CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the procedures used by the research in conducting the research. It covers research design, research subjects, research instruments, data collections, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

An important step in conducting a research project is selecting an appropriate research design. According to Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen (2010), research design is the research's plan of how to proceed in gaining an understanding of some phenomenon or some groups in its research. Meanwhile, Creswell (2014) stated that research design is a specific procedural plan that involved in a research process by the researcher to gain the answer of research question in a valid way. It means, research design is a method that is used by the researcher in order to collect the data and answer the research question.

Based on Ary et al., (2010), research design is classified into two general categories, they are: quantitative research and qualitative research. In quantitative research, the data that collected is in the form of number (statistical analysis of number) and objective measurement is used gather to answer the research question or hypothesis. Despite, qualitative research focuses on social providing rich verbal description of human participants, situations, and settings.

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. According to Kothari, C.R. (2014), descriptive qualitative research is a research that includes fact- finding enquires of different types and surveys. In addition, Ary (2010) stated that descriptive qualitative research is a research that uses interviews and questionnaires as instruments gathering the information from individuals or groups.

There is fundamental reason why the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Therefore, in data collection of descriptive qualitative research permit in-depth interview in gaining the information from research subject. Furthermore, descriptive qualitative research may obtain deeper understanding of opinions, behaviours, experiences, and attitudes about phenomenon from respondents in the form of question in international internship at Thailand.

3.2 Research Subjects

According to Ary et al. (2010), research subject is the subject that is used by the researcher related to the study as the main target. It can be concluded that research subject is an individual or population that the researcher used in order to collect the information in a research study. The research subjects of this research are four English language education department students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang who was joining an internship program at Thailand in 2018 on seventh semester. They were separated into different regions and degrees. The research subject 1 teaches junior and high school students in Bangkok.

Furthermore, the research subject 2 teaches all degrees in elementary, junior, and senior high school students in Krabi province. In addition, the research subject 3 teaches pre- kindergarten and kindergarten degrees I Bangkok. Lastly, the research subject 4 teaches junior and senior high school students in Bangkok province.

3.3 Data Collection

Based on Kabir (2018), data collection is one of the most important steps for the researcher in conducting a research. Moreover, data collection is the step that the researcher uses in gathering and measuring the data to answer the research question. This data collection comprises the instruments and the procedures employed in the research.

3.3.1 Research Technique & Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2012), technique of data collection is the most important thing in conducting a research. The researcher will not be able to get the data if the researcher does not have information of technique in data collection.

Ary et al. (2010) stated that in qualitative research, the most general methods used are (1) observation, (2) interviewing, (3) document or artefact analysis. In this research the researcher use interview as the techniques of data collection.

In this study, the researcher use interview as the research technique. The researcher may ask questions related to the topic and get the response from research subject as near as the fact based on their own words from their own perspective. For the research instrument of this research, the researcher use recorder.

3.3.1.1 Interview

Based on Kothari (2004), interview involves an oral verbal presentation in asking and replying in terms of oral verbal responses. It may conduct through personal interviews and if it is possible, through phone interviews. Meanwhile, Ary et al.(2010) states that interview can gather the data from individuals such as opinions, beliefs, and feelings based on their experience. There are three categories for the researcher to conduct their interviews, the categories are elaborated:

a. Unstructured Interview

The form of question in unstructured interview is rising from the situation or condition. It is like everyday conversations tend to be an informal answer. In unstructured interview, researcher requires a very skill interviewing approach because it is an unpredictable conversation. The respondents do not realize if they was being interviewed using the 5w+H question regarding to

fulfil the data in the research study. In addition, Showkat, N. (2017) stated that unstructured interview is also called as in-depth interview.

According to Boyce & Associate (2006), in-depth interview is one of data collection techniques in qualitative research that involves conducting intensive personal interview with a small number of research subject or respondents to know in depth their perspectives on a particular idea, situation, or program.

b. Structured Interview

The question form of structured interview is scheduled regarding to get the data in the research. The questions are used to all of respondents with some latitude in the sequence. In structured interview, most of the answers from respondents in interview cannot be answsasd with yes or no and limited responses because the researchers make list of questions that generally more limited in length.

c. Semi-structured Interview

In semi-structured interview, some of questions modified during the interview. This form of this interview is conducted as open ended questions. The questions are

designed to reveal the important thing to understand phenomenon under the research study.

The researcher uses semi-structured interview as a data collection technique to gather the data from English Language Education Department students of seventh semester who was joined in internship program at Thailand in 2018. It is because the researcher may modified the questions of the interview based on the challenges faced by each respondents.

3.3.2 Research Procedure

Based on the research instruments, the steps of collecting the data as follows:

1. Collecting the list of respondent who was joining the internship program at Thailand in 2018 from internship office

2. The researcher decides the respondents for this research

3. Contacting the respondents to confirm the data

4. Making an appointment with the respondents to conduct the interview

5. Conducting the interview that guide the questions which researcher was designed and further investigation when interview

6. Collecting data through transcription based on respondents' recorded answer in the interview section.

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Ary et al. (2010), data analysis in qualitative research is a difficult process because this is the time for the researcher to interpret and examine the interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, and information from documents. The researcher examines and interprets the interview and document by using following steps:

1. The researcher gather all the data from the interview and document to transcription

2. The researcher read all the data

3. Classifying the data into two categories based on the statement problems

4. Presenting the data in the form of narrative

5. Writing the conclusion based on the information that the researcher get

6. The researcher compared the result of this study with the theory