

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will explain the research design, study subject, data and data source, data collection, research instrument, data analysis, and data validity triangulation.

A. Research Design

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative approach to describe how a teacher develops his professionalism as an increase in competence in his career. Descriptive qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the overall picture rather than breaking it down into variables. Latief (2019:77) states as follows “Qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural setting in which such behavior occurs. It does so by analyzing words rather than numbers, and by reporting the detailed views of the people who have been studied”. So from the definition above, the researcher wants to know how a teacher can improve his professional development in increasing competence in his career before and during the Covid 19 pandemic.

B. Study Subject

The researcher chose the research subject with the first criteria of course the teacher who was willing to be interviewed, the second teacher with the field of English subjects so that it could suit my study program, the third teacher who actively participated in the training activities. There are four English teachers who are the subjects of my research at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung which is located on Jl. Raya Gondang, Patoman, Dam, Kec. Gondang, Tulungagung Regency, East Java 66263.

C. Data and Data Source

Data is in the form of notes based on a collection of existing facts. In this study the data used are the results of interviews with teachers, documentation, and

observation. Not only data is a component in qualitative research, but data sources are also an important component in qualitative research. In this study, the primary data source was obtained from interviews with four English teachers, while the secondary data sources were obtained from recording interviews, interview transcripts, photos of activities, training certificate documents. Interviews conducted by researchers here are structured interviews.

The source of data in this study is data in the form of information that researchers get from informants who are considered to know in detail about this research, namely how to develop the professionalism of English teachers at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung in increasing competence in their careers along with the difficulties/obstacles faced in developing professionalism before and during the Covid 19 pandemic. In addition to data obtained by researchers from interviews, observation, data was also obtained from documentation that supports data in the form of written words and actions. The source of data in this study is related to where the data was obtained, from four English teachers at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

D. Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing the right data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that is in accordance with the standards set. Researchers collected data using interview, and documentation methods. To obtain valid and actual data, the researchers used the following data collection techniques:

1. Interview

The interview guide was used by researcher to interview four English teachers whose aim was to ask about their professional development as educators before and during the Covid 19 period. Stewart (1982) states as follows “Interview as an the process of interpersonal communication with predetermined goals is serious, which is designed to create interactions that involve asking and answering questions”. Moleong (1991:135) States that an “interview is a conversation with

specific goals”. In this method, researchers and respondents face to face to obtain information orally with the aim of obtaining data that can explain the research problem. This interview guide will be used to obtain data in this study.

Interviewing is the process of getting an explanation by asking questions face-to-face between the researcher and the respondent. The interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to get information from the respondent. The researcher as the interviewer gave several questions that were asked then the respondents answered by providing an explanation, then the interviewer recorded the information that had been explained by the respondent. In this study, interviews were conducted with four English teachers at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung to find out how the professional development of English teachers in improving competence in their careers along with the difficulties/obstacles faced in developing their professionalism before and during the Covid 19 pandemic was conducted.

3. Document

Documents are records of written information. Reiner (1997:104) states as follows “The term document in three senses. First, in a broad sense, which includes all sources, both written and oral sources. Second in a narrow sense, which includes all written sources only. Third, in a specific sense, namely only covering official documents and state documents, such as letters of agreement, laws, concessions, grants and so on”. Apart from interviews, information can also be obtained through facts that are stored in the form of letters, diary notes, photo archives, meeting results, souvenirs, activity journals and so on. Data in the form of documents can be used by researchers to dig up information that occurred in the past. Researchers need to have theoretical sensitivity to interpret all these documents so that they are not just meaningless items. Researchers also used documentation as a tool to strengthen the data that researchers got from four English teachers. Documentation is an activity of collecting data in a visual form which is also very important.

The document method is a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, images and electronics. In addition to using data sources in the form of words, actions and written sources, researchers

also used data sources in the form of photos to document actions. Photos are increasingly being used as a tool for qualitative research purposes. In this study, researchers used documentation in the form of photos of activities, certificate documents of training activities carried out by English teachers at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung.

E. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. The researcher may collect several types of instruments to collect data but the researcher himself is actually the only instrument in collecting information. Research instrument is a set of tools used in data collection in research. The research instrument is closely related to the method used in the research. In this study the instruments used include:

1. Interview Guidelines

The interview instrument is a guide for researchers in interviewing research subjects to explore deeply about what, how, why, about the problems given by the researcher. This guideline is an outline of the questions that the researcher will give to the research subject as attached in the appendix. To maximize the results of the interview, the researcher used a recording device as data collection in the form of voice, the aim was to anticipate the limitations of the researcher in remembering information or being left behind during the interview.

Interviews were carried out according to the schedule given by the school, namely every Monday and Friday. Before the interview was conducted, the research instrument in the form of an interview guide and interview questions was validated by an expert lecturer (advisor) so that the instrument was correct and the data obtained was in line with expectations.

2. Documentation Instrument

Documentation instrument is a tool used to collect data in the form of document photos of activities, interview transcripts, and certificates of training activities as attached in the attachment.

F. Data Analysis

Moleong (2012:248) states as follows “Data analysis is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and decide what to tell others”. This activity is carried out so that the data is easier to understand, so that a conclusion can be obtained. LeCompte (1999) states as follows “Analysis as a process that researchers use to reduce data into a story and its interpretation”.

Data analysis is to understand all the data that has been collected and then be able to apply it yourself according to the data that is understood. Miles & Huberman (1992:19) suggests “three stages that must be done in analyzing qualitative research data, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing”. Qualitative data analysis was carried out simultaneously with the data collection process, meaning that these activities were also carried out during and after data collection. The researcher will explain the data analysis as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of analyzing data carried out to search for, classify, and direct research results by focusing on things that are considered important by the researcher. In other words, data reduction aims to facilitate understanding of the data that has been collected. LeCompte and Schensul (1999) suggest that “data is carried out as data is collected in the field as soon as possible after the data is collected”.

The data obtained in the field are written in the form of a detailed report or description, then simplified and focused on important things and categorized according to the focus of the study. In the field, the data obtained is very large, so

it needs to be researched and detailed according to the focus of the research, namely the Professional Development of English Teachers During The Covid 19 Pandemic at SMAN 1 Gondang Tulungagung. In reducing data, the researcher makes a selection, makes a summary or brief description, classifies the data to emphasize, shortens, focuses and then discards unnecessary data. Miles & Huberman (2009:16) states as follows “Data reduction takes place continuously during qualitative research and is part of the analysis”.

2. Data display

Data presentation is a structured collection of information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. This information includes matrices, schemes, tables and networks related to activities. Miles & Huberman (2009:17) states as follows “By presenting the data, the researcher will understand what will happen and can do something on data analysis or other steps based on this research”. Miles & Huberman (1992:17) states as follows “When data has been reduced, the next step is to expose the data”.

Exposing data as a set of structured information, and giving the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action to present data is used to further improve understanding of the case and as a reference for taking action based on the understanding and analysis of the data presentation. By looking at the presentations, we will be able to understand what is going on and what to do based on the understanding we get from the presentations. Several types of presentation forms are matrices, graphs, networks, charts, and so on. Everything is designed to combine information arranged in a unified form that is easy for us to reach.

3. Drawing Conclusion / Verification

After the data reduction and data presentation have been obtained by the researcher, the next step as well as the last step to analyze the data is to draw conclusions. In this study the researcher will draw conclusions / conclude the data / research data results based on the research problem and the theory that will be used. Miles & Huberman (1992:18) states as follows “The third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification”.

Drawing conclusions is a process of taking the essence and meaning of organized data in the form of short and concise statements that contain meaningful meanings. Researchers seek to find meaning from the data and then make conclusions. Before drawing conclusions, researchers must look for patterns, relationships, similarities and so on between the details to be studied and then concluded. In the process of summarizing the data is a process that requires a truly accountable consideration.

Drawing conclusions is the result of research that answers the research focus based on the results of data analysis. The initial conclusions put forward are still provisional, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support them at the next data collection stage. If the conclusions put forward at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.

G. Data Validity Triangulation

In data collection techniques, triangulation is a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources. Researchers used triangulation methods by using a number of data collection methods in the study. Researchers used in-depth interviews, and documentation for the same data source simultaneously. Exploring the truth of information by using data sources such as documents, interviews/transcripts. Then compare the interview data with related documents, such as training certificates from teachers. Denzin (1970) states as follows “Triangulation is the integration of various sources of data, researchers, theories, and methods in a study of a particular social phenomenon”.