

Chapter Three

Methodology

In the third chapter, the researcher gives information about methodology in conducting the research. This chapter presents the research design of this research, the setting and participant, the data collection method, and the data analysis. Some expert opinions are included to support the research methodology.

Research Design

The aim of this research is to find out the participants' perceptions about teaching SHS students during teaching practicum at EED of UMY. The perceptions include the challenges faced in teaching SHS students during teaching practicum, strategies in teaching SHS students during teaching practicum, and the advantages of teaching SHS students after teaching practicum. The participants of this research shared their teaching practicum experience.

To attain the aim of the research, this research used qualitative approach as the design of the research. According to Merriam (2009), qualitative research focuses on how the participants explain their experiences. In line with that, qualitative was used in order to explore the participants perception extensively based on their experience.

Additionally, Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that qualitative is an in-depth, accurate, and detailed understanding of meanings from the participants opinion. Qualitative design eased the researcher in expanding a detail understanding and investigating an experience. In line with that, the researcher

used in-depth interview to get deep information from the participants on their perception of teaching practicum.

In addition, this research used descriptive qualitative research. Merriam (1998) stated that descriptive qualitative research means that the end product of the research is rich and has a thick description of the problem which is researched. Thus, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to get the detail, rich, and thick description. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012), “a qualitative study is a comprehensive summarization in everyday terms of specific events experienced by individual or groups” (p.1).

Setting of the Study

In this part, the researcher discusses the setting of the study which is setting of place and setting of time. The study was conducted at English Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. There were some reasons why English Education Department was chosen to be the setting of place in this study. First, English Education Department of UMY implements teaching practicum in every semester. Second, the English Education Department of UMY is also where the researcher studies. It makes the researcher easier to manage the meeting time with the participants to collect the data. The research was done in April, 2017.

Participants of the Study

In this study, the participants were EED of UMY students batch 2014. Students of batch 2014 had taken more teaching practicum compared to the younger batch. Students batch 2014 also the ones who taught SHS students

compared to the students of batch 2015 and 2016. Students of batch 2014 also the ones who taught SHS students compared to the students of batch 2013. Students of batch 2014 had just finished their practicum of teaching SHS students in the end of March 2017, which were a few days before the researcher gathered the data. Thus, they still could recall their teaching practicum better than their senior batch students. Hence, they were able to give extensive opinions on their challenges, strategies, and advantages of teaching practicum.

The researcher took three pre-service teachers of EED of UMY batch 2014. Though there were only three participants in this study, the researcher already got rich data which answered the research questions. This had fulfilled the purpose of this research which was to find out the challenges, strategies, and advantages of teaching SHS students in a teaching practicum. There is no limitation rule on number of participants. According to Cohen et al (2011), there are no clear rules on the size of the participants in qualitative research; size is informed by fitness for purpose. The accessibility was the main criteria for the researcher in choosing the participants. The researcher chose the participants who are easy to be reached and interviewed. The researcher chose three pre-service teachers who teach in different SHS. By choosing participants who did the teaching practicum in different schools the researcher could get various and rich information, because their experience and what they faced was different between one another.

The researcher changed the name of female participants into Rose and Dusty. In other hand, the name of male participants was changed into Levine.

Thus, the participants feel secure to share their experience during teaching practicum. Hence, that the participants' names were in pseudonyms.

Data Collection Method

This study used interview as the instrument of the study. Interview is a verbal or non-verbal interaction between researcher and participant and used structured list of questions to get rich data (Cohen, Manion, &Marrison, 2011).According to Cohen et al.(2011), one advantages of the interview is that it allows greater depth data collection than the other methods.In this case, the researcherfind the data source by explore the opinion of participants experience on teaching practicum. According to Cohen et al. (2011) interview enables the participants to express how they consider the situation from their point of view.

In this study, standardized open-ended interview was used as the type of interview. According to Cohen et al. (2011), standardized open-ended interview means that all interviewee are asked the same questions in the same order. Therefore, the researcher made interview guideline used for all participants in the same order. According to Cohen et al. (2011), the main strength of using standardized open-ended interview is that there is no limitation for participants to answer the questions. The researcher usedstandardized open-ended interview to get the rich and deeper information from the participants' experience.

Before the researcher did the interview, the researcher made an interview guideline. (See Appendix 1: Interview Guideline). The researcher used open-ended questions. According to Cohen et al (2011), the open-ended questions permit the interviewer to get deeper information in gathering the data. Open-

ended questions also could be used to get clear answer if there is answer which is out of line or the answer is bias.

The language that was used in the interview was Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher chose Bahasa Indonesia because it is the researcher and participants' first language. Using Bahasa Indonesia made researcher and participants easy to communicate. Besides that, using Bahasa Indonesia was useful for both researcher and participants to get clear understanding. The participants could answer the questions freely, and the researcher could get the deeper information. The researcher used mobile phone to record the conversations and also used pen and note to write important point while interviewing the participants.

In gathering the data, the researcher did three steps. The first was making the interview guideline. To make a good interview guideline, the researcher made the questions according to the theories related to the study. After that, the researcher made agreement with the participants. The researcher texted or called the participants to ask about the time and place for the interview. When the time and the place had already been chosen by both researcher and participants, the researcher met the participants and did the interview. The interviews take times about twelve to twenty five minutes for each participant. It was done in order to get thick and depth information.

Data Analysis

In this part the researcher explain the steps in analyzing the data. The steps are transcribing the data, member checking, and coding.

Transcribing the data. After the interview was done, the researcher transcribed all the recordings from each participant. Transcribing was useful for the researcher to know the participants' answer. According to Cohen et al (2011), transcribing is the process of writing down the interview from the recorder, or changing from audio form into written form, in order to get the participants' answer. The researcher used verbatim technique, so the researcher wrote down all the things spoken by the participants during the interview without adding or editing anything.

Member checking. After transcribing the data, the researcher did member checking. The researcher gave the printed transcription to each participant. Then the participants checked whether or not the transcription was same with the participants' answer. Member checking was beneficial to check the validity of the interview transcription. Member checking was used to prove the validity of the data (Creswell, 2012). In the member checking, all of the participants of this study did not changed their statement. Thus, the data of the interview was valid because the transcription had been checked by the participants and all of them stated that it was correctly transcribed.

Coding. After that, the researcher did coding. According to Cohen et al. (2011), coding helps researcher to identify similar information from the participants and it also eases the researcher to get acceptable results since the information has been categorized. In doing coding, the first thing the researcher did is labeling the important information related to the research questions. The labeling was done by giving different colors for the challenges, strategies, and

advantages. After that, the researcher categorized the important information which have been colored and gave the theme for each category. Then, the researcher provided the theme to classify the data from each category and inserts the appropriate statement from the participants in each theme. Furthermore, the researcher identified and grouped the categories which have correlation. The last step is the researcher analyzed and reported the data in order to answer the research questions. After those steps were done, the researcher reported the result and made conclusion based on the result.