CHAPTER III
METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this part, the researcher would describe about the description of the research design, location and duration,types and data sources, technique of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 The Research Design

Based on the research study, the type of study was a qualitaive and quantitative or mix-method research that is descriptive, the data collected in the form of words, questionnare, documentation and observation.

The researcher design was descriptive because it would explore about many things in the world of education, then researchers will use descriptive design using questionnaires, surveys and documentation to find out the extent of teachers competence in SMKN 1 Polewali.

3.2 Location and Duration of Research

The location of the research took place at SMK Negeri 1 Polewali. The research used the qualitative research that has several times to collect and analyze data. The researcher had been done the research more than one month for collecting data.

3.3 Object of the research

The object of this research was focuses on English teachers because the researchers want to know the Competence of the teachers in teaching English. So that, the researcher took 65 students from XI PK 1 and XI AK 1 to be respondent of this research proposal to know the english teachers competence.

3.4 Types and Data Sources

In this research, the researcher used several components that become data sources. As for what is meant by the data source in this research is the subject from which data is obtained. The sources of data in this research are divided into primary and secondary data. They are as follows:

3.4.1 Primary Data

Data obtained from the results of questionnaire and document from English teachers to know how the students' achievement in learning english and data from the results of questioner carried out to students to know the english teachers competence.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

All of supporting data in this research besides primary data or data obtained from observations because the data from observation would help in the process of collecting data so that researchers felt more easily analyze existing data

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

This research employs qualitative research, the main instrument was used in this research is human instrument. It means that the researcher herself, who determines the research focus, chooses the informant as the source of data, collects the data, evaluates the quality of the data, analyzes the data, interprets the data, and makes the conclusion of the findings. The researcher use some supporting instruments, they are:

3.5.1   Observation

The researcher used this technique to find out the data about the good English teachers' competence. The researcher would observe the situation in the class when the teacher was teaching and delivering the material whereas the researcher takes

observation to saw and collect data in the beginning to making another movement in the questionnaire.

3.5.2   Documentation

Documentation was one of the qualitative data collection methods by viewing or analyzing documents created by the subjects themselves or by others about the subject. So that, the researchers took the documents from the teachers and use this technique to collect the data about the students achievement in learning english.

3.5.3   Questionnaire

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. The researcher took 65 students to be respondent. Every question or statement in the questionnaire has five answer choices. The answer from the respondent is written by giving the checklist on the available questionnaire., they are SA, A, U, Da, SD. The collect questionnaire from the respondent get a score based on the fixed assessment system. These are asessment scores to each answer from the respondent:

Classification	Scale (+)	Scale (-)
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Undecided	3	3
Desagree	2	4
Strongly Desagree	1	5

3.6 Population and Sample

3.6.1 Population

    3.6.1.1 The subject of the research

        The population of the research would be the Second grade of the students at SMKN 1 Polewali

    3.6.1.2 The Object of the research

        The population of the research took the english teachers at SMKN 1 Polewali.

3.6.2   Sample

    3.6.2.1 The Subject of the research

        The sample of the research took only two class of the students at SMKN 1 Polewali. The sampling was used in this research that was called random sampling.

    3.6.2.2 The object of the research

        In this research, the sampling took of the teachers at SMKN 1 Polewali.

3.7 Procedure of Collecting Data

    The data that collected in this research tend to answer the research questions. It was about the competence of english teachers at SMK Negeri 1 polewali, the teachers competence in preparing students for english learning and the difficulties as long as the teacher teach the class. The process of collecting data in SMK Negeri 1 polewali. The steps that had been done by the researcher in analyze teachers competence were following:

3.7.1   The researcher introduces to the teacher and the students about the purpose of this research.

3.7.2   The researcher observes the situation in the class when the teacher was teaching.

3.7.3 The researcher takes note and ask for documents from the teachers to find out about the students achievement in learning english.

3.7.4 The researcher gave questionnaire to the students and ask them to fill the questionnaire about the teachers competence.

3.8 Technique of Data Analysis

3.8.1 Qualitative Data

The data analysis was the process of systematycally searching and arranging the interview scripts, field notes, and other 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 involves the description and interpretation of the data. So, the data collected of this reasearch was described and interpreted into own sentences. Activities in the data analysis, namely data reduction, display data, and the data conclusion drawing / verification.

