BAB III
METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a rationale for the method of research and analysis such as research method, research participant, research settings, data collection technique, research data validity, data analysis technique and research ethical considerations

A. Research Method

This section describe the Photovoice technique, why it was suitable for studying, and how conducted for research. Also known as "Photo Dialogue," Photovoice's approach uses a reflective interpretation of photography to enable people to document and highlight the strengths and concerns of their communities. Encourage knowledge and critical dialogue about issues within the community through large and small group discussions on photography. And reach out to policy makers who can be used for change.[1] Photovoice research participants are typically members of social groups who have experienced discrimination or exclusion. This approach helps focus one's perspective on a topic through visual documentation, discussion, and critical analysis of photographs. It provides a good visual model of the Photovoice research process and provides a description of how the method is typically applied based on the following stages.

Identify research topics that enable meaningful collaboration with cooperating communities. Training on the technical and ethical aspects of documentary photography, including privacy and human issues.[2] Provides an excellent visual model of the Photovoice research process, providing a narrative that indicates how the method is typically applied based on the following stages:

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[1] Liebenberg, L. (2018). Thinking critically about photovoice: Achieving empowerment and social change. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 17, 160940691875763–160940691875769. doi:10.1177/1609406918757631 diakses pada 22 Desember 2022

[2] Wang, C., & Burris, M.A. (1997). Photovoice: Concepts, methodology, and use for participatory needs assessment. Health Education & Behavior, 24, 369–387. doi:10.1177/109019819702400309 diakses pada 22 Desember 2022

1. Identifying a research topic that facilitates meaningful engagement with the collaborating communities.
2. Training in the technical and ethical aspects of taking photographs for documentary purposes, including privacy and human subject issues.
3. Taking and selecting photographs for use in group discussions.
4. Engaging in collective interpretation of the photographic images and related construction of meaning by discussants, using the SHOwED mnemonic reflexive discussion approach posited: (a) What do you See here? (b) What is really Happening here? (c) How does this relate to Our lives? (d) Why does this problem, concern or strength Exist? (e) What can we Do about it?
5. Disseminate results so that new knowledge can be shared among policy makers and other stakeholders to effect relevant change on the issue.[3]

Harper,[4] Holm.[5] Say numerous visual and photo-based research methods are described in method texts and review articles to support a variety of research goals.

B. Research Participants

The participant recruitment and data collection took place between 13 December 2022 and 20 February 2023. In this research using Random Sampling Technique, from the Twenty Five people requested, Twelve people were wanting to become resources. How to recruit participants, the authors contact directly without any coercion to the sources. Students from IAIN Kudus college were recruited, as they had compulsory education. Thus, studying their lived experiences of learning offers opportunities to explore the problems with

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[3] Wang, C., & Redwood-Jones, Y. (2001). Photovoice ethics: perspectives from Flint Photovoice. Health Education & Behavior, 28, 560–572. doi:10.1177/109019810102800504 diakses pada 22 Desember 2022

[4] Harper, D. (2002). Talking about pictures: A case for photo-elicitation. Visual Studies, 17(1), 13–26. Doi:https://doi.org/10.1080/14725860220137345 diakses pada 26 Desember 2022

[5] Holm, G. (2014). Photography as a research method. In P. Leavy (Ed.), The Oxford handbook of qualitative research (pp. 380–402). Oxford University Press.

the education system and their effects on academic stress in Indonesia. The research participants were Ten students between 21 and 22 years old. They all majored in English Education Department, and comprised all seventh semester student. Eight were male and seven female. The following are the terms and how the author selects the sources.

Table 3.1 The Table of the sources

Table of Sources				
No.	Name	Sex	Age	Semester
1.	MJA	M	22	8
2.	LA	F	21	8
3.	LD	F	22	8
4.	RAA	F	21	8
5.	VTA	F	22	8
6.	AF	F	21	8
7.	SNK	F	23	8
8.	SPU	F	21	8
9.	FAL	F	22	8
10.	NI	F	21	8

C. Research Settings

This study was done in Indonesia, from October 2022 to January 2023. The trust worthiness of the study was improved perceptions and students' Voice toward the 2022 National Education System Law. The importance of this research is to know pre-service English Teacher's opinions on the 2022 National Education System Draft, especially the loss of English sujects. So, if English is discarded in education in Indonesia, what will happen and what will happen to graduates of English education in the future. That records the overall processes and reflections that occurred in the study. Potential participants were firstly identified by the authors assisted by the research assistants. These potential participants were asked for consent to participate in the study and consent to use photos in the study article after receiving full information on the study and its purposes. Participants were asked to take photos related to the study topics.

