

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Approach and Type of the Research

The method has used by researcher in this research is qualitative. According to Amalia in Creswell (2020:56), Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. Meanwhile, Amalia in Sugiyono (2020:56) argued that qualitative research is used for researching the object's condition naturally, where the researcher is the key instrument. Here the researcher analyzed an existing problem phenomenon which aims to collect data in finding the main problems based on facts by conducting observations and interviews. As this research aims to find out how the implementation and factors influenced the teachers' professional competence in SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa. Therefore the researcher decided to use qualitative method.

3.2 Variables of the Research

Shukhla in Zebua (2023 :15) variables are concerns about variations in the closeness of things face to face, objects, creatures, places or circumstances or in any normal wonder. In this research, the researcher conduct two variable they are professional competences as independent variable and teaching English as dependent variable. Based on this, the researcher has observed and interviewed English teachers to find out their professionalism. During the interview, the researcher has provided an interview sheet for the English teachers. Then the researcher has recorded the important points has been conveyed. Then the researcher has also provided an observation sheet in the form of criteria for teachers' professionalism by checking each criterion that has been prepared.

3.3 Setting and Schedule of the Research

3.3.1 The setting of the research

This research has been conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa. It is located in Gunungsitoli Alo'oa, Jl. Umbu Laehuwa Km 12, Nazalou Alo'oa,

Kecamatan Gunungsitoli Alo'oa, Kota Gunungsitoli Provinsi Sumatera Utara, at tenth and eleventh grade.

3.3.2 The schedule of the research

This research has be conducted from Oktober 20th 2023 until March 09th 2024.

3.4 Source of Data

This research data has be obtained from the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers.

3.5 Instrument of the Research

According to Teddy in Zebua (2023:16), a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. Meanwhile, according to Purwanto in Zebua (2023:16), research instruments are basically tools used to collect data in research. In this study, researcher used observation sheets and interview sheets to collect data. Which the researcher gave to teachers at SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa in collecting data and brought a notebook, and a camera as documentation in obtaining information about teacher professionalism at the school. So, in this case the researcher has used two instruments, namely: observation sheet and interview sheet.

3.5.1 Observation Sheet

Observation sheet is a data collection tool created because it is needed to obtain data from variables in a study. Observation sheets are basically created because the data collection technique uses observation to obtain data for the research being conducted. So, researcher has designed an observation sheet as follows.

Table 3.1 The example of observation sheet

Name of the teacher :
Name of school :
Address :
Day/date/year :

No	Professional competence	Indicators	Arrise		Explanation
			Yes	No	

1.	Mastering the material, structure, concepts, and scientific mindset that support the subject that is taught.	Understanding the concepts, theories and materials of various linguistic schools related to the development of language learning materials.			
		Understanding the nature of language and language acquisition.			
		Understanding the position, function, and variety of English.			
		Mastering the basics and rules of English as a reference for the use of English as a reference for the use of good and correct English			
		Have English language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) .			
		Understanding the theories and genres of English literature.			
		Able to appreciate works of English literature, receptively and productively.			
		English Mastering conceptual and procedural knowledge			
		Able to use English well			
2.	Mastering standard competencies and competencies and basic competencies of the subjects taught.	Understanding the competency standards of the subject of the subject being taught.			
		Understanding the basic competencies of the subject subject taught.			
		Understanding the learning objectives to be taught.			

3.	Developing learning materials that are taught creatively.	Selecting learning materials according to the level of learner development.			
		Processing the subject matter taught creatively in accordance with the level of learner development.			
4.	Developing professionalism in a sustainable manner sustainably by taking reflective action.	Reflecting on one's own performance continuously.			
		Utilizing the results of reflection in professional improvement.			
		Conducting classroom action research for professional improvement.			
		Keeping up with the times by learning from various sources.			
5.	Utilizing technology information and communication .	Utilizing information and communication technology in communication.			
		Utilizing information and communication technology for self-development .			

3.5.2 Interview Sheet

Interview sheet is a form of interview that has been previously prepared by the questioner on sheets of paper. This interview is usually called a semi-structured interview.

Picture 3.1 Example of teachers' interview sheet

INTERVIEWS' SHEET	
1.	Are you an English teacher?
2.	How many classes do you teach English?
3.	What are your efforts to make students follow a good and interesting learning process?
4.	How to provide creative material to students, so that students are interested in the material presented ?
5.	What are the techniques, skills or anything that a professional teacher must have?

6. Have you ever carried out classroom action research to increase professionalism?
7. Have you ever collaborated with other teachers to improve your professional competence in teaching English?
8. Are you motivated in creating learning media?
9. Are you afraid of doing something wrong, for example being creative and innovating?
10. How to utilize the results of reflection in professional improvement ?