3.8.1.1 Data Reduction

In data reduction, the researcher tried to focus on the important data and finding theme and throws the data that is not important. Therefore, the data reduction would give clearer description so that the researcher would be easily to find the data needed. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription.

3.8.1.2 Data Display

In the qualitative approach, the data display would be done in short essay. Miles and Huberman stated that, "the most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.

3.7.1.3 Conclusion

The conclusion of qualitative research would answer the problem of the research which has been formulated in the first planning of the research. The conclusion would be new finding that has never been existed yet. The finding could be like the description of the object, causal correlation, or theory. The research could be verified in sense to be confirmed, revised and repeated by the same or different way.[1] The data conclusion would refer to illustrate the teachers' competence in teaching english language. The data analysis technique used by researchers in conducting data analysis was used qualitative data analysis techniques, namely by:

- Examine all data that has been collected through observation and questionnaire. In analyzing the data, it was done in a descriptive and reflective manner. Descriptive to explain the picture of the conditions / conditions when conducting research as objective as possible, while reflective was to explain the object of research that we examine in greater depth by adding interpretation and perception of the object under study / being studied.

- Reducing data, which was selecting data by choosing the important ones so that the core summary of the research remains in it and the results of the research studied will be more focused.

- Categorization was to group data according to categories by adjusting the object of study to be analyzed (independent variable) required from the results of the reduction.

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[1]Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publications, 1994), p. 8-11.

3.8.2   Quantitative Data

Quantitative data was information about quantities, that was information that could be measured and written down with numbers. Arikunto mentioned that the steps of data analysis are:

- Tabulation

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

- Coding is giving code at every single edited data.

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 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 appropriateness with the English lecturers' pedagogical competence.

2.8.2.3 The Data Application adjusted to the research approach

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

3.8.2.1 Percentage

$$P = \frac{f}{N} X\ 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

N = Total number of Sample[2]

3.8.2.2 Mean Score

Calculating the mean score of students by using the formula.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$ Where:

$\bar{X}$: Mean Score

$\sum X$: Sum of all Scores

N   : Total number of Ssmple[3]

This formula will be used by the researcher to analyze the questions include in the questionnaire to find out the average count of all numbers of the questions, the formula of interval scale was:

N   **:** The researcher used this formula in analyzing each question in the questinnaire to find out the average count of all numbers of the questions. According to Syofian Siregar, the calculation of tendency categories was:

ST   = Score Total

Total Item   = 12

Smin   = Score Minimal

              = 1 x 12 = 12

Smax   = Score Maksimal

              = 5 x 12 = 60

Rentang (R)   = 60 – 12 = 48

Panjang Kelas (P) = $\frac{R}{\text{Jumlah Kategori}}$

              = $\frac{48}{5}$

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[2]L.R.Gay, *Education research ;Competencies for analysis and Applicatio*, (Second edition: Columbus: A Bell & Howell Company, 1981), p. 298.

[3]L.R.Gay, *Education research (Competencies for analysis and Application)*, p. 298.

$$= 9{,}6 \ (10)$$

Very low $\quad = \text{Smin} \leq \text{ST} < Smin + P$

$\qquad\qquad = 12 \leq \text{ST} < 12 + 10$

$\qquad\qquad = 12 \leq \text{ST} < 22$

Low $\qquad\quad = \text{Smin} + P \leq \text{ST} < Smin + 2P$

$\qquad\qquad = 12 + 10 \leq \text{ST} < 12 + 20$

$\qquad\qquad = 22 \leq \text{ST} < 32$

Average $\quad\ = \text{Smin} + 2P \leq \text{ST} < Smin + 3P$

$\qquad\qquad = 12 + 20 \leq \text{ST} < 12 + 30$

$\qquad\qquad = 32 \leq \text{ST} < 42$

High $\qquad\ = \text{Smin} + 3P \leq \text{ST} < Smin + 4P$

$\qquad\qquad = 12 + 30 \leq \text{ST} < 12 + 40$

$\qquad\qquad = \ 42 \leq \text{ST} < 52$

Very High $\ = \text{Smin} + 4P \leq \text{ST} < Smin + 5P$

$\qquad\qquad = 12 + 40 \leq \text{ST} < 12 + 50$

$\qquad\qquad = 52 \leq \text{ST} < 62$

Interval and Category table

Interval	Category	F	Percentage
56 – 66	Very High		
45 – 55	High		
34 – 44	Average		
23 – 33	low		
12 – 22	Very low		