

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this research is descriptive analysis in the form of descriptive qualitative research on the effect of teacher professional competence in online learning on student interest in learning. Researchers take from Creswell's note that descriptive research seeks to describe, explain and interpret present conditions. The purpose of descriptive research is to study a phenomenon that occurs at a certain time and place. Then, in the same source this research is called analysis because it tries to objectively analyze the professional competence of teachers in online learning towards student learning interests, called qualitative because researchers do not provide any additions or subtractions to the teaching and learning process through social. the media, or the researcher can say that the researcher is not involved in the process. The process of obtaining data without any intervention is in accordance with the explanations of experts about descriptive qualitative research designs.

This study aims to describe and analyze how the competence of English teacher professionalism in online learning towards learning interest in VII-I Class students of SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo.

B. Setting and Subject of The Research

This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo which is located in Sukoharjo 2, Sukoharjo District, Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province. In this study the researchers takes class VII teachers and class VII-I students of SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo.

C. Research Informants

Research informants are people who are accustomed to providing the information the researcher needs about the situation or condition. Informants are people who really know the problem to be researched. On this occasion the researcher obtained information from English teachers and class VII-I students of SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo. In addition, secondary data was also obtained to complement the primary data from informants. Secondary data is obtained from documents, books, journals, etc.

D. Data Collecting Technique

The data collecting technique applies in the research are as follow by According to Creswell (2003:20-21) qualitative is constructive knowledge claims, ethnographic design, and observation of behavior. A qualitative study often provides ideas for further exploration. But it is likely that an action researcher would predominantly be working within a qualitative paradigm as the data may be more in the form of transcripts, descriptions and documents for analysis. It must be stressed that qualitative data is not inferior in status

and in action research, it can illuminate human feelings and provide rich insights into actions and their consequences.

According to Afrizal (2017), the techniques that researchers usually use to collect data are in-depth interviews, observation, and document collection. In addition, based on Burns (2010:106) Qualitative data are those that are analysed without using numbers. Likely to get quite a lot of qualitative information from data such as; journal, diary entries, interviews, classroom recordings of interactions among yourself and your students, and observation notes.

According to the statement above in this research the writer uses some of the ways to collect the data such as observation notes, interview, questionnaire, and documentation.

1. Observation

Observations in the study aim to find out what is going on or what is being done, researchers need to see, listen, or feel directly.

Observation also plays an important part in any kind of data-gathering and most action research projects use this as an instrument. Observation is a natural process – we observe people and incidents all the time and based on the observations, we make judgments. Basically, the researcher is making use of this method within the research process where there is a need for more systematic observation. So that, the information the researcher collects can be used for the purpose of the study being carried out.

2. Questionnaire

The use of questionnaires at the start of a project is often very useful because it helps writers gather a variety of information with relative ease, which can then be acted upon if needed. The researcher used a closed questionnaire to get more information from all the informants. The use of questionnaires provided researchers with a simple way to gather information about students' attitudes. In the questionnaire, the author can use short questions and open-ended questions that require more complete responses by students. Closed questionnaires are used based on sub-questions and closed-question sub-objectives force respondents to choose among certain responses.

3. Interview

Interview questions were given to all informants to find research-related data. In the preliminary study, the researcher conducted informal interviews with students to find out their interest in learning in online learning. Researchers also conducted interviews with teachers to find out how the teacher's professional competence was.

4. Documentation

The researchers also collect written materials such as news, journals and other documentation to complete the required information data.

E. Data Analyzing Technique

In this research, using qualitative research techniques. Qualitative research means research conducted directly by conducting a thorough observation. Analyzing the data is done by providing an interpretation of the data obtained, especially data directly related to research problems, this interpretation will describe to researchers about phenomena and theories that exist.

Data that has been collected both through observation, interview, questionnaire and documentation are collected and analyzed by making interpretations. The process of analyzing data qualitative research that is done at the same time as the data collection process takes place.

In this case Nasution (1988) in (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 245) stated "Analysis has begun since formulating and explaining the problem, before entering the field and continuing until the writing of the results of the research. But in qualitative research, data analysis is more focused during the field process along with data collection."

The data analysis technique used in this research is to use the steps as proposed by Bungin (2003: 70), namely as follows:

1. Data Collection

Data collection is an integral part of data analysis activities. Data collection activities in this study were to use interviews and documentation studies.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing attention on simplification and transformation of rough data arising from written records in the field. Reduction is carried out since data collection begins by summarizing, coding, searching for themes, creating clusters, writing memos and so on with the intention of setting aside irrelevant data / information.

3. Display Data

Display data is a description of a set of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The presentation of qualitative data is presented in the form of narrative text. The presentation can also be in the form of matrices, diagrams, tables and charts.

4. Verification and Confirmation of Conclusions

Is the final activity of data analysis. Drawing conclusions in the form of interpretation activities, namely finding the meaning of the data that has been presented.

Between data display and drawing conclusions there are existing data analysis activities. In this sense qualitative data analysis is a continuous, iterative and continuous effort. The problem of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions / verification becomes an illustration of success sequentially as a series of related analysis activities.

Furthermore, the data that has been analyzed, explained and interpreted in the form of words to describe the facts in the field, meaning or to answer research questions, which are then taken the gist.

Based on the information above, each stage in the process is carried out to obtain the validity of the data by examining all available data from various sources that have been obtained from the field through observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation.