

CHAPTER III

METODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research design

This research had been conducted by using Descriptive Qualitative research. It is because this research describes the Teachers' difficulties in teaching English during covid-19. For this research, it tried to identify, classify, and describe the difficulties. Therefore, qualitative descriptive method is taken as a methodology of this research. Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of people who are observed through qualitative research. Researchers can recognize subjects feel what they experience in everyday life.

B. Location and Time

The location of this research carried out at SMAN 6 Pinrang, which is in Tiroang district, Pinrang regency It took 1 month for doing this research. Started from pre-observation till analyzing the data that has been collected in observation by taking data from the English subject teacher. Determining the location of this study with consideration of the results of the author's initial observations at the school, online learning activities there was also carried out optimally so that it could make it easier for the author to obtain the data needed in this study.

C. Object and Subject of Research

1. Object of Research

This research was qualitative research which the researcher took a descriptive as a way of research.

Object of this research was the teachers' difficulties in teaching English during Covid-19 at the second year of SMAN 6 Pinrang.

2. Subject of Research

There are three Informant of this research the first informant was the English teachers of SMAN 6 Pinrang. Especially who was teaching Online learning in the second grade. And the second was another English teacher who teach in the first grade and the last informant was the headmaster of SMAN 6 Pinrang.

D. Types and Sources of Data.

Types and sources of data used in this research such as:

1. Primary data is data information from the person will researched, that is the English teacher at the second grade, another English teacher and headmaster.
2. Secondary data is the data from various source such as documentation and related elements in this research.

E. Instrument of the Research

1. Observation Checklist

In this observation, the subjects of observation are teacher and student's activities on English Online class. It focused on the teacher's Process in teaching English. The researcher observed the teachers while they were teaching English during Covid-19. The observation aimed to find out how are the implementations of English Class during Covid-19 that are used by teacher and to get data on teaching learning process of teaching English.

2. Interview Guide

The instrument was used to get more information to found out the aim of this research. Interview was also one of the techniques in collecting data for qualitative research. The researcher did interview to the teachers to get the further information about teacher's difficulties during Covid-19, the researcher also did interview to the head master and another English teacher.

E. Procedure of Collecting Data

In a study, data collection techniques were needed to obtain data and information that was relevant to the problem under study regarding the analysis of the difficulties in teaching English teachers at SMAN 6 Pinrang, so the authors used several approaches in collecting data, where the technique and procedures mutually reinforce one another so that the data obtained from the field is truly valid.

Data collection in this study was intended to obtain reliable materials, information, facts, and information¹. The data collection techniques and procedures used in this study are as follows:

1. Observation

Sutrisno Hadi Sugiono argues that observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are the process of observation and memory.² Based on this research, observation is a way of collecting data by observing behavior, events, or recording physical characteristics in a natural setting.³ The author uses observation techniques to obtain data about the state of SMAN 6 Pinrang and how the teaching and learning process at the school, as well as what efforts are made to improve and develop learning English online during the pandemic.

2. Interviewing Technique

Moleong in Haris Herdiansyah defines that an interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer (Interviewer) who asked the question, and the interviewee (Interviewee) who provided the answer to that question.⁴

¹ Eko Putro Widoyoko, *Technique for compiling research instruments* (Cet, V; Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2016), h. 33.

² Sugiono, *educational research methods with qualitative quantitative approaches and R&D* (Copy. XXIII; Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016), h.203

³ Muhammad Yaumi and Muljono, *Action Research theory, model, and application* (cet. I; jakarta: kencana PERDANAMEDIA GROUP, 2014), p. 112.

⁴ Haris Herdiansyah, *Interviews, Observations, and focus groups as instruments of qualitative data extraction* (Cet 1; Jakarta: Raja Grafindo persada, 2013) p 29.

An Interview (Interview) is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answer so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic.⁵ This interview was conducted by prospective researchers to see how far and what the online teaching and learning process is going on and see what things have become difficult for teachers in the online teaching and learning process at SMAN 6 Pinrang.

3.Documentation

Documentation is a valuable source of information for writers to collect qualitative data. The documentation in this study is a data collection technique by obtaining information from various sources or documents available to the respondent.⁶The author uses the documentation technique to collect data that will be used as research objects such as the background of the object of research, educators, students, the facilities available at the school.

4. Recording and Transcribing

The researcher observes the Collecting the Data by using Recorder. It has function to make the researcher become easier to analyze and write down the data. After getting the data, the researcher then writes down all the conversation and interaction that the teacher and students conduct in the learning process. Audio-recordings are the significant element of a qualitative researcher.

G.Technique of Data Analysis

There were three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display and conclusion or verification.⁷ The researcher presented the data after all interview conducted and followed this step:

1.Data Collection

⁵ Muhammad Yaumidan Mulyjono Dapomoli, *Action Research theory, Models, Applications*, p. 121.

⁶ Sukardi, *Research methods education* (Cet XI; Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2004) p. 18

⁷ Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing: Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006)

The activity of data collection and the activity of data analysis is a cyclical and interactive process. Thus, during the data collection the researcher circulates among these four steps continually to grasp all the information needed in the next steps of data analysis. In the other words, it is the stage where the researcher tries to find out the data will be reduced, display, and concluded. In this research, the writer collects the data of the teachers 'difficulties.

2. Data Reduction

Reducing data means to summarize, focus on the important substances, and this pose the unnecessary. There are many data collective from the interview in this research, the researcher limited only to the description teachers' difficulties in teaching English during online class. This research, the researcher will find the data which are related with the research objectives and finding the pattern of it. Here the data related with the research is the data from interview.

3. Displaying Data

The next step is presenting the data. This technique will be used in arranging information description or narration to draw the conclusion. The researcher will display the data then describe it. After describing the data, the researcher will make analysis about the data. The researcher will present the data from the interaction between English teachers of SMAN 6 Pinrang.

4. Conclusion and Verification

These stages show the result of the research. It consists of conclusion and verification. The researcher draws the conclusion and interpretation relating to the data. The last step is making conclusion and suggestion best on the data analysis will classify the data will be obtains, the researcher infers the research finding into a single overall conclusion accordingly the research data.