

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of the research design, data and data sources, the technique of data collection, the technique of data analysis, and the validity of the data.

A. Research Design

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative approach with case study method as research design. According to Cresswell (2014:2) qualitative research is a research with an approach to understanding the meaning of individual or group and exploring social or human problems. In addition, the research method was used in this research is descriptive research method. Descriptive research is considered as a study that wants to find facts which are then followed by an interpretation. Descriptive studies may include pilot research or formulation to identify the nature of an event, prior to conducting more in-depth actual research. Cresswell (2014) elaborates case study is an elaboration of a case or multiple cases over time through detailed, in depth data collection involving multiple sources of information rich in context. Case study describes of group, or phenomena and its analysis with comprehensive. Case studies are the preferred strategy when "how" questions are being posed when investigator has little control over event, and when the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real life context.

Therefore, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach with case study method as research design. The aim of this study is to elaborate the pedagogical competence in educating students' CHARACTER by the English teachers of MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang in their teaching and learning process during online learning.

B. Setting of The Research

The research conducted at Islamic Senior High School Mambaul Ulum. It was located on Corogo, Jogoroto, Jombang. The research conducted on the two English teachers in MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Data is the important part in this study. Bogdan and Biklen, (1998:106) defines data as the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying. The data of this study were the result of interview, the result of the observation and documentation about the teacher's pedagogical competence in educating student CHARACTER. Data materials obtained by the researcher include actively record, such as interview transcripts, documentation and participant observation field notes. Those data were a description of practice teaching English process done by the English teachers of MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang.

2. Data Source

The data source is the subject from which the data is taken. Mason (2002) defines a data source as a subject on which data can be collected. In this study, researchers obtained data from observations and interviews as well as documentation. The data source of this research is the English teacher at MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang which consists of 2 English teachers. In selecting the research subject, in the beginning the researcher came to the school to meet the headmaster. The researcher explained about the research that would be conducted at MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang. Then according to the title of the study, the headmaster recommended 2 English teachers as research subjects who taught in class Xa and XIb.

The first teacher is the teacher of MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang who teaches class X. She took her bachelor's degree at Jombang university, then took her Magister's degree at Malang university. Besides teaching at MA Mambaul Ulum, she also teaches at PonPes Darul Ulum Jombang and she has also opened a Bimbel business. In this study the researcher referred to as Teacher 1. Then the second teacher is a teacher at MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang who teaches in class XI and XII. His bachelor's degree was taken at the University of Jombang. Besides teaching at MA Mambaul Ulum, he also teaches at PonPes Darul Ulum Jombang and also opens a beverage business.

D. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the research data, based on the aim of the study, the researcher used three techniques, namely: observation, interview, and document.

1. Interview

Interview is a technique that used to obtain information extracted from direct data sources. Interview is a data collection method in which there is a dialogue between an interviewer and interviewee which talk about a certain topic. In this study, the researcher used Interview to collect the data. Here, the researcher used a guided interview. A guided interview is an interview technique where the researcher prepares interview guidelines in the form of written questions whose alternative answers have also been prepared (Sugiono, 2016). The researcher interviewed the English teacher of MA Mambaul Ulum Jombang. The interviews were at getting information directly about everything that relation with teacher pedagogical competence in educating student's character.

The way to doing the interview were: the researcher prepared the interview guide. The interview guide was a list of questions that are formulated by the researcher used to get the information needed for the research through an interview. The structure of the interview was developed before. In order to get the validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher and English lecturer to validate the interview guide.

2. Observation

Observation is the important activities in the research. In this study, the researcher made direct observations on the object of research because the researcher wanted to know closely at the activities carried out. The type of the observation that the researcher has done was using non-participation observation. Non-participating observation is watching and recording the situation under study without any involvements with the participants or current setting. In collecting observation data, the data collection instrument used by the researcher was observation sheet of the class activities that found in the field.

