

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter discusses the method of the research. It includes research design, research setting, research participant, the research population, participants, data gathering collection, data collection procedure, and the last is data analysis. Several theories are also included in this chapter to support the research methodology.

#### **Research Design**

This research aimed to seek student teachers' perception about reflective practices during their internship program as well as included the participants' experiences in conducting internship program. This research used the qualitative method. According to Cresswell (2012), a qualitative research method is used when the research needs to explore a perspective from the participants. This research purposed to get a deep and detail information from the participants intended to get the description of a certain phenomenon. Besides, the research design used in this research was a descriptive qualitative method. The phenomenon, in this case, was about student teachers' perception towards reflective practices during their internship program. As stated by Lambert and Lambert (2012), qualitative research design is a design chosen to describe a straightforward phenomenon. This research required the participants' experience in joining the internship program and participants' knowledge about reflective practices at an Islamic private university in Yogyakarta. In addition, the purpose of descriptive qualitative research design is to get rich information for the purpose of saturating data (Lambert & Lambert, 2012).

### **Research Setting**

This research took place at ELED of an Islamic private university in Yogyakarta because this university had a compulsory activity for the internship program. Besides, the researcher also got an easy access to conduct the research there. In the internship program, student teachers were required to teach the real students at school and understand the real context of teaching. Student teachers also got feedback from the supervisor used as the tools to conduct the reflective practices. Hence, it could be easier for the researcher to get the data from the institution in the internship program. The study was conducted in approximately five months.

### **Research Participant**

The participants of this research were the student teachers on the seventh semester of ELED at Islamic private university in Yogyakarta. In choosing participants in this research, the researcher used certain criteria to limit the participants and to get the proper participants. The specific criteria here are that the student teachers already had three years experiences and received feedback from the supervisor. Cohen et al., (2011) stated that by choosing the participants with the same criteria it does not need to pretend to represent the wider population, but it intentionally selected and less biased. All the participants here had feedbacks from the internship supervisor and had three years experiences in joining internship program. The researcher already prepared several names as the candidate of the participants, then the researcher asks the candidates if they already had their internship also received feedback from the supervisors. After selecting the candidate

based on the criteria, four student teachers are decided to be participants of this research.

This research employed four student teachers to be the participants of this research. The reason of the researcher took only four participants because in qualitative research, there were a small number of participants, yet the data could be obtained deeply and detail. There are three female student teachers and one male student teachers as the participants. In addition, pseudonym are used to hide the real name of the participant they are Ice Bear, Panda, Grizz, and Charlie. Thus, those participants already had three years experiences in the internship as the participants had already had enough experiences in joining the internship program and received feedback from their supervisor.

### **Data collection method**

To make this research more comprehensive, this research used instrument to collect the data. The data gathering instrument used in this research was an interview. The reason for choosing an interview as the data gathering instrument was an interview which could obtain rich, deep, and detail information from the participants. According to Cresswell (2012), one of the characteristics in qualitative research is to elaborate a detailed understanding of a phenomenon. The type of interview that applied is a standardized interview based on Cohen, Manion, and Morison (2011). Hence, the researcher made the interview guideline and interview question to make the question obtained the purpose of this research.

This research chose an open-ended question because it provided some advantages. According to Cohen et al., (2011), using an open-ended interview can let

the participant elaborate on their answer, so the interview can go deeper. By using an open-ended interview, the researcher also can clear any misunderstanding that may appear when the interview is conducted.

Question format used in this interview was indirect questions. According to Tuckman as cited in Cohen et al., (2011), the purpose of having indirect questions is to produce clear and honest responses. By having indirect questions, the participant also had a bigger opportunity to answer everything without having the exposure from the researcher.

This research used the unstructured response as the response modes. Response modes were the way participants answer the questions. Besides, the unstructured response gives an opportunity for the participant to answer freely. It is also supported by Tuckman as cited in Cohen et al., (2011, p. 419) who stated that unstructured response requires the participants to answer freely.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

This research collected the data by having an interview. Then, the questions were created by the researcher. Before the questions were asked, the researcher wrote the interview guidelines in order to make structured and sequenced questions. After the instrument was ready, the researcher contacted the participants who were selected. The researcher contacted the participants by having a chat on social media and then made an appointment. The interview was conducted in a different day and conducted on two days with two participants in one day. The interview was conducted in university residence and the participants' boarding house because the researcher wants the place that was quiet, so the interview process was not distracted by the

other things. The instrument that used in the interview session are a mobile phone as the recorder, pen, and block note for taking notes the participants' answers. The interview session was conducted approximately 8-15 minutes.

