AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TEACHERS' TEACHING STRATEGIES IN COVID- 19 PANDEMIC AT SMK SWASTA PEMDA RANTAU PRAPAT THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021

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Abstrak

Analisis Strategi Mengajar Guru Bahasa Inggris merupakan kajian analitik yang berguna untuk mengetahui situasi atau proses pembelajaran dimasa pandemi Covid-19, khususnya bagaimana strategi guru dalam pembelajaran di masa pandemi ini, khususnya guru Bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan tipe kualitatif, menghasilkan data melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi untuk memperoleh hasil analisis. Objek penelitian adalah di SMK Swasta PEMDA Rantauprapat. Sampel penelitian adalah sekolah dengan mewawancarai guru dan beberapa siswa di sekolah tersebut. Data dari analisis ini diambil dari observasi dan diambil melalui instrumen beberapa pertanyaan yang diberikan kepada guru dan siswa yang diwawancarai, sehingga diperoleh hasil analisis yang akurat. Peneliti mengajukan pertanyaan terkait kegiatan belajar mengajar di sekolah ini, terutama dengan strategi apa yang digunakan guru dalam mengajar selama pandemi ini dalam proses pembelajaran.

Kata Kunci: Strategi Mengajar, Pembelajaran dimasa pandemic, Guru Bahasa Inggris.

1. INTRODUCTION

The definition of education is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts; process, way, act of educating. According to Law No. 20 of 2003 Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. Education efforts are essentially a mandate from God Almighty. Therefore, humans must take responsibility for all educational efforts to him. Therefore, too, every educational effort is not only based on values produced by humans as a result of reflection from their experiences, more far the divine values and values that come from God must be the basis to assess education.

At this time the world system of education has changed, education should have mostly occurred in schools but now it cannot or is difficult due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Many things have happened due to this Covid and are quite detrimental to many parties including the world of education. On March 24, 2020 the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Issue Circular Number 4 of 2020 concerning policy implementation education in an emergency situation of the spread of COVID-19. The learning process is carried out in home through online / distance learning which aims to break the chain the spread of COVID-19. Online learning is the use of internet networks in the learning process.

Online learning gives students flexibility study time, can study anytime and anywhere.

According to Gegne in (Ahmad, 2013). Learning is a process where an organism changes its behavior as a result of experience. Learn and teaching is two concepts that cannot be separated from each other. Two This concept becomes integrated in one activity where there is interaction between teachers with students, as well as students with students when learning takes place. By therefore, by learning someone will gain experience so change their behavior according to what is learned.

According (Nakayama, M., Yamamoto, H., & S, 2007) Students can interact with teachers use several applications such as classroom, video conference, telephone or live chat, zoom or via what Sapp group. This learning is an innovation education to answer the challenges of the availability of varied learning resources.

In the context of realizing government directives regarding national education, online learning has begun to be applied in the world of education. When viewed from KBBI Kemendikbud, online is an acronym in a network, connected via computer networks, the internet, and so on. In the new normal era, teachers and students carry out learning and teaching activities online, including when giving assignments. Online Learning is done through classroom. Zoom meetings, Google meet, What Sapp and many other ways to communicate with students.

Based on the description above in this study, the researcher wants to know how the distance learning strategy for students in English during the

Covid-19 pandemic. Referring to the above objectives, the research was conducted with the title Distance Learning Analysis of the Covid-19 Pandemic in SMK PEMDA Rantau Prapat.

2. METHOD OF RESEARCH

The type of research that I am conducting is qualitative. Qualitative research is a type of research where the findings are not obtained through statistical counting and counting procedures, or other methods that use numbers. In principle, qualitative research is to understand the object under study. The general objective of qualitative research is to obtain information about the main phenomena explored in the study, research participants and research locations.

The qualitative research according to (Bogdan dan Taylor, 2010) is a research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior directed at the setting and the individual in a holistic manner (Gunawan, 2015).

This research uses a qualitative approach for doing action to research subjects that is prioritized is to disclose meaning, namely the meaning and the learning process as an effort to increase motivation, excitement, and learning achievement through the actions taken. This approach too used to examine the conditions of the natural object, (as opposed to experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique conducted by triangulation (combined) data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and results Qualitative research places more emphasis on meaning than generality (Sugiyono, 2009).