The researcher got the data by observing directly how the teacher's pedagogical competence in educating students' characters. Here, data collection techniques are carried out using direct observation by researcher, this instrument is used to identify how the teacher manage their pedagogical competence in educating studentcharacter. The type of the observation that used in this research was non-participation observation. The researcher was coming to the school, watching and observing the teachers in online teaching. Observations were made while learning was taking place by observing the teacher's pedagogical competence in educating students' characters in English online classThen, the instrument of the observation sheet in this study will be presented in the appendix.

The ways in doing observation were: the researcher prepared the sheets of observation, the researcher coming to the teacher's office and observed the process of teaching in the online class, the researcher observed teachers' in teaching and learning English process and how teacher's mastery the students' character in the classroom.

3. Documentation

The documentation in this technique as used by researcher to support the data collection from observation and interview. The documentation method was a technique of collecting data that was indirectly given to the research subject. In this research, the documents can be in the form of: lesson plans, student's special note, student master books, student ability records, notes on student strengths and weaknesses, student assessment notes and recordings. This technique is used to collect data related to discussions concerning the pedagogical competence of teachers in teaching during online class and educating students' character, school development, number of teachers and students, school administration, facilities and to obtain data on student absenteeism, lists student violations and so on.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is very important in this research because the collected data will be meaningless if it is not analyzed the data that has been collected from the field. Researchers must understand data analysis techniques appropriately to facilitate the analysis process. According to Sugiyono (2010:

337) data analysis in qualitative research is carried out when data collection takes place and when the data has been collected. To analyze this research, it was carried out with the concept of Miles and Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono (2014: 247-252) which is involving three steps, they are: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the first stage of the qualitative data analysis process. Due to the large amount of data obtained from research it needs to be written and detailed. Data reduction includes activities to summarize, select, focus on the main things and then look for themes and patterns. In this study, the data obtained by researchers in the field through interviews, observations and also documentation about teacher strategies in educating students characterreduced by summarizing, selecting and focusing data on things that are in accordance with the research objectives. The researcher performs data reduction by sorting, categorizing and make abstractions from field notes, interviews and documentation. At this stage, data reduction is carried out continuously by the researcher to produce a core record of the data obtained. The data is then analyzed and compiled systematically to facilitate understanding. This will provide clear information regarding the research results.

2. Data Display

The next step is data display, which is a collection of methodically structured data that allows a conclusion to be reached. In other terms, data

display is the methodical preparation of information in order to get at conclusions as the researcher's results. In this section, the chosen data was presented in the form of a table or an essay. The data was analyzed to see how the teacher pedagogical competence in educating student character in online class during pandemic COVID 19.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

Conclusion drawing and verification is a process of drawing conclusions based on a combination of information arranged in a seventh form of data presentation. The researcher can see everything that is researched and draw conclusions about the object of research using this information. During this stage of data analysis, the researcher attempts to draw conclusions based on the data collected during the research at the research location. By completing this stage, researcher will be able to respond to all the problems that have been posed in a predetermined research question.

F. Validity of the Data

Validity refers to the ability of data collection instruments to measure what has to be measured, to get data relevant to what is being measured (Dempsey, 2002:79). In other word, an instrument is considered to have validity high if the instrument can be used as a tool to measure something precisely. Validity is a character that must be owned by the measurement instrument because it is directly related to whether the data can be trusted or not. In this study, researcher try to acquire

data validity. The researcher choses triangulation to check the validity. Triangulation is interpreted as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources (Sugiyono, 2012:83). According to Patton on (Sutopo, 2002:78-82) stated that there were four triangulation techniques, namely:

1. Triangulation of data is the same or similar data. It will be more steady the truth when excavated from several different data sources.
2. Triangulation researchers are the results of research both data or conclusions about certain parts or as a whole can be tested for validity from several researchers.
3. Triangulation methodology is carried out by a researcher by collecting similar data but by using different techniques or data collection methods.
4. Triangulation of theoretical is carried out by researchers using more than one theory in discussing the problems studied.

In this study, the researcher use data triangulation. In this data triangulation is carried out by comparing the results of observation analysis, interviews, and also documentation.