

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research design

The research design in this study is descriptive qualitative research. According to McMillan & Scumacher (2001, p .395), qualitative research explores the richness, depth, and complexity of the phenomena. The purpose of qualitative research is to provide descriptions of social phenomena that happen naturally.

In this research, the researcher focused on the implementation of bilingual education programs at Bilingual Nursing Department of Muhammadiyah University Banjarmasin. It to know the types bilingual education programs is applied by Bilingual Nursing Department and how the implementation of bilingual education programs at Bilingual Nursing Department of Muhammadiyah University Banjarmasin.

B. Research Setting

The research setting is related to the place and the time of research. The location of this research will take in Muhammadiyah University Banjarmasin. It's one of the campuses in Kalimantan. Which is located at S.Parman Street, RS Islam Pasar Lama Complex, Banjarmasin City, and South Kalimantan. 70114, KM 5,7.

C. Participants/Subject

The participants or subjects in this study are the lecturer and third-semester at Bilingual Nursing Department of University Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. This research will describe the implementation of bilingual education programs. The researcher will observe types bilingual by Bilingual Nursing applied and implementation of bilingual education programs.

This is the reason to choose the third-semester Bilingual Nursing Department as the subject of research because third-semester one of the classes that has made change the bilingual program at Bilingual Nursing. At the start of the Bilingual Program at the Bilingual Nursing Department, English learning was implemented every day. However, the implementation lasted one year. Because the feedback from students was not good. Then the English learned was applied once a week. And the application of learned of learning English once a week was applied for the first time to third-semester when they still in first-semester.

D. Data

1. Data

Rahmadi (63, p.2011) Suharsimi Arikunto state that the data is all facts and numbers which can be used as a tool to arrange the information. Data is divided into two types based on its origin of acquisition, they are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained and collected from the first resource, while secondary data is data obtained and collected from the first resource, but it's

from the second resource, the third, and so on. Therefore, the data which have the highest level of authenticity is the primary data, not secondary data.

In this research, the primary data was Bilingual Nursing of Department at University Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. According to Rahmadi (2011, p.64) Bungin states that primary data was the data directly obtained from the first data source at the research location or research object.

2. Source Data

- a. Respondents: Nursing Bilingual students third semester and lecturer.
- b. Documents: all written reports which relate to this research such as observation in the teaching process.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

Alison, et al (1996, p.26) Say that observation is observing and recording of events or circumstances in which the writer is present. Johnson and Chiristences (2008, p.147) define two different types of observation. Laboratory observation is the observation done in the laboratory or other setting set up by the researcher. While naturalistic observation is the observation carried out in the real world.

In this study, the writer used naturalistic observation. The subject of observation was the lecturer and student's activities in the Intensive English class. it focuses on the implementation of bilingual education programs. the observation was done by the researcher in the third semester at the Bilingual Nursing Departement of Muhammadiyah University Banjarmasin. the researcher has done

observation by Via online using WhatsApp Group. The observation was held five times. from 2 October 2020 to 13 November 2020.

2. Interview

Moleong (2002, p.135) says that interview is a conversation with certain purposes which is done by two parties, the interviewer and the interview. Additional, Allison, et al. (1996, p.25) says that the interview is a face to face situation in which the researcher set out to elicit information or opinion from a subject.

The writer adds the document by interviewing the Lecturer and Students at Bilingual Nursing via online used WhatsApp chat. The writer asks the lecturer and students about the condition of the class and how does the learning process. On the other hand, asks the lecturer about the process of teaching and make a list of question which correlate with this research to get the data. The interview of this research focuses on the implementation of bilingual education programs such as, what type of bilingual education programs applied, and how the implementation of bilingual education programs at Bilingual Nursing Department of Muhammadiyah University Banjarmasin.

c. Documentation

Bogdan & Biklen (1998, p.57) Document refers to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and memorabilia of all sort that can be used as supplemental information as part of study whose main data source is a participant observation or interviewing.

Therefore, the documentation method was a technique of collecting data that was indirectly given to the research subject. The documents are the syllabus, lesson plan, and pictures. The writer used this technique to support the data collection from observation and interview. The documents in this research were all those concerning the implementation of bilingualism education programs at Bilingual Nursing of Muhammadiyah University Banjarmasin, such as instructional materials.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data research used the descriptive method. To describe the implementation of bilingual education programs, according to Miles and Huberman (in Meleong (2007, p.308) principally, data analysis is based on the positivism paradigm. Data analysis is conducted as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is done by summarizing the main things relating to research problems, and then it is arranged systematically to describe and to make easy the data searching if sometimes it is needed anymore not all the obtained data of the research are important. It means that important information must be taken and unimportant information must be ignored. In process of data reduction, the researcher selected, focuses, and abstracted the data in the field note. The data reduction is done during research activities. In this case, the researcher reduced information during the research activities if data is unimportant or does not support the data research researcher's need.

Data reduction for this research was selected from the data that relatable to the research question. After the interview was done by research and the researcher got the answers then the researcher talking note.

2. Data Display

Data display is used to know the entire description of the result either in the form of matrix or coding. After it has been conducted, the researcher can draw a conclusion and verify it to be meaningful data it means describing data in the form of descriptive or narration. As the second component in analyzing data, this technique is used to arrange the information, description, or narration to conclude. By presenting data, the researcher considered what the researcher should do. The researcher can analyze the other action based on her understanding. In this step, the researcher displays the data on form narrative.

3. Conclusion and Verification

After finished doing data reduction and display data, the last step to analyze the data in this research is concluding. The conclusion may not appear until the data collection is over, Depending on the size of the corpus of field notes. In this step, the writer concludes the result of the research based on the research problems.

In this step, the researcher concludes the data has been collected by interview. Then, the writer selects, identifies, and focuses on the data by

referring to the formulation of the research problem those of data into good sentences. After that, the conclusion is drawn.