The data collection method is collected and then processed; the analysis is carried out which in turn produces new findings. The data source is where the research data is obtained. The main sources of data in qualitative research methods are words and activities, while in addition to that, documents, archives, writing are additional data. Sources of data obtained can be in the form of primary data sources and secondary data sources

1. Primary data sources, namely data collected directly by researchers from the source. Primary data sources in this study were principals and classroom teachers of SMK PEMDA.
2. Secondary data sources, namely data collected directly by researchers as the first supporting source, in this study documentation are a secondary data source.

Data Collection Procedure;
1. Interview

Generally an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning in a topic can be constructed certain. The interview used in this study is a semi interview structured (semi structured interview) where the implementation is freer if compared to structured interviews. Structured interview, that is, if the researcher or gatherers and have seen with certainty about what information will be obtained (Husein, 2011). In this thesis, the author uses the method interviews conducted with subjects using note documentation field.

2. Documentation

Data obtained from document analysis can be used as supporting and complementary data for the primary data obtained through observation and interviews. Documents are records past events. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or someone's monumental works. Researchers use this technique for observation, interviews school principals and class III teachers, as well as obtaining data and profiles schools in SMK PEMDA.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by grouping data into categories, breaking them into several units, synthesizing, patterns, choosing which ones are important and which ones will be studied, and making a conclusions so that they are easily understood by oneself and others. Data obtained from the results of observations, interviews, and the field, namely:

1. Data collection

Data collection through interviews completed with data observation and document data. The data at the first meeting was not yet recorded, but the data at subsequent meetings were recorded and arranged.

2. Data reduction

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, for it should be noted carefully and in detail. As has been it was argued, the longer the researcher went to the field, the amount of data you will get more and more, complex and complicated. Therefore it is necessary to immediately conduct data analysis through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing select things that are main, focus on important matters, look for themes and patterns. Therefore the reduced data will provide a more detailed picture clear, and make it easier for researchers to collect data next, and search for it when necessary.

3. Presentation of data

Reduced data presentation, then the next step is data presentation or data display. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of a brief description, chart, the relationship between the categories. With the presentation data, it will make it easier to understand what happened, plan the next work based on what is understood.

4. Conclusion and verification

The fourth step in analyzing qualitative data is interesting conclusion and verification. Conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that has never existed before. Findings can be a description or

description of an object previously still dim or dark so that after researching it became clear.

Data Validity Testing Plan

Qualitative research reveals objective truth. Therefore, the validity of the data in qualitative research is very necessary. Through the validity of research credibility (trust), qualitative data can be achieved. In this study, to obtain the validity of the data, it was carried out by triangulation. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that makes use of things other than the data for examination purposes or as a comparison to the said data. Triangulation is both a source and a technique. Source triangulation is done by examining the data that has been obtained from various sources. Technical triangulation is done by checking data to the same source with different techniques. Data obtained by interview, and then checked by observation, documentation, or questionnaire.

Examination data is done by:

1. Persistence of observation, intends to find the characteristics and elements in a situation that is very relevant to the problem or issue that is being sought and then focus on them in detail.
2. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than that data for checking purposes or for comparison against that data. The most widely used triangulation technique is through checking other sources to collect other people data, and then its conclusions put forward a credible conclusion (Sugiyono, 2009).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description

In the early stages the researcher came to school to provide a school cover letter as the object under study, to the school, to give the researcher permission. Then the researcher determines who will be interviewed to get the desired analysis results.

Researchers come to school and see the general picture of this school and get the identity of the school is at SMK Swasta PEMDA Rantauprapat. at SMK Swasta PEMDA Rantauprapat was founded in 1971 on Jalan K.H Dewantara No.104 Rantauprapat and was inaugurated by Mr. Iwan Maksum. At that time the school principal was Mr. Ir. Iwan Rifai Alam. At the beginning of the school, there were only mechanical engineering departments, the building and the numbers of rooms were 6 rooms for learning, 1 teacher room, 1 administration room / school principal and 2 practice rooms.