### **Data Analysis**

The researcher listened to the recording and then started to transcribe the participants' answers into words. This research also used the pseudonym to keep the real name of the participants such as Panda, Grizz, Ice bear, and Charlie. To ensure the validity of the result of the data, the researcher gave the copy of transcribing to the participants through e-mail and asked the participant to check the transcription. The researcher asked the participants if all the statement is correct. After the result was ready, the researcher started coding.

The next step was coding. According to Cohen et al., (2011), coding is labeling process from the researcher from the text towards the idea or information. The first step of coding that conducted by researcher is open and analytical coding. Cohen et al., (2011) asserted that both of open-coding and analytic coding can be done together. In this step of coding, the researcher attached a label to the participants' answer based on the purpose of this research. Thus, in this step, the researcher also gave numbering into the participants' answer, so the researcher would not feel confused with the participants' answer.

Axial coding is a process to categorize the answer into similar meaning. Strauss and Corbin (1990), as cited in Cohen et al., (2011) stated that in axial coding, the researcher made connections between smaller units from analytical coding into a

category of same meanings into one category. In this process, the researcher analyzes the participants' answer and put it into the same category based on the purpose of this research.

The last step used in this research was selective coding. In selective coding, the data were categorized into the smaller units. Besides, it was the time for identifying the core category in a text. According to Cohen et al., (2011), when the data were already grouped, they could be structured into smaller units under analytic and selective coding and made a hierarchy. In selective coding, the variations and homogeneity answers can be seen. In this last step, the researcher put all the similar answer from all the participants into same categories. Furthermore, the researcher grouped the answer from the axial coding into same unit. The researcher also made the tidy sequence result of the answer that already grouped from the bigger unit into a smaller unit.

### **Interpreting Issues**

This research put a section of interpreting issue because there were some issues related to translating process which was needed to elaborate. The first issue was that this research adopted Indonesian language as the main language to communicate with the participants since Indonesian language is the first language spoken by both participants and the researcher. The use of Indonesian language in the interview is to make the participants easier to give their perception towards the questions without being confused in case the participants do not know how to say that in English and also to avoid potential bias that may appear. Temple and Young (2004) stated that a language difference can be the stimulator to block the

conversation. Therefore, the use of Indonesian language in the interview is meant to bridge the gap.

The second issue was that this research was reported in English, so there was a translation process from Indonesian language into English. That way, it was possible to have a misunderstanding during the translation process of the participants' answer. To minimize the problem, the translation process was done at the end of the final process of coding. Young and Ackerman (2001) as cited in Temple and Young 2004 argued that some researchers also act as a translator, and they also think about the validity of their interpretations during translating. Thus, to maintain the correct data when doing the translation, the researcher also asked a language consultant or the language expert to re-check the translation result used in this research. Being aware of these issues, the researcher who acts as the translator of the data is able to avoid some dilemmas such as the dilemmas related to the different language that can block the communications between the participants and the researcher as well as the other dilemmas related to the validity of data interpretation.

### **Trustworthiness**

Guba as cited in Shenton (2004) stated that there are four concepts of trustworthiness such as credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. Shenton (2004) stated that credibility is a criterion to ensure that the research is suitable for what it is actually intended, transferability is when the study can be applied and applicable for the wider population, dependability is when the study is repeated showing the same result, and conformability is to ensure that the result of the

study is really on what the participants' ideas not coming from researcher's preferences.

Besides, this study used credibility to ensure the research trustworthiness as the researcher wanted to make sure that the result of the study was true and could be trusted. That way, member checking was used to measure its credibility. Shenton (2004) stated that checking the accuracy of the participants' idea can make the study on point in which the participants are required to read the result of the transcription or the dialogues that they have with the researcher. The member checking is conducted after the researcher transcribed the participants' answer. Researcher gave the result of the transcribe to the participants and let them check if there is an incompatibility with the participants' answer. The result of member checking showed that all the participants agree with the result of transcribing so there is no change.