The instruction for participants was "Please take photos that are relevant and can be used to explain your

opinion about if English is discarded in education in Indonesia". The duration of photography agreed by participants and the authors was seven days. All participants used their phone cameras to obtain pictures in this study. Photos were then discussed by participants and the research team in online interviews using an online meeting application. The main question asked on each photo was "Why you took this picture and what it means to you?" Both research assistants acted as interviewers while the authors acted as field note keepers and also provide the technical support needed. English Language and Bahasa Indonesia creole were used in the interviews.[6] The conversations were recorded using the recording feature available with the online meeting application. Averagely the interview duration was around 17 minutes, and participants averagely capture two photos. Some follow-up inquiries to participants were made using video calls when additional data is needed.

D. Data Collection Tehnique

In order to process data to obtain relevant results, appropriate data collection methods and techniques are needed. Data collection techniques used in this research are interview, and documentation.

1. Interview

Researchers used interview techniques as a technique for collecting supporting data. Implementing a conversation technique between the interviewer and the interviewee with a view to gathering information. This is done in order to find more in-depth information or classified as an in-depth interview category. In its implementation, interview activities feel more relaxed or far from rigid. Because Photovoice method only using text via Whatsapp aplication.

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[6] Beatriks N B., dkk, *Synchronous vs Asyncronous : Photovoice Study on Indonesian Youth's Online Learning Experience,* Journal Child and Youth Service, Vol. 2021, 2021, doi:https//doi.org/10.1080/0145935x.2021.1901572 diakses pada 17 October 2022

2. Documentation

      To collect data from non-human sources, documentation techniques are required. This research requires photographs during the observation activities. Documentation is used to complement other techniques in qualitative research. Documents in the form of recorded images with participants during interviews. Namely screenshoot the text from the sources.

E.   Research Data Validity

      Research data validity is needed to determine whether or not the data reported by researchers is valid with what actually happened in the field. The validity of research data or trust in research results is carried out by increasing diligence in research, triangulation, discussions with colleagues, and member checks. To obtain validity data, researchers apply several strategies, namely increasing persistence and discussing with co-workers.

      Increasing persistence means making observations more carefully and irrationally so that the certainty of data and the sequence of events can be recorded in a definite and systematic manner. Based on this, researchers look for many references by reading the results of other studies. By reading this, researchers' insights will be broader and sharper, so they can check whether the data found can be trusted or not.

      In this study, to test the validity of the data collected, the author conducted triangulation. Triangulation is data analysis techniques from the combined available data. As a basis that researchers actually conduct data while testing the credibility of the data.[7] This triangulation aims to cross-check the data that has been obtained. The triangulation that the author did was as follows :

1. Source Triangulation

      Triangulation of sources to test the credibility of the data is carried out, namely by checking one data against another. The source of this research are the Twelve sources. The researcher also used different informants to check the

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[7]   Sugiyono, *Metode penelitian pendidikan: (pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D)*, Cet. 6 (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008). [273]

truth of the information. In this study, the researcher involved the Pre-service English Teacher.

2. Technique triangulation

Triangulation technique aims to test credibility data by checking data from the same source but using a different technique. This research using interviews and documentation. So that valid information is obtained to get opnions from the Pre-service English Teacher.

F.   Data Analysis Tehnique

The photographs and the workshop texts were analysed through an intensive process of content analysis of the images and texts. Through a thorough process of content analysis of the photos and writings, the photographs and workshop materials were examined. According to Grbich, the goal of content analysis is to recognize the signifiers included in visual pictures and decode the intricate meanings they carry within the context in which they are situated.[8] The data for the study consisted of the participant's written texts, transcribed tales they shared about their images during the workshops, and the participant's photographs. Broad categories, such as social policy, societal risk factors, and school factors, were defined during the initial coding phase, which concentrated on substantive issues relating to barriers to basic education. A predetermined coding framework was created for this initial coding based on the literature and the researchers' personal experiences in the subject. However, when the researchers worked with the data, this framework was flexiblely applied, and new codes were added as necessary. Investigating important trends across these broad categories was the next stage of research.

G.   Research Ethical Considerations

After receiving consent and permission for the research, it would be ethical to ensure the safety of the

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[8] Grbich, C, (2007), Qualitative data analysis: An introduction. London: Sage Gaus, N. and D. Hall. 2015. *"Neoliberal Governance in Indonesian Universities: The Impact upon Academic Identity."* International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy 35 (9/10): 666–682

participants. Although not necessarily potentially physically harmful, the researcher still maintains the confidentiality of the participants' data. In this study, the researcher felt that using pseudonyms was the ethical thing to do. The researcher also respected the participants' answers and allowed the participants to share their perspectives. In addition, to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher explained the purpose and objectives of this study. The researcher anonymized the names of individuals and institutions in this study so that the participants felt comfortable and safe. In this study, the researcher and the participants received comparable reciprocity.