

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about the methodology of the study. Those discussed materials are stated as the following: research design, research setting, population and sample, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research will investigate online microteaching practice toward fifth semester student basic teaching skill. In this study, researcher used mixed method. The researcher used mix method with sequential explanatory design. As Creswell, (2012, p. 22) mixed method is a research approach that combines or associates qualitative and quantitative forms in the stages of the research process and research methodology. Mixed method is research method between quantitative and qualitative were used together in an activity research, in order to obtain data that is more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective. Through mix method, the data obtained from the research will be more valid, because data whose truth could not be validated by quantitative methods will be validated by qualitative methods, even so otherwise. This approach is more complex than just collecting two types of data, but also involves the function of two research approaches collectively, so that the overall strength of this research is greater than quantitative

and qualitative research. By using this method, the researcher wants to provide a more complete understanding of the research.

Sequential explanatory design was used in this study. In this design, firstly the researcher collected and analyzed the quantitative (numeric data). Secondly, the qualitative data are collected and analyzed in order to explain or elaborate the results obtained from the quantitative data. Sequential explanatory design in the first stage and analyze quantitative data then followed by collecting and analyzing qualitative data that is built on quantitative preliminary results. This design used because the researcher would develop research results from one method to another, and other reason this design is used to strengthen the results of quantitative research conducted in the first stage and explore basic teaching skills of 5th semester during online microteaching. Explanatory design is a design in which quantitative data is more widely used than qualitative data.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted in English Department Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This college located on Jl. A.Yani km 4,5. This research carried out in pre-service teacher program or know as “PPL 1” that practice thorough online in that semester. The research started from 18 October until 15 December 2021. The researcher chose this place because the researcher found out that microteaching implementing thorough online practice. Hence, the researcher wanted to explore student basic teaching skills through online practice.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population relates to all groups of people, events or objects that are the center of research attention to be studied. The population of this research is the students of English Education Department academic year 2018 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who are taking Online Microteaching course. The fifth semester students of English Education Department divided into 4 classes consist from A, B, C, and D, with total 120 students.

2. Sample

The sample is a part of the population. This includes a number of members selected from a population. The sample taken truly represents the existing population. The sample used in this study is a random sampling technique, namely the sampling technique in the simplest form. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. According to Suryani, (2005, p.97) thorough this technique, every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

The sample were taken at random regardless of age, class and gender. The sample that the researcher will take is 5th semester students from various classes who carry out online microteaching. According to Arikunto, (2006, p. 112), if the population is less than a hundred, it is better to take all, however if the number of population are more than 100 it can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more than 35%-50% is good. Based on the total population are 120 students, according to the above opinion the

number of samples in this study was taken 15% from the total population, so that the total samples for this study are 25 students.

D. Data

Data are the information collected by the researcher to answer research problem. Data will collect in mix method. Data are all the fact that can be used by the researcher as information. Questionnaire is used by researcher. The technique of collecting data with questionnaire is help researcher to conduct the research related to online microteaching practice on basic teaching skill of fifth semester student in English department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Observation is used by researcher. Observation in this study was to obtain data about the process of online microteaching and students practicing from the videos that they upload on the YouTube application. Interview was used by researcher to obtain the detail data about how the process of online microteaching practice. Respondent were students who took the microteaching course program. The result of the data in this research consist about the process of online microteaching practice and how basic teaching skills of fifth semester student based on the process of online microteaching English Education Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection procedure is the most strategic step in research because the main objective of the study is to obtain data. According to Sudaryono, (2018,

p.215), data collection method is an important thing in research, because this method is a strategy or method used by researchers to collect data needed in their research. This research was conducted by using three instruments to collect the data; questionnaire, observation and Interview.

a. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of question or written statements that will be answered by respondent. According to Sugiyono, (2010, p.216) the data collection technique used in this research is questionnaire. In this research, questionnaires were distributed to find out about basic teaching skills of pre-service teacher in online microteaching practice process. The researcher used a questionnaire as one of the instruments in this study to find out pre-service teacher basic teaching skills in the process of online microteaching.

This questionnaire sheet also contains the entirety of each component of basic teaching skills. The questionnaire was adapted from Uzer (2013) theory about eight basic teaching skills. This questionnaire has 25 questions that contain eight basic teaching skills. The researcher also conducted research on the questionnaires in previous studies, then adapted the points from the questionnaires and adjusted them to the research studied by the researchers.

Quantitative data will be analyzed by calculating score in each component. In this research, the researcher using Likert scale method for analyzed questionnaire. The score obtained for each statement will be added up and score

on each statement is a rating. The data that analyzed with calculating score on each component that changed in percentage.

Table 3.1					
Basic Teaching Skills Questionnaire Lattice					
Variable	No	Indicator	Number of Question		Total
			(+)	(-)	
Basic Teaching Skills	1	Set Induction and Closure	1 2 3 4		4
	2	Explaining	5 6		2
	3	Variations	17		1
	4	Reinforcement	10,12		2
	5	Questioning	7,9,22	8	4
	6	Managing Classroom	11	13 14	3
	7	Guide Small Discussion	15,16,19,20 24		5
	8	Teaching Small and Individual Group	18 21	23	3
				25	

The table above show about score obtained for each statement that added up and score on each statement is a rating. The data that analyzed with calculating score on each component that will be changed in percentage.

b. Observation

In this research, the researcher observed the process of online microteaching practice. Observation is a technique of collecting data by conducting observations

of ongoing activities. The researcher analyze how the process of online microteaching practice thorough observation data from the beginning till the end of online microteaching practice. The method of observation in this study is about to obtain the process of online microteaching practice data from the videos that pre-service teachers uploaded on the YouTube application.

In this research, the researcher made observation and collect the data through practical videos and analyze the data obtained through the video. The observation technique is carried out by observing in detail the process of online microteaching thorough pre-service teaching practice videos. Each basic teaching skill have observation instrument lattice to calculate. It consists of component of skills and component of declarations. The detail about component of skills and component of declarations showed in the table below.

Table 3.2

Basic Teaching Skills Observation Instrument Lattice				
No	Variable	No	Component of Skills	Component of Declarations
1	Basic Teaching Skills	1	Set Induction and Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus attention and arouse student interest. - Link the material with the latest news. - Tell the story. - Generate motivation. - Give enthusiasm. - Provide a reference. - Explain learning objectives. - Relate what has been learned to a new topic. - Reviewing. - Summarize the main points of the lesson. - Express opinions. - Apply new ideas. - Demonstrating skills - Give questions and exercise.
		2	Explaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use clear language - Voice is heard throughout the class - Explain the meaning of foreign and new terms - Give real example of material descriptions according to student experience - Emphasize the important part.

Table 3.2 (Continue)

Basic Teaching Skills Observation Instrument Lattice				
No	Variable	No	Component of Skills	Component of Declarations
1	Basic Teaching Skills	3	Variations Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Variations in pitch and volume of voice and rate of speech - Variations in facial expressions and movement - Variations in student interactions pattern and activities.
		4	Reinforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teacher provides verbal reinforcement in the form of a sentence of appreciation - Teacher provides gesture reinforcement. - Teacher provides reinforcement by giving a gift or written comment
		5	Managing Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus students' attention - Show responsiveness - Provide clear instructions - Give a warning wisely - Share attention both verbally and visually
		6	Teaching Small Group and Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a positive response to students' thought - Build a trusting relationship. - Trying to control situation
		7	Guide Discussion Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce the topic and formulate the purpose of the discussion - Raise a problem - Analyze student view

The table of 3.2 showed observation and questionnaires data that analyzed by calculating the score for each indicator, then converted into a percentage. The assessment score given is on a scale of 1 to 4. Each question is classified into positive and negative question with a total 25 of questions for all skills. Based on the table above, all of skills have their respective component of declarations which the researcher will analyze based on the video of 5th semester student.

c. Interview

Interview is a data collection technique used by researchers in collecting data. In this technique, the researcher gave 8 questions to 10 represents of 5th semester students. Interview used as data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be investigated. Interview also used as data collection technique if the researcher wants to know more in-depth things from the respondents. According to Sugiyono (2016, p. 317) interview is used as a data collection technique to find the problems that must be investigated and also if researchers want to know things from respondents more deeply. Interview was held to obtain information about the process and practice of online microteaching. It was done by asking question and getting answers which was conducted through conversation between researcher and student.

d. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most decisive step in research because data analysis serves to collect research result. After researcher obtained data from questionnaire and interview, the data was analyzed using Huberman (2014, p. 31) as follows:

1. Data Reduction

In this step, the data were collected by conducting questionnaire, observation and interview to identify online microteaching based on basic teaching skills of 5th semester student. Reducing data means summarizing choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and pattern and discarding unnecessary ones, thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect and them when needed. Huberman (2014, p. 31) stated that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript, interview transcript, documents, and other empirical materials. After getting the result of the questionnaire, observation and the interview, the researcher reduced useless data which did not include the answer to the research question.

2. Data Display

In this step, the researcher shows or displays the data which contain the pre-service teacher “The process of online microteaching practice”. According to Huberman (2014, p. 31), a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The researcher showed the results of the questionnaire and observation into tables, then the result was explained or elaborated qualitative displaying the data, it will be easier to understand what is happening and plan the next work. For the result of the interview, the researcher showed the result in narrative texts. As for the result of questionnaire and observation, it is presented into tables using formula:

a. Formula for Questionnaire

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency (number of respondent's answer)

N = Number of respondents

b. Formula for Observations

$$NP = \frac{R}{SM} \times 100 \%$$

Notes :

NP = Number of percentage

R = Obtained score

SM = Maximal scored

The presentation value obtained of questionnaire and observation is interpreted as follows :

76% - 100 % = Very Good

50% - 75 % = Good

≤ 50% = Not enough

3. Drawing and Verifying conclusions

After finishing the first, second and third steps to analyze the data, the last step to analyze the data in this research is drawing and verifying conclusions. After the data display step, the researcher drew conclusion from the data obtained so the data can answer the research question above. The third step in data analysis

according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusion put forward are still temporary and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection.

However, if the conclusions raised at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions. Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what analyzed data analysis mean and to assess their implication for the research question. In this phase, the writer draws meaning from the data in a display. The researcher found additional data from interviews to strengthen the data results from the questionnaire and observation.