

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

In this chapter the discussion is divided into several points. The first is the design of the research which discusses the kind of research design that the researcher used in this research. The second part deals with research setting and participants which explain the place and time to get the data and the participants' characteristic. The third is data collection method which explains the techniques that the researcher used to collect the data. The last is data analysis which discusses the researcher techniques in analyzing the data.

#### **Research Design**

This research used qualitative research design. According to Roseland, Shelden, and Bertrand (2005), qualitative research is a research exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. It means that the findings of qualitative research will be a description text. Based on this argument, this research belongs to the qualitative research because this research focused on exploring the problems based on the experience of the teachers in SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pematang. The data were taken based on the teachers' experiences in managing the class. The findings of the data were qualitative descriptive. Based on Margarete (2000), "Qualitative descriptive is a comprehensive summary of an event in the everyday terms of some case."(pp. 334-340).

#### **Research Setting and Participants**

**The setting to collect the data.** The researcher chose SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pematang as the location to collect the data because there were a lot of problems that the teacher faces in managing a classroom, such as the students smoking at the canteen, sleeping during learning process, talking about topics which were not related

to the subject. Besides, the researcher is one of the alumni of the school who still has good relation with various parties in the school. The researcher collected the data in July 2017.

**The participants of the research.** The researcher took English teachers in SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pematang to become the participants. The criteria of the respondent were the teachers who have experience in teaching more than four years because the researcher believes the more the teachers teach the students, the more they get experiences in teaching. It means that the researcher got more information from the teachers who had more experiences. The respondents should have the same educational background to have standard understanding in classroom management. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007), “the method involves selecting from a list of the participants that should contain subjects with characteristics similar to the population as a whole; same old, same young, same tall, same short” (p.6). Based on the statement, the researcher chose the participants who met the criteria.

There were two participants in this research. There were only two English teachers in that school. The first participant was a male teacher. He has at 8 years of teaching experiences. The second participant was a female teacher. She has 7 years of teaching experiences. Those participants were graduated from English Education Department.

### **Data Collection method and Research Instrument**

The researcher used interview to collect the data. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2017), “interview is an interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest, sees the certainty of human interaction for knowledge production, and emphasizes the social situations of research data” (p. 409). An interview is not an ordinary or everyday conversation. Interview is constructed

and has an obligation to set up, and abide by the different 'rules of the game' in an interview (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007).

Based on those arguments, there are several steps to collect the data. The first step was the researcher made the interview protocol as the instrument to collect the data. The questions in the interview protocol were derived from the theory of classroom management rules by Smith and Laslett (2002) which were changed into questions. In this instrument the researcher used standardized open-ended interview. By using this type of instrument the participants were expected to be able to express and explore their answers according to the experience they have been through.

The next step was the researcher made appointment with the participants. Then, the researcher interviewed the respondent around 10 to 15 minutes and recorded the conversation using mobile phone. In this section the interview was conducted in *Bahasa Indonesia* to prevent misunderstanding, because *Bahasa Indonesia* is the first language of the researcher and the participants. The researcher conducted the interview in BK room at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Pematang.

### **Data Analysis**

In data analysis, there are several steps to analyze the data. Those are transcribing, ensuring validity and reliability, and coding. The goal of this data analysis is to interpret the teachers' answer and the finding reported descriptively.

The researcher transcribed the data after interviewing the participants. In this section, the researcher wrote every single word of participants' answer. In transcribing, the researcher used verbatim transcription and used *Bahasa Indonesia*. Verbatim transcription is "the art of converting spoken words into text such that a message is captured exactly the way it has spoken" (Scribes, 2010). The transcription helped the researcher classified the interview into different topics.

The next step after transcribing is the researcher conducted the member checking. In this process, the transcript was given and reviewed by the participants to ensure that the data was not manipulated by the researcher. After they approved the data, the researcher conducted the coding.

The researcher did three stages of coding. The first was open coding. The results of the interview were reduced to find the essence of the interview with keyword giving. The second was the axial encoding. The researcher set the data retrieval procedures by creating categories. The third was selective coding. The core was gained from the interview by summarizing the results of the informants obtained in the axial code. The core sentence of selective coding, where everything contained in axial coding was organized into one sentence.