CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the research methodology that is used in conducting the research. It contains five items related to the research method, namely: research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis. Each point is briefly elaborated in the following descriptions:

3.1 Research Design

Generally, research design is one of the essential parts that should be undertaken by the researcher while conducting the research. According to (Kothari, 2004), “research design is the decision regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or a research study”. In line with Ary et al. (2010), research design can be considered as an overall plan utilized by the researcher to gain a deep understanding to the several group or some phenomenon in natural setting. Thus, from the two definitions provided above, it can be concluded that research design is a procedural plan which guide the researcher in the process of collecting and analyzing the needed information from the study.

Moreover, as stated by Williams (2007), there are three common types of approaches in the research namely quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods. Nevertheless, in conducting this present research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative from the qualitative approach. According to Clissett (2008), as cited in Talib (2010), qualitative research is a research which concerned to the wide range of approaches for the exploration of some aspects of social life such as human
experience, perceptions, motivations and behaviors. It is kind of an approach which aimed to obtain a deep understanding to some phenomena which has happened or is being done by focusing on the detailed description in the form of words rather than in a numerical or statistical data. Moreover, Ary et al (2010), argue that descriptive method is a method which involves describing the nature, incidence, or distribution that already exist without manipulating over the variables. In line with Nassaji (2015), mentions that, one of the fundamental characteristics of descriptive qualitative is that they involve naturalistic data. It means that the researcher attempts to investigate the phenomenon merely in the natural condition without any intervention or manipulation the data. In accordance with the theories above, it can be concluded that this present research belongs to descriptive qualitative research since the researcher did not control or manipulate over the variable or data, it merely provides a descriptive procedure to generate meaning and understanding to the particular phenomenon that are going to be observed.

Descriptive qualitative research was chosen by the researcher since the aims of this research were to describe and to figure out the information as much as possible through the phenomenon. Those phenomena that was investigated was the teaching technique implemented by mentors in Mentoring Program of English Language Education Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in Academic Year 2017. In this research, the researcher tried to seek several kinds of teaching technique used by mentor, the problems faced by mentors in implementing the teaching technique and the mentors’ solution in overcoming the problems in implementing the teaching technique. In addition, since this research used the
descriptive qualitative research, the results of this research were interpreted in the form of words and presented in the descriptive form.

### 3.2 Research Subject

The important component that should be involved while conducting the research is a research subject. According to Mc Milan as cited in Herdianto (2016), propose that, “research subject is an individual who participates in research study or someone from whom the data are collected”. The subject of this research concerned only on the college students who had becoming mentor in mentoring program at English Language Education department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in academic year 2017. In point of fact, there were 30 mentors who taught the mentoring program, nevertheless, the researcher only took three mentors as a research subject. These mentors were chosen due to several reason. First, they had experienced in teaching mentoring program for two times which is held in academic year 2016 and 2017. Second, they had good qualification of being mentor. Those qualifications included: (1) good communication skill which is it has to be in English communication skill, (2) the mentor's Grade Point Average (GPA) where in the GPA have to above 3.5, and (3) the experience of teaching. The third, the researcher selected three mentors out of 30 because they had got the highest rankings in the interview section. Accordingly, considering the statement provided above, the researcher decided to choose the three mentors as a subject of this research.
3.3 Data Collection

Ary et al (2010) as cited by Abdulloh (2015) propose the data collection as the techniques used by the researcher for collecting the data. Data collection also contained an instrument and the procedures to obtain the data. Thus, in order to answer the research problem appropriately the researcher collected the data through the interview and document analysis. Additionally, each point is elaborated in the following description.

3.4 Research Instrument

One of the most crucial activities while conducting the research is how to get and collect the needed data or information. According to Arikunto (2006 as cited in Karim 2017), proposed that the research instrument is a device which potentially help the researcher to get better result, complete, and systematic in order to make the data easy to be processed. Furthermore, Ary et al. (2010), conveyed that in the qualitative research there were several instruments which can be used by the researcher such as observation, interview, questionnaire, and content or document analysis. Thus, the researcher concluded that the most appropriate research instrument for collecting the data in this research were interview and document analysis. Each point is presented further below:

3.3.1.1 Interview

Interview constitutes as a systematic way utilized by the researcher for collecting the data in the qualitative research form. It is used by the researcher in order to obtain the depth information from individual about their opinions, beliefs, feelings and situation by using their own words as stated by Ary et al (2010).
Interview also provided an information that cannot be gained through observation, or it can be used to verify the observation result (Abdulloh, 2015). Moreover, there are three types of interview which frequently utilized while conducting the research namely, structured interview, semi structured interview, and unstructured as stated by (Fox, 2009).

1. Firstly, the structured interview, it is an interview in which the researcher already set several predetermined direct questions.

2. Secondly, semi structured interview, the key features in the semi structured interview is the researcher have prepared some questions and the researcher also may modify and do some improvement to the format of the question during the interview section.

3. Lastly, unstructured interview, is a type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation. In this type, the interviewer approaches the interview with the aim of discussing a limited number of topics, sometimes as few as one or two, and frames successive questions according to the interviewee's previous response.

However, from the three types of interview provided above, the researcher decided to choose semi structured interview. Semi structured interview was chosen by the researcher because it was considered as flexible way to have face-to-face conversations with the research subject on the issue that were going to be discussed. Moreover, in this study the interview conducted with three mentors who had been joining Mentoring Program of English Language Education department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in academic year 2017. It was intended to
gain the information about the teaching technique implemented by the mentor in mentoring program of English Language Education Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

In conducting the interview, the researcher utilized the interview guideline to collect the data. It was used by the researcher with the purpose to direct a conversation to a certain topic or problem that were going to be observed. Interview guideline also enabled the researcher to gain the valuable information by asking several questions which covered several issues regarding with the research. Additionally, while conducting the interview, the researcher also used the audio recorder. The audio recorder was used by the researcher aimed to figure out some important parts which the researcher had not been written during the interview section.

3.3.1.2 Document

Another way that can be used by the researcher in order to obtain the data of the research was through the document. The function of document itself is to aid the researcher to analyze the specific features which can provide a valuable information related to the research problem. The document which can be analyzed were in the form of written document (public records, private papers and biography) and non-written document (picture, video recording sound recording, artifact, and motion picture). Nevertheless, the document that was analyzed in this research were the teaching instrument (lesson plan), picture and video recording that were conducted in academic year 2017.
3.3.1 Procedure of Data Collection

In order to determine the result of the research, there were several procedures which enabled the researcher to collect the data. These procedures included:

1. Preparing several list questions for the interview.
2. Gaining the teaching instrument (lesson plan), picture and video recording that were conducted in academic year 2017.
3. Deciding the subject which is going to be involved in the research.
4. Conducting the interview with the three mentors.
5. Transcribing the result from the interview.
6. Taking the possible data from the interview and the documents.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of managing and arranging the data which had been collected into structural pattern, description, and category stated by Moleong (2001) as cited in Fitranto (2017). The necessary steps of analyzing the data of this research were elaborated as follows:

1. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data which were obtained through the interview and document analysis (the data were about the teaching techniques implemented by mentor in mentoring program of ELED at UMM).
2. Classifying the data based on the problem and objective of this present study.

The researcher described the conclusion of the research descriptively.