The position of Mr. Ir. Iwan Rifai ended in 1985 and was then replaced by Mr. Maksum, BSc, then Mr. Maksum added another department, namely Electrical Power Installation Engineering. After the position of Mr. Maksum, BSc was completed in 1998 and then replaced by Mr. Raja Alam, B.A, from 1998 to 2000 and has been replaced by Drs.Amrah Uther. However, Drs. Amrah Uther was soon replaced by

Drs. Syahban Parinduri from 2002 to 2006 shortly after the school principal was replaced by Mr. Waluyo S.Pd, increased by 2 majors, namely light vehicle engineering and computer and network engineering. term of office of Mr. Waluyo S.pd. only until 2010.

After that, he was replaced by Mr. Edi Tua, here old Edi made a new department, namely motorcycle engineering. Then who became the Principal of the School in 2016, namely Mr. Aprianto, S.Pd, M.M. to date. Until now, there are 23 rooms for learning, 6 workshop rooms consisting of TP, TKJ, TSM, TITL and TKR, 1 library, 1 teacher room, 1 administration / school principal and 1 hall and 1 prayer room. At this time the school area is 6449m2.

Research Result

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, researchers get research results with the following points:

1. What is the student's response to the learning system that is happening right now?

Student response to the learning system that is happening now is quite good, students are easy to adapt because some students are quite happy because the learning hours are reduced.

2. How teachers create learning strategies during a pandemic?

From what the researchers met, the teacher made learning strategies that adjusted to the current situation, when schools had implemented strategies or online learning models it was quite new for the teacher, so that some teachers experienced difficulties, but the school that the researchers visited changed the learning strategy to face-to-face, and learning as usual, it's just that study hours are reduced from normal hours and each class enters alternately every day. From the results of the interview I got, the teacher also has his own method according to his needs. However, the teacher I met currently uses the lecture method, it is considered easier and easier, and occasionally the teacher instructs dialogue practice so that the learning process is not boring.

3. What are the difficulties faced by students and teachers in carrying out the learning process during the pandemic?

From the results of the researcher's analysis, the difficulty encountered during online learning was inadequate internet access in some areas, teachers and students and teachers also felt that when the online learning process students more often neglected assignments. And now it is not online, the difficulty of face-to-face learning during this pandemic is only the limited learning time at school.

Discussion

The interview is part of the technique that researchers use inside research, this is the researcher considers as a situation where information is obtained by continuing the observation technique, namely

interviews or with ask informants or resource persons in order to produce capable information answer the problems in this research.

The results of the interview are as follows:

1. What is the current situation in school during the covid-19 pandemic?

From what the researchers observed, the school atmosphere was conducive to safe, there were some students who entered but were not as busy as usual, and from the results of the interview researcher also got information that currently the school does allow students to enter but not all classes, but change. When researcher came to the school researcher observed the learning process happening as usual, and the school was currently holding exams, but what was different was that it was not as busy as other school before the pandemic, some of the classes researcher observed was empty, and some more filled by students.

2. Learning strategies carried out by schools and after the pandemic?

From what researcher and from the result of the interview researcher got the school in the currently implementing face to face learning strategies as usual but adjusted to health protocols. The interviewed teachers also said that the teaching strategy could depend on each teacher, because some teachers used existing strategies and made new strategies or innovated them. And now the school in the learning as usual, but the presence of each class in turn using shifts, the teachers is still using the usual strategies such as the cooperative strategy that teachers usually use.

3. Teacher hopes in teaching during the pandemic

From what researcher has observed that schools, teachers, and students have adapted to school policies to take turns learning for each class, but from the results of interviews both teachers and students hope that the pandemic will end quickly, because some teachers and students want to learn as usual and busy as before without any worries.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion in chapters previously, it can be concluded that:

1. Schools are trying to adjust to government regulations to prevent the spread of the corona virus, but schools are trying to adjust strategies that are suitable in teaching during the pandemic, so that schools implement a learning system every class uses shifts for the convenience of all, schools also provide facilities such as washing hands for common comfort.

2. The strategy used by teachers in teaching was the same before the pandemic; it's just that currently learning hours are getting reduced. The school once implemented online learning so that the learning strategy at that time changed, the teacher only prepared the material in files because they

learned through social media applications such as What Sapp, but currently the learning strategies used are generally cooperative learning, etc., the important thing is that these strategies make students comfortable in class and want to learn.

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