

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

#### 3.1 Types of Research

The study examines about. Analysis of Pedagogic competence teachers on teaching comprehension reading in SMP 4 Sendana district Tammero'do Sendana Majene regency.

This study used qualitative research types. Qualitative is as a process of research that generates descriptive data in the form of written words or writings from people and observable behavior. With the basis the analysis of the teacher's pedagogic competence to teach reading comprehension.

#### 3.2 Location And Research Time

Location research in this study was done for teachers of eight grade students at SMPN 4 Sendana, tammero'do sendana district, majene regency.

#### 3.3 Research Focus

This research the analysis of the teacher's pedagogic competence to teach reading comprehension in SMP 4 Sendana Tammerodo Sendana District Majene regency then researchers focus on how is the student reading comprehension and how does of teacher's pedagogical competence in teaching reading comprehension.

#### 3.4 Data Types And Sources

Data can be interpreted as a known or perceived one. The data sources in this study were tailored to the focus and research objectives. In qualitative research, as already used in this research the researchers chose a data source and prioritizes the perspective of emic, meaning that the view of the informant, which is how they look and perceive the world from Its establishment<sup>1</sup>. Researchers are not able to force their will to obtain the desired data.

When researcher use interviews in their data collection, they were called informant. If the researcher uses the technique of observation, the data source can be an object, a motion, or something. The data source in the study is the subject from which data is obtained. Based on the focus and purpose and usefulness of the research, the data source in this study uses two data sources:

#### 3.4.1 Primary Data

The primary data source is an authentic data or data originating from the first source<sup>2</sup>. The primary data source of this research comes from field data obtained through structured interviews against the informant who is competent and has knowledge of the research.

The primary data source in this study is an English teacher with two teachers in the tammero'do sendana district,majene regency.

#### 3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is a source of data that is not directly given to data collectors, but through other people or documents<sup>3</sup>. Data from secondary sources or

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<sup>1</sup>Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Cet. IV; Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), p. 181.

<sup>2</sup>J. Supratno, *Metode Riset Aplikasi dalam Pemasaran, Edisi 6* (Jakarta: Fakultas Ekonomi, 1997), p. 216.

<sup>3</sup>Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif; Dilengkapi dengan Contoh Proposal dan laporan Penelitian* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), p. 62.

complementary informant is a story, narrative or record of teach reading comprehension at SMP 4 Sendana tammero'do sendana district majene regency.

### **3.5 Data Collection Technique**

The data collection method is the most strategic step in the study, because the main purpose of the research is collecting data. Without knowing the data collection methods, researchers will not get data that meets the specified data standards.

Data collection can be done in a variety of settings, sources, and various ways. When viewed from the settings, data can be collected in natural settings. When viewed from a data source, it can use primary sources, and secondary sources. Furthermore, when viewed in a way or method of data collection, the method of data collection can be done by observation, interview, test, documentation and fourth combined. In finding the truth to the problem expressed, generally data is obtained through:

#### **3.5.1 Observations**

The method of observation is the method of data collection done with the path of conducting observations and systematic recording of the phenomena that are investigated. This method is used to directly examine and observe the symptoms associated with the underlying problem found in the field to obtain information about the analysis of the teacher's pedagogic competence to teach reading comprehension At SMP 4 Sendana district of Tammerodo Sendana Majene regency.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

Interview is to get information by asking questions directly to the informant<sup>4</sup>. The question and answer method to the informant is selected to obtain the necessary data. This technique is commonly used in research because without an interview, the study will lose information that can only be obtained by asking directly to the informant. As for this interview to get information related to teacher's pedagogic competence to teach reading comprehension At SMP 4 Sendana district of Tammerodo Sendana Majene regency.

### 3.5.3 Test

Tests are generally measuring, although some forms of psychological tests, especially many personality tests that are descriptive, but the description leads to certain characteristics or qualifications so it is similar to the interpretation of the measurement results. The tests used in education are usually distinguished between achievement tests and psychological tests.<sup>5</sup> In this study, a study result test will be used to measure student learning outcomes.

### 3.5.4 Documentation

Documentation derived from the Word document meaning the written items. In implementing the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects such as books, magazines, documents, rules, meeting notes, Diary records, and so on<sup>6</sup>. This method is a way of collecting data that generates important records related to the problem being researched, so that it will be obtained a complete, legitimate and not mind-based data. This method is used by researchers to get the

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<sup>4</sup>Masri Sigarimbun dan Sofian Effendi, *Metode Penelitian Survei* (Cet. 1; Jakarta: Lembaga Pendidikan dan Penerapan Ekonomi dan Sosial, 1989), p. 192.

<sup>5</sup>Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2012), p. 223.

<sup>6</sup>Lexy J Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 186.

organizational structure, data of student data teachers, facilities and infrastructures that exist in the school as well as other documentation that can be used for data completeness.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments**

In qualitative research, the quality of research instruments is related to the validity and reliability of the instrument and the quality of data collection regarding the provisions of the ways used to collect data. The proven instrument of validity and reliability, may not necessarily produce valid data, if the instrument is not used appropriately in the data collection. The instruments used in this study are interview guidelines containing a list of questions, and some documentation relating to the research object<sup>7</sup>.

In qualitative research, which became an instrument or a research instrument was his own researcher, so that researchers as instruments should also be validated how far qualitative researchers are ready to do research. Further plunged into the field of validation against researchers as instruments encompassed the understanding of qualitative methods, mastery of interviews, readiness to enter the research object.

### **3.7 Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis techniques a process of organizing and sorting into a pattern, category, and unit of basic description are then adopted to be able to get results based on the existing data. This is adapted to the methods used in this study is a

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<sup>7</sup>Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif dilengkapi dengan Contoh Proposal dan Laporan penelitian* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p. 99.

deckendirective analysis. In the discussion after the author get the data and information needed. In analysis of the methods used are as follows:<sup>8</sup>

3.7.1 Data and information obtained through observation, which is the author collecting data accurately, by noting emerging phenomena and considering the relationship between aspects of the relationship.

3.7.2 Data information obtained through interviews. I.e. the conversation between the interviewees with the interviewed with the intention to get a result that wants to be achieved with the objective of the analysis of the teacher's pedagogic competence to teach reading comprehension at SMP 4 Sendana district Tammerodo Sendana Majene regency.

3.7.3 Information data obtained through tests, the authors use the learning outcomes test with a view to measuring the learning outcomes achieved by students in SMP 4 Sendana Majane Regency. The percentage of students' average scores is obtained by the formula:

$$x = \frac{\sum X1}{N}$$

Information :

X : average calculate value

$\sum X1$  : Number of student grades

N : the number of students<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: L Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 186.

<sup>9</sup><http://Cara.Harian.com>. Cara Menghitung Nilai Rata-Rata dengan Benar. Html. Accessed on March 23,2019

### 3.8 Data Validity Testing

To test the validity of the data to regulate the validity of this research is done by triangulation. Triangulation is a combines data collection technique from various data collection techniques combines from various data collection techniques and existing data sources. Moreover, the field observation is also done, by focusing gradually and continuously in accordance with the focus of research, namely the analysis of the pedagogic competence teachers on the teaching comprehension reading in SMP 4 sendana tammero'do sendana district majene regency. Further discussing with people who are perceived to understand the issue of this research

The awareness of the stages of the research phases remain in the systematic research procedure and supporting each other, so that the research results can be accounted for. The main expected implication of this whole process is that the withdrawal of the conclusion remains significant with the data collected so that the research results can be expressed as a representative scientific work.

