

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

Type of this study is a descriptive and qualitative research. This means this research use approach that more focus on analysis of deductive and inductive conclusion, and also to analyze about dinamica relation between observed phenomena by using theories (Syaifuddin, 2005, p.5). Descriptive research is defined as a design to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomenon and to determine the natural situation as it exist at the time of study. This research is intended to describe the lecturers competences in English teaching at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The research is implemented at the lowest level class ( 79,80,81 and 82 ) of Language development center or PPB at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The reason why the researcher takes this location because based on my observation the ability of some lecturers in teaching are still somewhat less, so in the learning process of students are still less understood in the learning.

This research took place at Language Learning Center or PPB at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It is located in A. Yani Street, km. 4,5

Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This has been done from February 23 until May 23.

### **C. Subject And Object of the Research**

#### **a. Subject of the Research**

The subject of this research is lecturers who teach at the lowest level class this class (A+) 79,80,81 until (B) 82 class of PPB at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Total number of lecturer of Language Learning Center or PPB is 82 lecturers but in here the researcher just took 4 (four) lecturers.

#### **b. Object of the research**

The Object of this research is the lecturers' competences in English Teaching and Learning process at the lowest level class of PPB at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

### **D. Sources of Data**

#### **A. Data**

The data of this research from a English Teaching and Learning process at the lowest level class of PPB, such as :

- a. To know the pedagogic competence of lecturers in English teaching
- b. To know the professional competence of lecturers in English teaching

#### **B. Sources of the data**

The sources of the data that related to this research are :

- a. Respondent : English lecturer at the lowest level class 79,80,81 and 82 classes of PPB at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin
- b. Documents : All written report that related to the primary and secondary data

#### **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

##### **a. Observation**

Observation is monitoring systematically toward the phenomena that been. (Sutrisno,1992, p. 71) this technique demand the researcher to do observation directly and indirectly. The researcher observed English teaching learning process in class PPB Researchers conducted observations in the lowest class. Here the researcher wants to observe how a lecturer teaches whether he or she uses the lecturer's competence in teaching and learning. The competences of lecturer's there are four but here researchers only observe the two competencies of pedagogic and professional competence . In the lowest class is in need of a lecturer who can improve students' ability through the two competencies.

Pedagogic competence has several indicators one of which a lecturer should be able to choose the learning materials, a lecturer is able to describe the learning objectives and so also with professional competence has indicator one of which a lecturer should be able to explain the material well, a lecturer is able to adjust the learning media

with the purpose of learning . Therefore the researcher wants to observe the lowest class whether the lecturer uses the competence in teaching.

b. Interview

Interview is conversation with a purpose. It is ask-answer method for teaching and how to improve skill of student when it observe conducted. This conversation do respondent directly after the researcher finish do observation in the class. It has purpose to get more information from the English teacher.

c. Documentary

Researchers also will use documentation techniques, namely data collection is done by classifying written materials related to the research problem. So the data obtained from observations and interviews, will be obtained from the documentation.

## **F. Data Collection Procedure**

a. Editing

This technique is used to check all collected data whether they have already completed or not by re-examining it.

b. Data Interpretation

The writer describe the data in interpretation without change the meaning of data.

### **G. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the most vital process in a study. This is based on the argument that in this analysis the data obtained by researchers can be translated into results in accordance with scientific rules. Therefore, it takes hard work, creativity and high intellectual ability to get satisfactory results. Data analysis is derived from data collection. Because the data has been collected, if not analyzed only into items that are meaningless, meaningless, into dead data, data that does not ring. Therefore, data analysis here serves to give meaning, meaning and value contained in the data (M. Kasiram, 2006: 274)