CHAPTER III

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

3.1 Research Design

Selecting an appropriate research design for writing thesis is important. According to Harwell (2011), research design is important because it communicates information about key features of the study, which can differ for qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. Moreover, Cresswell (2012) states that research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing.

According to Cresswell (2014) there are three kinds of research design. The first one is qualitative research which is described as an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social or human problem. The process of writing a research involves emerging questions and procedures, collecting data analysis, and interpreting the meaning of the data. The second one is quantitative research which is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed by using statistical procedures. The final written report has a set structure consisting of introduction, literature and theory, methods, results, and discussion.

The last, mixed methods research. It is an approach to inquiry involving collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, integrating the two forms of data,
and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks. The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either approach alone.

The research design of this study was descriptive qualitative, this research aimed to describe the phenomenon of the research subject by describing it in the form of words and language. Moreover, the results of this study were descriptively reported to inform about existing conditions according to the research problem. As the researcher stated in the research problems, this research was conducted to describe the classroom instruction used by student teacher in teaching 1st grade at SD Muhammadiyah 3 Assalam Malang.

3.2 Research Subject

According to McMillan (1996), a subject is an individual who participates in a research study or is someone from whom data are collected. The term subject may also identify individuals whose behavior, past or present, is used as data, without their involvement in some type of treatment or intervention. Moreover, according to Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Razavieh (2010), subject is a person being researched in a study.

In this research, the subject was a student teacher who taught English for the 1st grade student of SD Muhammadiyah 3 Assalam Malang for young learner’s course. She was a student of the seventh semester who took English for young learners course II in academic year 2016-2017. At the time, she was 23 years old. She did not have experience to teach children before but she had
experience in internship program by University of Muhammadiyah Malang to teach senior high school. EYL program in SD Muhammadiyah 3 Assalam conducted in 3 weeks every Thursday. The writer chose her as the subject because she was the one who implemented English classroom instruction to the young learners in teaching at SD Muhammadiyah 3 Assalam.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of the researcher in collecting the data to find the real and correct information. According to Butler (2009), data collection very depends on the method used. For original survey, the instrument will be in the form of survey questions along with the directions provided. While in qualitative interviews, the instrument will be in the form of interview “guide” or list of questions. For ethnographic observations, the instrument will be in the form of note taking guide.

In this research, the researcher chose descriptive qualitative research that the data should be deep, specific, and clear. To acquire the necessary data, this research presented the components related to data collections such as research technique, instrument and data collection procedures.
3.3.1 Research Technique and Instrument

3.3.1.1 Document/Text Analysis

Ary, et al., (2006) explain that document or content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. The researcher also used document in this study, the researcher used voice transcription as the document to strengthen the data. (See appendix 2)

3.3.1.2 Semi Structured Interview

Based on Harell and Bradley (2009) semi-structured interviews are used often in policy research. In semi-structured interviewing, a guide is used with questions and topics that must be covered. The interviewer has some discretion about the order in which question are asked, but the question are standardized, and probes may be provided to ensure that the researcher covers the correct material. Semi-structured interviews are often used when the researcher wants to investigate deeply into a topic and to understand thoroughly the answers provided. The researcher used semi-structured interview to collect the data.

Before conducting the interview, the researcher needed identifying the student teacher who would be involved and preparing the interview guideline or question. (See Appendix1)
3.3.2 Procedure

Based on the research instruments, there are the steps to complete this research, those are:

1. After getting the list of EYL student teacher in 2017, the researcher contacted one of them who want taught 1st grades in SD Muhammadiyah 3 Assalam to make agreement to record the voice during the learning process,

2. The researcher made appointment with the 1st grades student teacher to record the voice in three meetings. Start from 2nd March 2017-16th March 2017.

3. The voice of the teacher was fully recoded.

4. The researcher made appointment with student teacher to conduct interview.

5. The researcher conducted interview with the student teacher by asking questions based on the interview guideline and further investigation when interview.

3.4 Data Analysis

There were several steps applied by the writer in analyzing in analyzing the data, they were:

1. Reviewing the research problems of the study.

2. Analyzing the classroom language used the student teacher in teaching EYL course from the voice transcription and interview.
3. Analyzing the classroom language used by the student in teaching EYL course which was classified into the phases of lesson activity.

4. Making conclusion from the data which were gotten from audio recording and interview student teacher reason in applying classroom language at SD Muhammadiyah 3 Assalam Malang.

5. Describing the result of analysis.