

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### A. Research Design

This research uses qualitative research methods; qualitative research methods were developed in the social sciences to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena. It is related with the data which is usually not in the form of numbers. Wahyuni (2012, p. 1) conveyed that qualitative research is an inductive approach and its goal to gain a deeper understanding of a person's or group experience. Satori (2011, p. 23) said that "qualitative methods are done because the researcher wants to explore the phenomenon that cannot be quantified or it can be some meanings of various concepts and other else." According to Creswell in his book "*Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*", qualitative research method is a kind of research that researcher is really suspended to the information from the object or the participant in wide scope, general question, explaining and doing analysis to every single words and do subjective for the research. (Cresswell, 2008, p.46).

To find the answers of the research question about teacher difficulties in designing lesson plan, this research use case study approach. Case study approach enables a researcher to closely examine the data within a specific context. Yin (1984, p. 23) defines the case study research approach "as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in

which multiple sources of evidence are used.” According to Creswell (2010, p. 20) case study approach is a strategy of the research that make the writer do a research in a smart program, case, activity, process or groups. The cases are limited of times and activities and the writer collected the full information with using many techniques of collecting data based on the determined time. This research was conducted based on the characteristics of qualitative research and case study approach that drawing the social and pshychological phenomenon, this research was the part of both characteristics, it had been general issue that the teachers or people who work had difficulties with their job, and all of people know that difficulties were the pshychological problem that should be covered.

#### B. Research Setting

This research is taken in MAN 3 Banjarmasin, it is located on Batu Benawa street, Central Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. This school achieve the Adiwiyata award as the most green-school in Banjarmasin, the place is not wide but it had healthy and fresh feeling. All of the students, teachers and staff are religious and friendly. In every Monday, it does not held flag ceremony only, but also had ‘Pengajian’ and religious show. This school always remind the students to do ‘ibadah’ and had dicipline rules, the students cannot come late and always ask a permission if they want to go out at the school time. The teachers usually go around and talk with the students in their free time at the school to make a good communication. So, the writer take a

decision to conduct the research in this school, because the teachers and the school always open to the people.

The research had been conducted for two months since 1<sup>st</sup> February – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019. The writer did the interview for two times and take the documentation for two weeks.

### C. Research Subject

The subject of data for this research is from English teachers in MAN 3 Banjarmasin who teach English Literature Program and there are 4 (four) English teachers, the curriculum vitae of the English teachers can be seen on appendices. How the teacher design the lesson plan and their difficulties in designing are the object of this research.

### D. Data

The data for this research are collected by using interview and documentation. The data from the interview include Teachers' difficulties and the steps of designing lesson plan. From the documentation, the data is taken from teachers' lesson plan.

### E. Technique of Data Collection

Case study research is a qualitative approach in which the writer explores a real-life, just a case (contemporary bounded system) or some cases (multiple bounded systems) over time, through detailed, in-depth data collection involving

multiple sources of information (e.g., interviews, documents, observation, audiovisual material and reports) and reports a case description and case themes (Creswell, 2013, p. 97). Data for this research are collected by using interview and documentation.

1. Interview. This instrument involves direct interaction between the writer and a respondent. First, although the researcher may have some initial guiding questions or core concepts to ask about, there is no formal structured instrument or protocol. Second, the interviewer is free to move the conversation in any direction of interest that may come up. Interview is used because they allow research participant to answers in her/him own words and writer can ask some question without formal structure, which reflect their opinion about their difficulties in design lesson plan. Conduct an unstructured, open-ended interview and take interview notes. The research questions are designed based on Creswell and it can be seen on appendices.
2. Documentation is used; because it can support the data and it can give more information to develop other instruments to make this research can reach the objective. This instrument is used for collecting the data in some lesson plan's files that the respondents have for teaching English Literature Program. The writer can determine some issues that will be the factors of the problem.

## F. Data Analysis

The analysis of the data according to Gay (2006, p. 480) is an effort for the writer in qualitative method for summarizing the data that have been collected in accurate way and accountable. It is the common way for serving the research data. Creswell (2009, pp. 276-283) gave six steps of data analysis process, such as:

- 1) Organize the data and prepare the data to be analyzed. This involved by transcribing interviews, scanning the material, typing the data; selecting and arranging the data into different type based on the information.
- 2) Read the whole data to reflect the overall meaning and taking a note about general idea that the writer gets from the data.
- 3) Start coding the data. Creswell (2009, p. 279) cited Rossman and Rallis (2012) said that coding is the process of organizing the data by bracketing chunks (or text or image segments) and writing a word representing a category in the margins.
- 4) Use a code for describing the setting, the people, it can be seen by the setting of interviewee when they answer questions, or the theme for analysis.
- 5) Develop the description of the data and themes that will be represented in the qualitative narrative.
- 6) Make an interpretation and comparison of the data with some theories in the discussion to make sure that the data is valid.