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is typical in qualitative research. It emphasizes identifying, analyzing, and interpreting qualitative data patterns. With this analysis, the researcher can view qualitative data such as describing a group of texts, such as an interview or a set of transcripts. According to Braun & Clarke (2012) Thematic analysis is a way of analyzing data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through data collected by researchers. According to Braun & Clarke (2012) there are steps to carry out thematic analysis in a research, as follows:

a. Familiarizing yourself with the data

Common to all forms of qualitative analysis, this phase involves immersing yourself in the data by reading and re-reading textual data (e.g., transcripts of interviews, responses to qualitative surveys), and listening to audio-recordings or watching video data.

b. Genersting initial code

Codes identify and provide a label code genitals and for a feature of the data that is potentially relevant to the research question. code can be made both semantically, meaning it describes directly what is visible from the data by writing code according to the words used by participants. If encoding the first transcript even until the third transcript is completed, the researcher is strongly advised to re-read the data he has. The hope is that if the researcher starts re-coding the next transcript the researcher can determine whether he will use the code he has created or needs to create a new code.

c. Searching for themes

This phase involves reviewing the coded data to identify areas of similarity and overlap between codes: identify any broad topics or issues around which codes cluster. The basic process of generating

themes and subthemes, which are the subcomponents of a theme, involves collapsing or clustering codes that seem to share some unifying feature together, so that they reflect and describe a coherent and meaningful pattern in the data

7. **Research Procedes**

   a. Planning

   The research plan consists of creating research questions and objectives that are tailored to the theory. Furthermore, the theoretical basis must be established, and the researcher determines the target participants in the research. Validity is also built into the data collection instrument. Finally, researchers ensure they have access to permission to conduct research

   b. Data collection process

   Researchers look for participants, and interviewing participants, in the interview process the researcher also recorded audio so that the answers from the participants could be stored which would then be used as transcript text.

   c. Data processing

   After conducted interview, the researcher transcribing the data. Names of participants in this study are presented using initials, this aims to protect the identity of participants. After that the researcher did member checking. Then, the researcher asked the participants to check whether it was true or not their answers and the same as what they said in the interview session. Besides that, member check is done to check the validity of the data. The next step is coding which consists of open coding, which is part of data analysis, where researchers, researchers provide labels to categorize sentences from participants. Next is the analytical code, researchers categorize themes or topics and group data from participants into these categories. The last coding is axial coding and selective coding, researchers are looking for the same thing data from that category and combine other categories that have the same

meaning. In this section, the researcher combines the equations of participant answers are divided according to the categories made by the researcher.

d.  Data reporting

In data reporting, the researcher conveys the results of the data in accordance with those obtained in the field systematically without manipulating. The final stage is the data report which is presented in the form of a thesis.