

## Chapter Three

### **Methodology**

This chapter contains the design of this research. Also, the research setting and participant will be presented. The researcher also put the data collection method and data analysis method in this chapter.

#### **Research Design**

In this research the researcher took a case study as her research method because a case study was frequently designed to explain a more principle. Nisbet and Watt (1984) as cited in Cohen, Manion and Marrison (2011) stated, “A case study provides a unique example of real people in real situation, enabling readers to understand ideas more clearly than simply by presenting them with abstract theories or principle”. The researcher chose this method because the respondents of this research were less than 30 participants. Therefore, it was unlikely for the researcher to take quantitative method.

#### **Participants and Setting**

This research took place at EED UMY. The researcher collected the datum from April 15<sup>th</sup> 2015 until May 12<sup>nd</sup> 2015 to four female lecturers who teach second semester.

The participants in this research were four female lecturers at EED UMY who taught EED students in 2<sup>nd</sup> semester 2015 since the students were just graduated from Senior High School so that the researcher assumed they still bring their childishness in a university. The researcher interviewed four lecturers who teach 2<sup>nd</sup> semester to make researcher get more information and knowledge in

order to make this research become more interesting and useful for people that need to know the techniques of classroom management.

### **Data Collection Method**

In this study the researcher used an interview method to collect the data. The questions in the interview given to four lecturers at EED UMY were about classroom management techniques that they applied in their class to become effective. The interview contained 15 question to be responded deeply. The interview questions are attached in Appendix 1.

### **Data Analysis**

After getting the data from the interview, the researcher analyzed the data with coding. There were three steps of coding; open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Coding eased the researcher to identify similar information (Cohen et al., 2011). The process of coding were transcribing, preparing reports, summarizing the general codes (axial coding and discussing similarities and differences in related code across distinct original sources or comparing the relationship between one and other codes).