

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research describes the problems of students' in making lesson plans in the English Department of *Tarbiyah* and Teachers Training Faculty of UIN *Antasari* Banjarmasin. This research is qualitative descriptive using case study approach.

According to Creswell: *"This case study is a research strategy that includes investigators thoroughly investigating a program, event, activity, process, or group of individuals. The case is limited by time and activity, and the researcher collects complete information using various time- Has been determined "*.

This research using Case study approach because the researcher directly examines the events and processes on the object. Researchers collect complete information using various data collection procedures based on the time specified.

This research is done by observing the subject and object based on the facts. In this study the researchers collected data using interview techniques and documentation. After the data collected then will be analyzed on the data. Data analysis that will be used in this research is Case Study data analysis stage proposed by Creswell.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in the English Department of *Tarbiyah* and Teachers Training Faculty of UIN *Antasari*. Located at Jl.A.Yani KM. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The study was conducted outside the classroom to interview students to get in-depth information. Research is also done by analyzing the lesson plan that has been made by the students. This study was conducted for approximately 2 months.

C. Subject and Object

The subject of this research are the students of English Department academic year 2014 which have problem in making lesson plan.

Object of this research is lesson plan of students who have taken seven subjects are CMD, Instructional Design, TEFL I, TEFL II, Language Teaching Media, Language Learning Assessment, and PPL 1.

In the English Department class of 2014 there are 4 classes, they are A, B, C and D. With a total of 112 students.

3.1 Table Numbers of Students

No	Class	Total
1	PBI A 2014	30
2	PBI B 2014	32
3	PBI C 2014	32
4	PBI D 2014	18

The researcher determines the object of as many as 20 people by taking 5 people at random each class. Based on 20 people will then be interviewed and then the data will be analyzed.

D. Source of Data

The data investigated in this study are primary data and secondary data:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the source of data collected directly from the first source. They are students of English Department who have taken the subject of CMD, Instructional Design, TEFL I, TEFL II, Language Teaching Media, Language Learning Assessment, and PPL I. The data taken is the result of the interview and the lesson plan they have made.

b. Secondary Data

To complement the primary data, researchers also collected secondary data from various literature, articles or writings of others related to lesson plan, curriculum *KTSP* and Curriculum 2013, and internet media related to the object of research. In this secondary data, the researcher tries to find the relation and correlation of data with this research.

C. Sources of Data Collecting

The above data is taken from the following sources:

a. Dokumentary

This technique is taken to collect data from documents that may support data in primary or secondary data, such as: document analysis available, description of lesson plan designed by students of English Education Department.

b. Interview

Interviews in this study are aimed at students who have taken CMD, Instructional Design, TEFL I, TEFL II, Language Teaching Media, Language Learning Assessment, and PPL I courses and have made lesson plans. Interviews were conducted outside the classroom. Before conducting the interview, the researcher makes a list of questions. The implementation of interviews in a structured manner by referring to the interview guidelines so that the information giver can answer the questions completely and in accordance with the reality. The interviews include several questions, namely:

- a. Have you made a lesson plan?
- b. Lesson plan in the form of what curriculum you have created?
- c. Do you already understand how to create a lesson plan?
- d. What are the constraints that make it difficult to create a lesson plan?
- e. What factors make you difficult to make lesson plan?

D. Data analyze

After collecting data with documentaries and interviews, the data will be analyzed. Data analysis in a simplified process in which data becomes a form that can be read and understood easily. As presented on the previous page, this study is expected to identify the factors that make the student difficulty problem

in making lesson plans. This study used case study analysis based on Creswell (1998) as follows:

- a. Gathering categories, researchers look for a collection of sample data at the same time hoping to find meaning appropriate to the issues that will arise. In this study the researcher determines several categories with the problems to be found, from the problems that will be found later, the researcher will divide each problem into a predetermined category.
- b. A direct interpretation, the researchers looked at the case study example and drew meaning from it without looking for more examples. After looking at the example, the researcher will give a direct opinion of the findings that have been divided into several categories that have been determined by previous researchers.
- c. Researchers form a pattern and find correspondence between two or more categories. In this stage of analysis, researchers can create patterns by looking at categories that have been determined and based on the opinions of researchers who have developed.
- d. In the end (conclusion), the researchers develop or develop generalizations. At this stage, the researchers conclude from the results of categories and patterns that have been formed.

E. Research Procedure

Before doing research, researchers first design how this research will be implemented. Namely as follows:

- a. Determine and define research questions: The first step in this approach, the researcher should focus the course of the case study. Researchers determine the focus of the research by asking questions about the problems that occur and also determine the purpose of the study.
- b. Select the case and state how the data is collected and the analytical techniques to be used. Good design research considers all the options available to analyze the case. So some sources and methods of data analysis are recommended.
- c. Be prepared to collect data. Consider this research will have a large data set so as not to burden when the study goes. Consider the problem, the researcher must formulate good questions and pay attention when interpreting the answers. So that several collection methods are selected, it will strengthen the research.
- d. Collect data in the field: Researchers must collect and store many sources of facts that occur comprehensively and systematically. The researcher carefully observed the object of the case study and identified the causal factors associated with the observed case. Renegotiating arrangements with research objects or adding questions for interviews may be required during the course of the study. Case study studies are flexible, but if there are changes, documentation is systematically documented.
- e. Evaluating and analyzing data: researchers research raw data using multiple interpretations to find the link between research objects and outcomes with reference to preliminary research questions. Throughout the evaluation and

analysis process, researchers remain open to new opportunities and insights. The case study method, using several methods of data collection and analysis techniques, gives researchers the opportunity to do data triangulation to reinforce the research findings and conclusions.

- f. Prepare a report: techniques for reporting may include handling each case as a separate chapter or treating the case as a chronological count. Some researchers report the case study as a story. During the process of preparing the report, the researcher critically examines the document to find out how the report is incomplete. The researcher uses a representative audience group to review and comment on the draft document. Based on these comments, researchers rewrite and make revisions. Some case study researchers suggested that the documents be reviewed by the participants in the study.