CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

In conducting the data for this research, the writer used case study. According to Yin defined case study as "Case studies usually involve the detailed study of a particular case a person or small group. Various methods of data collection and analysis are used but this typically includes observation and interviews and may involve consulting other people and personal or public records. The researchers may be interested in a particular phenomenon coping with a diagnosis or a move into residential care and select one or more individuals in the respective situation on whom to base their case study/studies.". Based on the form of the research method that is case study, the data for this research are collected through observation and observation of teachers in teaching english learning[19].

B. The Site and Time of Study

The research was conducted on the English teacher of the first grade students at SMA Al Mubarok Serang Banten, Located Jl. Kh Abdulatief number 07 Serang Banten The researcher

[19] http://www.alzheimer-europe.org/Research/understanding-dementia-research/types-of-research/Research-methods, di akses tanggal 25 Juni 2020

chooses this place because the students' still less in English although they learn and get new vocabulary every morning. Speak English and Arabic in daily activity sometimes because English is a second language for them.

C. Participant

The subjects of this research is Mis Asta Pangestu., S.Pd., Gr. As a English teacher ten grade and 73 Students ten grade of SMA Al Mubarok such as: 13 boys and 9 girls science I, 9 boys and 13 girls science II and 9 boys and 20 girls social class

D. The Technique of Data collecting

The research has Three technique to gain this case study, they are observation.

1. Observation

According to Margono, S (2003: 158-159), observation is a scientific method which is defined as observation through focusing on an object by using the senses. Observation is defined as the systematic observation and recording of the symptoms that appear on the object of research, observation and paint are made for the object in a place or event occurred.

The terms of the observations are used in free forms do not need no answer but noted what is appeared to be supporterd results of this research that includes taking the form of participants and non-participants. Participant observation is used to know the effectiveness of teachers in the process of delivering

materials in classroom. While non-participants, the researcher focus on learning outcomes of students.

And in these observation are several parties involved in the drafting this research among English teacher and all grade one of SMA Al-Mubarok, the purpose of this observation is to know about pedagogical and how well the teacher know about pedagogical like classroom management, role teacher and other aspect in pedagogical competence. And from the student the researcher want to know how the teacher teach in the class.

2. Interview

Interview is a tool to gather information by asking a number of questions orally to be answered verbally anyway by direct contact or face-to-face with resources (informant). The interview is a question and answer verbally between two or more people directly. This interview is conducted by using interview guide that contains instructions outlined in principal with the intention to ask the principal planned to be covered entirely.

In this case the researcher will use a structured interview as the research instrument, therefore, doing interviews, the researcher will set up an instrument in the form of a question the answer to written questions at the ready alternative to making it easier for researcher to do the recording.

The purpose of the interviews in this study to obtain data, information related to teachers' pedagogical competence of English Education at the students grade one of SMA AL-Mubarok Serang. And for the interview the researcher just take some student to ask as the question has been made, and for the teacher the researcher ask about teachers understand pedagogical competence.

3. Questionears

Questionaire is a number of written questionnaires that use to get information from the respondent about their self-report or things they known. The questionnaire that used in this research is closed questionnaire because the respondents give their opininon toward the question/statement by choosing the available answer.

A questionnaire be said to be a direct questionnaire if the question list, send directly to the respondent or asked the respondent to tell about his/her condition about something. So the closed direct questionnaire is a statement or question that should be responded itself by choosing the available answer.

Every question or statement in the questionnaire has four answer choices. The answer from the respondent written by giving the checklist on the available questionnaire., they are always, often, sometimes, never. The collect questionnaire from

the respondent get a score based on the fixed assessment system. These are asessment score to eache answer from the respondent.

Table.1.0

Table Questioners

Alternative Answer	Assessment Answer
Strongly Agree	4
Agree	3
Sometimes	2
Never	1

E. Data Collection Procedure

Data collections procedure use in this study where:

1. Research observed some English teachers, while teaching English in the classroom.
2. Researcher gave a questionnaire to students as respondents to obtain the data, this questionnaire contains some statements in measuring the ability of pedagogical competence of teachers.

