CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the area of the study that covered (1) Research Design,

(2) Research Subject, (3) Data, (4) Research Instrument, (5) Data Collection

Technique, (6) Data Analysis Technique.

A. Research Design

The employed method in this current research was qualitative. As the reason of previous statement, this research examined and collected any data related to the words behavior of a small of participants. As the consequence, what was done by the participants was obtained more in this research. To support the previous statement, Walliman says that the development and understanding of qualitative approach tend to focus on behaviors, events, and etc. ¹

In further, Sugiyono defines qualitative method as a method which is based on positivism and examines natural things which face no changing, and the researcher plays as the most important instrument inside.² The definition of qualitative arouse by Sugiyono is in line with this research which put the researcher as the main instrument, as the key of research. In other term, this qualitative research with its descriptive characteristic was purposed to describe a

¹ Nicholas Walliman, Research Methods the basics (London and New York: Routledge, 2011), 102.

² Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 15.

factual and certain situation systematically and accurately. Besides, this research was devised to explain the individual phenomena or characteristic and certain situation or group.

Moreover, the researcher used case study as a type of qualitative approach in which case study attempts to understand clearly about a program, event, activity, process of the subject of the study.³ In this case, the researcher identified the internship program (PPL 2) by focusing on teaching learning activity especially in providing brainstorming activities of teaching reading which conducted by student-teachers at SMKN 1 Surabaya and also their brainstormer skill. Furthermore, Ary stated that case study focuses on a single unit such as individual, group, and organization.⁴ For this reason, the researcher took two student-teachers at SMKN 1 Surabaya as subject of this study.

B. Research Subject

As mentioned previously on the research background, the subject of this study was student-teachers of English Teacher Education Department of State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. However, not all of the student-teachers were involved in this research. This study selects only two students who teach in SMKN 1 Surabaya. The reason was that because this research just

³ John W. Creswell, Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches (3rd edition) (USA: Sage Publication, 2009).

⁴ Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research in Education (8th edition)* (USA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009), 29.

attempted to analyze the ability to conduct brainstorming activity of some student-teachers who thought English in senior vocational school.

Relating with the previous words, in choosing the participants, purposeful sampling, especially *Extreme Case Sampling* was employed. Extreme case sampling is a sampling technique which can enable the researcher to choose research subject based on the different or extreme characteristic. The reason why those two students teaching in vocational school were included into the extreme one is that because student-teachers in SMKN 1 differ from other students for they were the only one who thought English for specific purpose in real classroom teaching. Thus, it was clear that those two students use the different strategy, materials, and so on to include students' focus, etc.

C. Data

The data is any information dealing with student-teachers' ability in providing brainstorming activity in teaching reading. From all meetings, student-teacher 1 taught reading in seven meetings and student-teacher 2 taught reading in five meetings. The primary data was the types of brainstorming activities provided by student-teacher and the brainstorming skill item reached by student-teacher which got through classroom observation result. Besides, the data also reached through some notes from the video record of the classroom activities in the class.

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 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ John W. Creswell, $\it Educational~Research$ (Lincoln: Pearson, 2012), 208.

Then, to support the primary data, any supplementary data got from lesson plan which will be held in their teaching was also employed. Furthermore, to strengthen all the data got by, another secondary data relating to brainstorming information taken from books, journal, etc. was also employed.

D. Research Instrument

In case study to gather the data, Ary suggested to use multiple method such as interview, observation and archives.⁶ In conducting this research, the researcher used some instruments. There were two instruments used to answer both questions:

1. Instrument used for the first question

To answer the first research question, the instruments were:

Observation checklist of brainstorming activities used by students was to examine the brainstorming activities through teaching practice. It consisted of some types of brainstorming that were used by the student-teachers in their teaching.

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⁶ Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research in Education (8th edition)* (USA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009), 29.

2. Instrument used for the second question

To answer the second research question, the instruments were:

Brainstormer skill rubric used to examine whether the activities meet with the good items of brainstormer skill through brainstorming activities which provided by student-teachers.

E. Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, this research was divided into two parts and used two instruments to collect the data. The first part was conducted to answer the first question which used observation checklist of brainstorming activities. This instrument was used to identify the types of brainstorming that provided by student-teachers. Moreover, lesson plan also had a role as supporting instrument to gain any related information about brainstorming. While observing students' teaching performance using observation checklist, a lesson plan was used to identify the teaching activities which were conducted by student-teachers and other unpredictable activities related to brainstorming activity.

In answering the second question, a video recorder was employed to record the teaching performance of student-teacher joining real classroom teaching in State Vocational School (SMKN) 1 Surabaya. After having the video of student-teachers' teaching performance, the rubric consisting of brainstorming skill items was used to know to what extent brainstorming was provided by student-teachers in their teaching.

In addition, during collecting the data, classroom observation related with brainstorming activities in teaching reading was done in seven meetings of student-teacher 1 and five meetings of student-teacher 2.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique plays an important role in conducting a research, since analysis can help the researcher to get a valuable meaning to solve the problem.⁷ In order to get a good understanding related to the data, there were some steps that shall be done first:

1. RQ 1 Analysis Technique

- a. The data was ordered into types of table of brainstorming activities used by student-teachers in teaching reading. Here, the researcher discovered which one indicated student-teachers' activities related to brainstorming activity by using observation checklists.
- b. Then, the activities of brainstorming used by students were classified into types of brainstorming activities provided in the rubric, what activities which were used and not used.

2. RQ 2 Analysis Technique

a. Dealing with the second question, the teaching performance record was analyzed using the rubric consisting of brainstorming items to

⁷ Mohammad Nazir, *Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2009), 364.

identify the brainstormer skill of student-teachers. This video analysis was aimed to add the information about brainstormer skill of student-teachers beside the data from brinstormer skill rubric from classroom observation.

- b. The data was filtered and separated by the researcher. Some tables describing both activities and skills were presented.
- c. After describing the brainstorming activities of student-teachers and their brainstorming skills, the findings were discussed.
- d. The research results were concluded based on all the findings.

G. Data Source

1. Primary source

The primer data of this research was the data got from brainstorming activities checklist, brainstormer skill and the video of students' teaching performance. The result of interpreting the data became the answer of the questions raised. The data then would be analysis using the procedures written in data analysis technique to arrive into the research finding.

2. Secondary source

The secondary data of this research was the data from lesson plan and media. This source was needed to get any data not covered by the observation, such as media and so on, students' lesson plan and media were used to fulfill it