Picture 3.2 Example of Interview for students sheet

1. Do you like English subject?
2. Why are you interested in English subject?
3. English subject teacher taught by?
4. What are your English teacher able to use English well?
5. What do you think, does your English teacher understand the learning objectives that will be taught?
6. How can your English teacher appreciate English literary works receptively and productively.
7. What do you think about your English teacher's way of choosing teaching materials according to the students' level of development?
8. Has your English teacher ever carried out classroom action research to improve professionalism?
9. In your opinion, does your English teacher keep up with the times by learning from various sources?
10. How do you think your English teacher uses information and communication technology in communicating?

3.6 Data Collecting Technique

To achieve the research objectives, the researcher collected the data through two techniques, namely: observation and interview.

3.6.1 Observation

Observation is one of the data collection techniques in research. In this observation, the researcher observes the field conditions under study. Where this observation is useful to assist researcher in ensuring the data that has been obtained. Through observation, researcher can find out the true condition of the object and field under study without covering anything up. Saputri in Faisal and Sugiyono (2023:27) says there are 3 kinds of observation, namely participatory observation, frank or hidden observation, and unstructured observation. Based on this, the researcher used direct observation by providing an observation sheet and be gave to the teacher. Then, the researcher expressed her desire to conduct observations at the location of SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa. The researcher met the Principal to ask for permission. After that met the English teachers at SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa. After that, the researcher conveyed what

would be researched at SMK Negeri 1 GunungsitoliAlo'oa. Then, the researcher used the observation sheet when observing the English teachers by checking the criteria on the observation sheet.

3.6.2 Interview

Interview is a data collection technique to obtain in-depth data. By using interviews, researcher asked respondents several questions related to the research topic. Saputri in Esterberg (2023:28) says there are three kinds of interviews, namely structured interviews, semi-structured interviews, and unstructured interviews. In this case, researcher used structured interviews. First, the researcher prepared some questions. Then, the researcher conducted interviews with participants. The questions asked were the same between one respondent and another participant. Finally, the researcher wrote down the answers. The researcher brought interview instruments to help with documentation. The instruments were, notebook, interview guidelines, and camera.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of searching and arranging data that has been obtained from the result of data collection, so they can be 30 understood easily. In this research, the researcher use data analysis technique by Saputri in Miles and Huberman, (2023:30). Based on model Miles and Huberman the activities in analysing the data are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.

a. Data Reduction

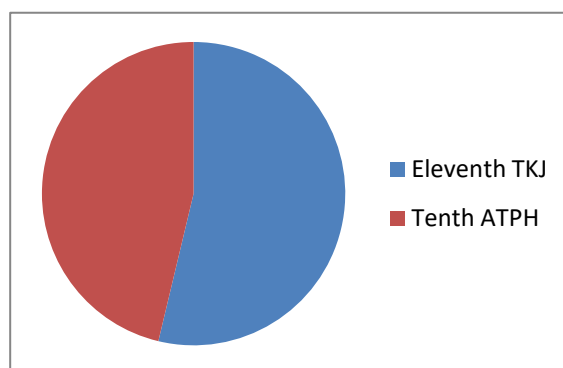
Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and extracting all types of supporting informationresearch data. Data reduction is intended to reduce data so that the data collected is arranged in an organized, systematic and selected manner. Collecting all the data that has been carried out then looking for any data that is suitable to be published so that everyone knows. Data that is not selected or not suitable for use does not need to be used again. For example, does not take data such as the teacher's name, the teacher's date of birth and the teacher's personal status.

b. Data Display

Data display are collections of information that can be used by researcher to draw conclusions and take action. In presenting data, researcher report research

results by reducing the data to be analyzed in a systematic, easy to understand and reasonable manner. For example, researcher collected results from research that has been carried out then conclude what the important results are, then analyzed what important data be used in the final results of the research.

Figure 3.1 Example of Teachers' Professional Competences at SMKN 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa



In this figure, shows do about persen of the competencies professional teachers' in SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa. Based on the figure, the observer can see how the teachers' prossessionality competencies. In the colour blue shows the teaher's Eleventh TKJ and the colour of red shows teacher's Tenth ATPH. So, in the competencies professional teacher's in SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa more do interested on the Eleventh TKJ.

c. Drawing Conclusions

Drawing conclusions is an interpretive activity towards analysis results. The conclusion is intended to answer. The formulation of the problem is about teachers' professionalism competences in teaching English at SMK Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Alo'oa. For example, bringing together all the results of all the data obtained, so that future readers can understand what findings have been made in this research.