

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the study related to the research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on Ary (2002), research design is the writer's plan of how to proceed and to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenon in its natural setting. Further, Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Walker (2010) classify research design into two categories, namely quantitative and qualitative. In quantitative research, objective measurement and statistical analysis of number are used to understand and explain the phenomena. Meanwhile, qualitative research focuses on understanding social and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations, and participants. In addition, it suggested that descriptive qualitative study is designed to gain the data in the form of words rather than numbers or statistic, and the data collected are the subject's experience and perspective.

The research design of this study was descriptive qualitative as this research aimed to describe the phenomenon of the research subject by describing it in the form of words and language. The results of this study were descriptively reported to explain some information about existing conditions according to the research problem. As stated earlier in the research problems, this study was conducted to describe the cultural adjustment faced by ELED students of UMM

participated in the 3rd international internship program to Thailand in 2016 and how they adjusted the cultures.

3.2 Research Subjects

A subject is a person being researched in a study (Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Walker, 2010). In this research, the subjects were 18 ELED students of the seventh semester who joined the 3rd international internship program to Thailand in 2016. 15 of them are female and 3 of them are male. They are from Riau, East Kalimantan, Central Java, and mostly East Java. At that time, the students were in the age of 20 until 23 years old. Most of them did not have any experience overseas before. However, few of them had ever been overseas for more than five months. In the program, conducted for one month, they were divided into 5 groups in 5 different provinces; Satun, Chana, Pattani, Songkhla, and Patthalung in which each of it had one to four students.

3.3 Data Collection

In this research, the researcher chose descriptive qualitative research that the data obtained should be deep, clear, and specific. To obtain the necessary data, this research was presented the components related to data collections needed such as research technique and instrument and data collection procedures.

3.3.1 Research Technique and Instruments

3.3.1.1 In-depth Interview

According to Boyce & Associate (2006), in-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. For example, we might ask participants, staff, and others associated with a program about their experiences and expectations related to the program, the thoughts they have concerning program operations, processes, and outcomes, and about any changes they perceive in themselves as a result of their involvement in the program. Thus, the researcher used in-depth interview in order to collect the data.

Before conducting the interview, there were some things that the researcher needed to do such as identifying the participants who would be involved and preparing the interview guideline or questions. (See appendix 1)

3.3.1.2 Document Analysis

Qualitative researches may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letter; official such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular such as books, films, and videos (Ary, 2006).

Thus, besides conducting an interview, the writer also used document in this study. There was a book, containing personal writings of the students who joined the program. The book, titled "*Bangsaku Kawanmu*", was intentionally made and contained each and every student's personal experience while being in

Thailand. It has 280 pages. Therefore, the writer considered that as document.
(See appendix 3)

3.3.2 Research Procedure

Based on the research instruments, there were some procedures to complete this research. Those procedures were:

1. After getting the list of ELED students who joined the 3rd international internship program to Thailand in 2016 from internship office, the researcher contacted all the students one by one to confirm the data.
2. Making appointment with the students to conduct the interview.
3. Conducting the interview by asking questions based on the interview guideline and further investigation when interview.
4. Collecting data through transcription based on the students' recorded answers in the interview and document analysis from their personal writings in the book "*Bangsaku Kawanmu*".

3.4 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed descriptively since the design of the study was descriptive qualitative. The steps to analyze the data are explained as follows:

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by filtering and classifying the data from the transcription and their personal writings as the document into two points accordance with the two research problems; the cultural adjustments faced by ELED students of UMM and the way they adjusted the culture.

After filtering and classifying, the data were displayed in the research finding according to the research questions so that the data can be provided clearly and comprehensively. The data had been summarized based on the formulation of the problems which then presented in the form of narrative. It was based on the formulation of the research problems on the kinds of cultural adjustments faced by ELED students of UMM, then the way they adjusted the cultures.

The data had been narrated in display data then presented in research result. Disclosure of research results with field evidence from document, observation, and interviews. The results of this research would be compared with the theory.

