

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH
METHOD

A. Research Design

The goal of this research was to know and to describe whether the lesson plans designed by the pre-service English teachers met the requirements of K-13 or not, including the difficulties they faced in designing K-13 lesson plan. Considering the goal, this research was included as qualitative design using descriptive approach because it tried to describe or to get information about the K-13 lesson plans designed by the pre-service English teachers.

Mardalis (1995, p. 26) Says that descriptive approach is to describe or to get information about the current condition of certain objects. Hence, it includes describing, taking notes, analyzing, and interpreting the existing facts. In addition, Arikunto (1996, p. 10) stated that descriptive approach is not aimed to testing a certain hypothesis, but only describes the phenomenon, situation, and condition that happen during the research. The descriptive approach is used to expose the condition of the phenomena as clearly as possible without any special treatment. Descriptive approach is designed primarily to describe what is going on or what exists.

Moreover, Whitney stated that descriptive qualitative approach is a data collection which interprets the fact truly.

B. Research Setting

This Research was conducted in PPL II of English Teacher Education Department of State University Antasari Banjarmasin Academic Year 2020/2021

C. Subject

The subject of this research are 10 student of 10 PPL II

D. Data Collection Technique

Ary said that the most common data collection techniques used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis.

They are content analyses, observations, and interviews. Knowing the nature of this study, the researcher used documentation and interview. They were described as follows:

1. Documentation

According to (Arikunto, 2006 p. 206) documentation method is a method of data collection by searching for or regarding variable matters in the form of notes, public records, personal documents, physical materials, and researcher-generated documents. Sukmadinata described documentation as “a technique to collect the data by assembling and analyzing the documents, either written documents, pictures, or electronic ones.” Furthermore, Creswell

explained that document is a good source of the text (word) data in qualitative research. He also stated that one of the advantages of this technique is for analysis without needing to do transcription which required in interview collection. These definitions signed that documentation was one of collection data techniques to be analyzed and described based on either written or oral documents.

2. Interview

Interview with 2018 students, in contacted one by one to ask permission to interview them and how to interview them by send them a question. The question is about the difficulty of making lesson plan, the lesson plan they designed meets the requirment 2013, the function is to make a lessso plan for learnig, how many components are in the lesson plan, and steps to make a lesson plan.

Interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data from people's opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. In addition, Stainback stated that "interviewing provides the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interprets a situation or phenomenon than can be gained through observation along." These definitions clarified that it was expected that the researcher would get more understanding about the problems of the study after conducting interview in their own words.

E. **Data Analysis**

Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process since typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Bogdan asserted that data analysis is the process of understanding the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials which have been discovered during the study efficiently to enable the researcher to present. It means that data analysis was a process to analyze the data using interview transcripts, field notes, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents and other materials and then the researcher displayed the data based on the techniques.