

PART III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research method is the steps and ways of finding, formulating, extracting data, analyzing, discussing, and concluding problems in research. To achieve the research objective, namely, to find out how English learning skills during the pandemic from the perspective of school leaders, teachers and students, researcher used qualitative descriptive research. Descriptive research is a form of survey that aims to collect opinions or attitudes from a particular population (Creswell 2012). Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, which pay more attention to the characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities (Sukmadinata, 2011: 73). By using a qualitative descriptive approach, the researcher wanted to find out how English learning skills were during the pandemic from the perspective of school leaders, teachers and students.

The research method used a descriptive method. Rukajat (2018,1) suggests that descriptive research is research that seeks to describe phenomena that are real, actual, realistic at this time. Descriptive research is a type of research that describes the actual state of the object under study, based on the actual situation during the study. Descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a group of events in the present (Moh. Nazir, 2012: 54). By using this type of research, the researcher wants to describe descriptively the phenomena that occur in school closure during Pandemic.

B. Subject of Study

In this study, there are two subjects of study, namely SMAN 1 Simpang Hilir and SMPN Simpang Hilir. The reason I chose this school was because it was affected by the learning process during the pandemic, and had a limited learning process. In the school, 4 teachers and 4 students in class XI (2 people) and class XII (2 people) used selected by purposive selection.

Selected Based On 4 Criteria:

1. Active teaching during the pandemic
2. Representatives from the social sciences group include BK or PPKN teachers, extras include physics or biology teachers, language teachers (Indonesian / English)
3. School leaders or representatives.
4. Students of class X and class XII each represent 2 people.

To collect data in this study, we will collect data through 2 schools selected by purposive selection.

The form of this research is used purposive selection, with 4 respondents in one school, so a total of 8 respondents in 2 schools. The selected conditions with 4 criteria as follows:

1. Principal / deputy principal
2. Language Teacher (English/Indonesian)
3. Teachers (BK / Religion / PPKN)
4. Students of class X (two people) and class XI (two people)

C. Technique of Data Collection

To collect data in this study, researcher used direct communication techniques. Direct communication technique is by collecting data which requires a researcher to establish direct contact verbally or face to face with the resource person. Researcher used interview guidelines. Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. (Sugiyono, 2017: 62).

Researcher collected data through semi-structured interviews, The reason for using interviews was because researcher wanted to know more information from School Leaders, Teachers and Students which Fontana and Fey (quoted in Creswell, 2015: 100) stated that "one of the most powerful ways to try to understand man." The semi-structured interview aims to obtain in-depth information from the respondents about the research. Transcript of the interview can be seen in appendix 2.

D. Previous Study

This study is in line with other studies where in this study other researchers examined the impact of school closures on school performance using very rich data from the Netherlands (n 350,000). The researchers uses the fact that the national exams took place before and before the lockdown, and compares progress during this period with the same period in all three previous years. However, the result in that study was a learning loss of 3 percentile points or a standard deviation of 0.08. The effect is equivalent to one-fifth of a school year, the same period when schools remained closed. Losses up to 60% among students from less high homes, information about the pandemic about more disasters on children and families (Engzell, P., Frey, A., & Verhagen, M. D. (2021).

The results of these findings are in line with other studies where from these studies, learning practices during the pandemic are illustrated both globally and in Indonesia. Based on these studies, a number of problems were identified, both in cognitive and non-cognitive aspects. In the cognitive aspect, a number of problems were found, such as a decrease in the level of student mastery in a number of subjects. (Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, and Stepner, 2020). In addition to problems in the cognitive aspect, several non-cognitive problems were also found, such as the increasing attitude of students' social isolation (Brooks, et al., 2020; Golberstein, Wen, and Miller, 2020).