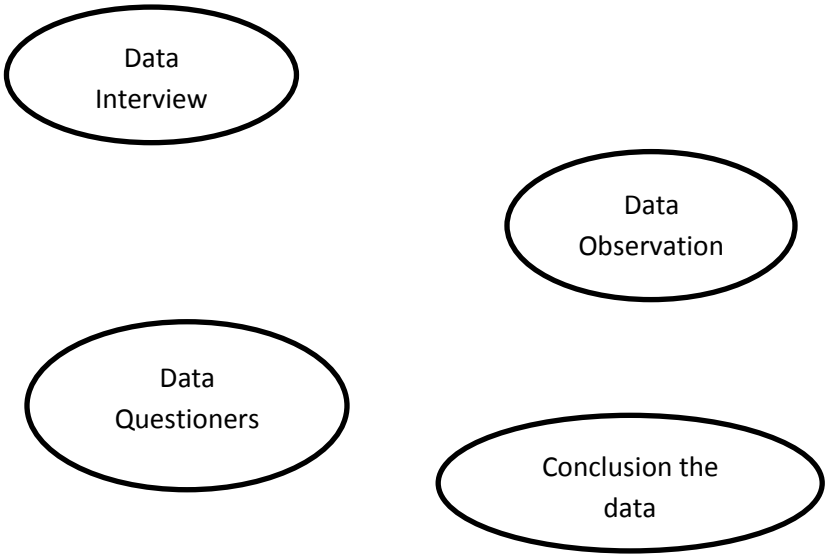
3. Researcher interviewed English teachers about their perceptions of the pedagogical competence of English teachers in their teaching.

F. The technique of Data analysis

1. Qualitative Data

According to Bogdan, data analysis is the process of systematycally searching and arranging the interview script, field notes, and othe materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others After the reasearcher collects the data, the reasearcher analyzes it by using descriptive analysis which involved the description and interpretation of the data. So, the data collected of this reasearch was described and interpreted into own sentences.

Data analysis in qualitative research, carried out at the time of data collection takes place, and after the completion of data collection in a particular period. According to Miles and Huberman, suggests that activity in the qualitative data analysis performed interactively and runs continuously until complete, so that the data is already saturated. Activities in the data analysis, namely data reduction, display data, and the data conclusion drawing / verification. As in the picture below:



Picture: The Component in Data Analysis (intective model) (Sugiyono: 2014)

2. Quantitative Data

Arikunto (2002) mentions that the steps of data analysis are:

a. Tabulation

Tabulation in this research means grouping activities into a table frequency to ease the researcher in analysing the data. The tabulation activities are coding and scoring.

1.Coding is giving code at every single edited data.

2. Scoring is giving score into every single answer of the respondent to obtain the quantitative data for scoring. This research is using Likert Scale. The

answer modification is SS=4, S=3, KK=2, and TP=1. After gaining the data from the students, the answer then is converted from SS = sangat sering to SB = sangat baik, S = sering to B = baik, KK= kadang-kadang to TB = tidak baik, and TP= tidak pernah to STB = sangat tidak bagus. The researcher interves the answer category to keep the appropriatness with the English teachers' pedagogic competence.

b. The Data Application adjusted to the research approach

After that, the next step is description of analyzing the errors. The researcher will use descriptive analysis technique to describe errors in the table percentage, and the formula is as follows:

1. Percentage

$$P = \frac{f}{N} x$$

100%

Where:

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

N = The total respondent (Sudjana, 2004: 130)

2. Mean Score

Calculate the mean score of students by using the formula.

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

Where:

$\overline{X}$: Mean score

$\sum X$: Sum of all scores

N : Total number of subject. (Sugiyono, 2014:49)