CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. This method is also called naturalistic inquiry (Sugiyono, 2008, p.14) because it studies a phenomenon in the natural way and without using any statistic procedure. Sugiyono (2014, p.1) also states that descriptive qualitative research is a method based on the philosophy of post positivism which is usually used to examine natural condition in which the researchers act as key instruments.

Brumfit and Mitchell (1990, p.11) state that “descriptive research will aim at providing as accurate an account as possible like at a particular moment in a particular place”. So, it can ask what current practice is, how learners learn, how teachers teach and what classroom looks like. This research collects the data, analyzes them and draws a conclusion based on the data. This method is intended to make description about situation and events. Naturally, researcher could get the representative result that would be the source of the conclusion of the research.

B. Research Setting

This research is done at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin on Mangga III Street, East Banjarmasin, Post Code 70237.
C. Subject and Object of Research

The subject of this research is a teacher of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin that teaches English subject or an English teacher.

The objects of this research are the English teacher’s lesson plans and the problems faced by the English teacher of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin in designing lesson plans based on the 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision.

D. Data and Sources of Data

The data consist of primary and secondary data. They are described as follows:

1. Primary Data

In this research, the primary data would be found out are about:

a. The elements of lesson plans written by English teacher. Based on the documents, they will be known whether they are suitable with the lesson plan which based on the 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision or not.

b. The teacher’s problems in designing lesson plan based on the 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision that would be found out based on the result of interview.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data are used to support the primary data, as follows:

a. Brief history of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

b. The condition of teachers and staff in SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.
c. The condition of students in SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

d. The condition of facilities in SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

E. Techniques of Collecting Data

There are some techniques used in this research like interview and documentary.

1. Documentary

According to Ibrahim (2015, p.98-99), document is a source of data in qualitative research includes all elements of writing, images, works, personal, institutional, official which can provide data, information and facts about an event under study. Therefore, the documents referring to the source of data collection in qualitative research are related to the recording of events, processes, social settings regarding the events under study. The documents used for the data in this research were English teacher’s lesson plans at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin and some written sources from the school.

Lesson plans were analyzed by using checklist in accordance with its components as stipulated by Ministerial Regulation No. 21/2016, i.e. indicators, learning objectives, learning materials, teaching methods, teaching media, learning sources, learning activities, and assessment. Then, the result of lesson plan analysis are described using percentage and determined based on criteria by Ridwan in Husna (2016, p.55) as in the table 3.1,
Table 3.1

Criteria of lesson plan suitability by Ridwan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval Score</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75% ≤ x ≤ 100%</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% ≤ x &lt; 75%</td>
<td>Quite suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% ≤ x &lt; 50%</td>
<td>Less suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% ≤ x &lt; 25%</td>
<td>Not suitable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Interview

The researcher used interview as one of techniques of collecting the data. According to Moleong (2006, p.186), interview is a conversation which is done by two people as the interviewer and interviewee with certain purposes. In this interview, she interviewed the English teacher. She asked about the problems faced by English teacher in designing lesson plans based on the 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision. Types of interview used by the researcher was semi structured interview. Researcher prepared a few key questions to guide interview.

Interview was done by speaking in Bahasa Indonesia to give the English teacher unlimited responses. This interview was done as she said and recorded to gain the information about the problems faced by the teacher in designing lesson plans based on the 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision.
F. Data Analysis

There were three steps used to analyze the data (Miles, et.al, 2014, p.9-10). These steps go systematically and are interrelated as described below.

1. Data reduction

   After the data had been collected, the researcher did a process of selecting. She chose the most relevant data and focused on the data directly concerning to solve the problem and answer the research problems.

2. Data display

   After the data have been reduced, the researcher gave simple explanation, draft, categories, and flowchart of the data. Then, the researcher was going to describe the data qualitatively.

3. Drawing conclusion/ verification

   After all the data had been displayed, the researcher verified them by rechecking every step of analyzing from data collecting, reducing and displaying. In this step, the researcher made conclusion based on the data to answer the research questions.