CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLIGY

A. Research Design

Researchers must make research designs first before conducting research. The study, entitled "Barriers for Teachers Learning English during the Covid 19 pandemic at the Junior High School level in Banyumas District including the type of descriptive kualitative research with the instrument in the form of a questionnaire.

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Tylor (cited in Moleong, 2011) as research procedures which produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people`s and observable behavior. In accordance with the objectives of this study, namely know teachers' insights in teaching English during the Covid 19 pandemic. In accordance with the predetermined approach, specifically the stages the research stages also apply qualitative methods, techniques and tools, as indicated by the research procedure. For example data collection techniques. According to Sugiyono (2013) data collection techniques are a step most strategic in research, because the main purpose of research is get data. The data collection technique was done through questionnaires and interviews..

Based on the research objectives, survey research was carried out for measuring student barriers in learning English during the Covid 19 pandemic at the junior high school level in Banyumas sub-district.

B. Setting and Subject of The Research

The purpose of this study is to obtain clearer, more complete, and possible information for researchers to conduct this research. In this case the researchers conducted research in SMPs in Banyumas sub-district, namely SMP Negeri 1 Banyumas, SMP Negeri 2 Banyumas, and MTS Negeri 2 Pringsewu.

C. **Instrument of The Research**

Sugiyono (2016: 92) research instruments are tools used by researchers in data. The instrument in this study used questionnaire or questionnaire method. Arikunto (2010: 194) questionnaire or questionnaire is a number of written questions were used to obtain information from respondent in the sense of a report about information or things he / she knows. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire.

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (1998: 151) explained that research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, more accurate, complete and systematic so that it is easier to process. For the descriptive qualitative design, the researcher itself was the main instrument. Then, the researcher would be more active to find the information for the research. Here, the researcher was not the one and only instrument. The researcher used additional instrument to collect the data such as questionaire and interview.

D. **Data collection technique**

1. Interview

   Interview is a technique in which researchers ask questions to other individuals, questions designed to answer research problems. With this technique, researchers conducted interviews with English teachers, the topic of the interview was about teacher barriers in learning English during the Covid 19 pandemic, especially in junior high schools in Banyumas sub-district.

2. Quessionnaire

   Researchers also used questionnaires as a tool to collect data about teacher opinions about ongoing online learning. The use of this questionnaire method is to make it easier for researchers to collect data and also minimize time. In this case the researcher uses a google form to distribute questionnaires

E. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis based on Miles and Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono (2014: 247-252) which is involving three steps: reduction data, displaying data, and conclusion drawing/verification.Those components of analysis are interrelated during researchprocess.

1. Reduction Data

   Reduction Data implies summing up, picking the fundamental things, concentrating on the significant things, looking for the themes and the patterns (Sugiyono, 2014:247). Based on the theory, the researcher collected data from the result of the interview, and questionnaire. The researcher then transcribed the data. The irrelevant data which were not related to theresearch questions were disposed of. The irrelevant data is the data that has no relation with the theme of the study but related to the research. The data had been selected were synthesized a coherent description that was proper with this research.

2. Displaying Data

   Displaying data is used to arrange the information, description or narration to draw the conclusion and it also can be enriched with pictures, tables, charts, diagram,etc. After reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of the descriptions, and the tables.

3. Conclusion Drawing

   The third step was drawing conclusion and verification. This stage showed the conclusion as the final result of the research. The conclusion drawing of this research is started after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the other words, it can be said that the conclusion is analyszed continuously and verified the validity to get the clear conclusion about the online learning.

   From this research, it can be analyzed using descriptive techniques the percentage that is, the data from the questionnaire on Googleform filled out by the teacher SMPs in Banyumas sub-district that were successfully collected and analyzed by using a percentage. In this research, the analysis is for know the obstacles of teachers in learning

English in the conditions of the Covid 19 pandemic at the junior high school level Banyumas District.

The questionnaire instrument used the Likert scale technique. The principal principle of scale Likert is determining the location of one's position in a continuous attitude toward attitude objects, ranging from very negative to very positive. This questionnaire closed.