

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher took qualitative as the research method. Qualitative research is conducted with intense or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the situation and conditions that relate everyday life of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). This research describes the teaching media made by pre service English teachers, the quality of teaching media, the advantages and disadvantages of teaching media made by pre service English teachers. In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach, it means the researcher describes the real situation and condition of students English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University who taking Teaching Practice II program in academic year of 2020 at Amuntai. For teaching practice II in this year is different from the previous teaching practice before because of the corona virus pandemic in Indonesia, students should be taught with the online system.

The data was collected by the researcher through documentation and online interview to students English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University who taking Teaching Practice II program in academic year of 2020 at Amuntai. Then, it is analyzed to use the model of (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014), namely data condensation, data display and drawing and verification conclusion.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at four school that are two of Islamic Senior High School and two of Junior High School in Amuntai City, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, South Kalimantan. The data will be collected from English Education Department students of Antasari State Islamic University who took teaching practice II with online teaching and learning process.

The researcher conducted the research for two months, from September 10th, 2020 until November 10th, 2020 in online because the pandemic situation (Covid-19) that everyone should be stay at home and keep a distance from anyone because of this research can not conduct meeting and face-to-face directly.

C. Participants/Subject

The participants of this research are English Education Department students of Antasari State Islamic University who took a part in the program of teaching practice II in Amuntai City, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, South Kalimantan. The reseracher takes five students of the population who live in Amuntai city to given interview who were selected using probability sampling namely cluster sampling (area sampling) because each students in this pandemic took teaching practice II program in their hometown and in Amuntai City just have five students who took teaching practice II program in academic year 2020.

The object of the research is focus to analyze the teaching media make by pre-service teachers, the quality of the teaching media, the advantages and

disadvantages of the teaching media that made by English Education Department students for online teaching and learning process in teaching practice II program.

Table 1 Students Population of English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University in Amuntai City			
No.	Name	School	Address
1.	Nida Munirah	MAN 2 AMUNTAI	Jl. Batung Batulis/ Sukmaraga No. 045 Kel. Sungai Malang, Kab. Hulu Sungai Utara Kode Pos. 71418
2.	Elma Fitriani		
3.	Rizky Aulia	MAN 5 AMUNTAI	Jl. Sirajul Huda No. 13 Kec. Haur Gading, Kab. Hulu Sungai Utara Kode Pos 71471
4.	Rohani	SMPN 1 DANAU PANGGANG	Jl. Sukaramai, Teluk Mesjid, Kec. Danau Panggang, Kab. Hulu Sungai Utara
5.	Musdalifah	MTs DARUSSALAM	Jl. Manunggal IV Tambalang, Kec. Sungai Pandan, Kab. Hulu Sungai Utara

D. Data

The required data in this research is the teaching media made by pre-service english teachers. The data comes from students English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University students who took teaching practice II program in academic year of 2020 at Amuntai and the information about the advantages and disadvantages of making teaching media. The data obtained by documentation and online interview.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data, researchers used two data collection instruments, namely:

1. Documentary

Documentation is a data collecting technique by collecting and analyzing the documents, including written documents, pictures, video, electronic and audio. In this study, documentation will be done through audio recording and taking photos of the informants (Sukmadinata, 2010, p. 77). In most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal documentation is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual which describes his or her own actions, experience and belief (Sugiyono, 2010).

The researcher used documentary to collect the data. The researcher collected the videos that made by pre-service english teachers as the data. The documentation consists of seven components

(Table 2). The result of the documentation to analyze the quality of teaching media that made by pre-service english teachers.

Table 2 The components of documentation	
No.	Components
1.	The instructions of the use teaching media
2.	The performance of teaching media
3.	The relationship teaching media with the material
4.	The impact of teaching media to students
5.	The clarity and completeness of information in teaching media
6.	The convenience of students in understanding the language used
7.	The suitability of teaching media with students' situation.

2. Interview

According to Richards (2001) interview allow for more exploration of issues than questionnaire, although they take longer to administer and only feasible for smaller groups. A structured interview is a set series of questions used to allow more consistency across responses to be obtained. Interviews can be conducted face-to-face or over the telephone.

The interview conducted in online/daring by chat via whatsapp and the result is recorded. In pandemic situation (Covid 19), everyone

have to stay at home and keep a distance from anyone because of that this research can't conduct meeting and face-to-face directly.

F. Data Analysis

In research, data analysis is the most important and also difficult part of research, because it obtains important information. This qualitative analysis uses the model of (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014) as follows:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting or transforming the data which has been collected. Condensation makes data stronger. It is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

In this research, after collecting the data with documentation and interviews to make data simpler, the researcher selecting and identify the important data refer to the formulation of the research problem then discard unrelated and unimportant data. Then once considered complete and clear, the researcher identified from the answer in each question. In this stage the researcher will arrange present the clear data in a form that is easily understood by the reader. The researcher just focuses on the teaching media made by pre-service English teachers, the quality of teaching media, the advantages and disadvantages of teaching media made by pre-service English teachers.

2. Data Display

After data condensation, the next step is data display. A display is the assembly of information that has been organized and compressed to allows conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

In this step, the researcher displays the important data or information have been organized and compressed based on data condensation. The first data from the documentatation and interview from teaching media that made by pre-service English teachers of Antasari State Islamic University.

3. Drawing and Verification Conclusion

The third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing and verification conclusion. In this step, after the researcher conducted data condensation and data display the next drawing and verification conclusion. It started from data collection until data analysis by taking the points that refer to formulation of the research problem. After the conclusion drawing the next is conclusion verification by back to the field notes, with argumentation and review. Verification linked to conclusion drawing entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify emergent conclusions.