

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1. Research Method

This research used descriptive quantitative to describe phenomena using quantitative data from survey results. The descriptive research approach can be used to determine the current condition of an idea, object, situation, or human group. The descriptive approach is used to describe or provide a description or provide a methodical, factual, and accurate report on an event/phenomenon (Hardani et al., 2020). In addition, the data were also analysed using descriptive statistics that present averages and frequencies. This analysis aimed to describe the phenomenon that occurs, namely the perceptions of student teachers towards the effectiveness of micro-teaching in supporting their classroom management skills. Creswell (2012) defined quantitative data as "a type of data in the form of numerical data that is analyzed using mathematically based methods (particularly statistics)". The presentation of results in the form of visuals, tables, graphs, or other representative displays will boost reader absorption and facilitate information delivery.

3.2. Research Focus

The focus of the research was the perception of the effectiveness of micro-teaching in supporting classroom management skills by English Education Department Students.

3.3. Population and Sample

A population is a group of individuals possessing one characteristic that distinguishes them from other groups (Creswell, 2012). In this study, the population was English education department students at a university in Indonesia academic year 2020.

A sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher will study to make generalizations about the target population (Creswell, 2012). The researcher used a convenience sampling technique to collect research participants. This study involved 103 English student teachers as a sample. Meanwhile, the participants were seventh-semester students and had participated in a school internship where the course objectives required them to have teaching skills, in terms of lesson plan design, classroom management, effective teaching methods, and assessment.

Table 3.1 Number of Participants

No	Class	Total
1	Class A	19
2	Class B	34
3	Class C	24
4	Class D	26
Total		103

There are 103 English Education Department students in the seventh-semester academic year 2020, consisting of 19 class A students, 34 class B students, 24 class C students, and 26 class D students.

3.4. Technique of Collecting the Data

In collecting research data, the researcher used the instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaire is an efficient data collection technique if the researcher knows exactly the variables to be measured. It is also a suitable data collection technique when the number of respondents is large (Sugiyono, 2016).

In collecting the data, the researcher followed the procedures below:

- a. The researcher used questionnaires and the questions were directed to the English students who had learned the micro-teaching subject.

- b. The researcher explained to the students about the purpose of the questionnaire and how to answer the questionnaire.
- c. The researcher supervised and followed up with all participants to ensure they had sufficient time to respond.
- d. The researcher reviewed the collected data from errors and organized the data for analysis.

3.5. Research Instrument

An instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting quantitative data. A questionnaire is a simple and effective research instrument for collecting data or information from participants. The questionnaire is a data collection strategy in which respondents are given a set of questions or written statements to answer (Sugiyono, 2016). Garret's theory (2014) regarding the classroom management component was taken as a reference for the preparation of research instruments. The process of modifying the instrument included both qualitative and quantitative processes. In the qualitative process, researchers interviewed experts in the field of interest and studied relevant theories and existing questionnaires to produce valid instrument items. In the quantitative analysis, statistical measurements were taken. The instrument generated from the qualitative analysis was statistically tested using SPSS version 23 to 30 participants to see the validity and reliability of the instrument. As a result, 19 instrument items passed the testing processes and were distributed to research participants.

In this research, a Likert scale instrument was used. A Likert scale is used to assess attitudes, opinions, and people's perceptions of social phenomena. The responses for each instrument that uses the Likert scale range from Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree (Sugiyono, 2016). In this study, respondents were asked to choose their reply to represent one of the numbers from 1 to 4 based on an explanation for the numbers, which are:

- a. Strongly Agree, respondents receive a score of 4
- b. Agree, respondents receive a score of 3
- c. Disagree, respondents receive a score of 2
- d. Strongly Disagree, respondents receive a score of 1

3.6. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, researchers used descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected (Sugiyono, 2016). Descriptive statistics are statistics that have the task of organizing and analyzing data, and numbers, to provide an orderly, concise, and clear description regularly, concisely, and about a symptom, event or situation so that a certain understanding or meaning can be drawn (Sholikhah, 2016). With descriptive statistics, the collected data was analysed by calculating the average or mean.

In analyzing the data, the researcher followed the following steps:

- a. The researcher coded each answer in the questionnaire items.
- b. The researcher scored each answer code in the questionnaire to produce quantitative data based on the Likert Scale rating.

Table 3.2 Rating of Likert Scale

Respond	Code	Score
Strongly Disagree	SD	1
Disagree	D	2
Agree	A	3
Strongly Agree	SA	4

- c. The researcher entered the data collection into the SPSS v23 machine to analyse the data statistically.

The central tendency measurement tool used in this study was the mean. Mean is used to determine or calculate the average value using arithmetic calculations. The calculation of the mean is determined by adding up the value of each respondent's answer value SA = 4, A = 3 D

= 2 SD = 1. If the majority of respondents strongly agree (SA), then the mean will be close to 4 and vice versa. If the majority of respondents strongly disagree (SD), then the magnitude of the mean will be close to 1 on a scale (1-4) based on the maximum value and minimum value, it can be seen how the respondents perceive.

- d. The researcher interpreted and concluded from the data that had been analyzed in the processing machine.

Table 3.3 The Interpretation of Mean Score based on Interval Scale

No	Interval Mean Score	Interpretation of Mean Score
1	1.00-1.74	Very Low
2	1.75-2.50	Low
3	2.51-3.25	High
4	3.26-4.00	Very High

(Source: Educational Planning and Research Division (EPRD), MOE,

2006) (Zakaria et al, 2017)

3.7. Step of the Research

In conducting the research, the researcher followed the steps below:

- a. The researcher determined the research topic.
- b. The researcher identified phenomena related to the research topic.
- c. The researcher formulated the problem questions.
- d. The researcher reviewed literature related to the research topic.
- e. The researcher chose a research design that follows the research objectives.
- f. The researcher collected the research data through questionnaires.
- g. The researcher analyzed and interpreted the research data that has been collected.
- h. The researcher made conclusions about the results of the study.

3.8. Time and Place of the Research

This research was carried out from September 2023 to August 2024. The research took place at one of the universities in Indonesia with participants in the form of student teachers from the English education department.

Here is the table of the research schedule:

Table 3.4 Research Schedule

No	Description	Sept- Dec '23	Dec '23	Jan '24	Feb- Jul '24	Jul- '24	Okt- '24
1	Research proposal writing						
2	Research proposal examination						
3	Data collection						
4	Data analysis						
5	Report						
6	Comprehensive examination						
7	Thesis examination						