

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

To conduct this study, a qualitative research method is chosen and the type of this research is a descriptive study. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2012, p. 4) qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials case study, personal experience, introspective, life story interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives. While, descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens (Burns and Grove, 2003, p.201).

In here, the researcher finds the data and information by interviewing the participants to know their experience in teaching English in Southern Thailand. Then, the researcher collected their journal reports to find some informations needed through what they have written on. After getting data from

interview and documentary, the researcher checked both the data off and then make a description.

B. Subject and Object of the Research

a. Subject : The subject of this research is the 7 students of non-English department who joined the Teacher Training Program in Southern Thailand.

b. Object : The object of this research is the experience and teaching methods used by the participants in teaching English during 4 months in their school placement.

C. Data and Source of the Data

1. Types of the Data

a. Primary Data

The primary data of this research is interview. The data are interviewing non-English department students of UIN Antasari who joined the Teacher Training program in Southern Thailand.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data of this research is the journal report of Teacher Training Program. The report is attached by the information about the school placement and the lesson plan made by the participants at the end of the program. This data are used to strengthen

the primary data and to make sure the probability occurred during making the description.

2. Source of the Data

The data is taken out from the sources as follows:

- a. **Respondent** : Non-English department students of UIN Antasari who joined Teacher Training program in Southern Thailand.
- b. **Document** : The journal report of Teacher Training Program.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

1. Interview

In this case, the researcher interviewing non-English department students of UIN Antasari that joined the Teacher Training Program in Southern Thailand directly and took the video as the documentation. Also the researcher used social media such as *Whatsapp* and *BBM* to get more the data needed about their experience in teaching English.

Semi structured interview is used for this research in order to dig non-English department students experience during teaching English in Teacher Training Program. According to Bernard (2006, p.210) semi structured is an open ended interview but follows a general script and covers a list of topics.

2. Documentary

In this research, to get more data from participants of Teacher Training Program about the school information they used to be placed also the methods and techniques in teaching English in the field, the researcher collect the journal report which completed with the lesson plan.

E. Data Analysis Procedure

The researcher adopted the framework developed by Miles and Huberman (1994) to describe the major phases of data analysis: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

In this part, the researcher do the process of selecting the data which only related to the interview guideline such as their whole experience in teaching English only and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions.

2. Data display

The next step is data display. The researcher goes to step beyond data reduction to provide an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display of this research is a text.

3. Conclusion drawing and verification

Last procedure of analysis the data is conclusion drawing and verification. In here the researcher involves stepping back to consider what

the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand. Then, verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions.