

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research design, which aims to describe and interpret phenomena based on participants' perspectives and observable patterns. As part of this design, content analysis is used as the primary method to systematically and objectively examine the content of documents, texts, images, symbols, or other media. According to Sugiyono (2022), content analysis is "a technique used to analyze qualitative data by interpreting the meaning contained in communication content in a systematic, objective, and rational manner." This approach allows the researcher to draw conclusions about the messages and meanings conveyed within the studied materials. the form of documents, whether written or unwritten, by identifying, categorizing, and interpreting the meanings contained in those documents in a systematic manner.” In essence, content analysis aims to uncover patterns, themes, or hidden meanings within communication materials. This method is widely applied in various fields of research, including:

1. Education for example, analyzing curricula, textbooks, or education policies.
2. Media Studies such as analyzing news content or social media posts.

3. Psychology and Communication for example, studying interview transcripts or interpersonal communication patterns.

This study applied qualitative research design, with a content Analysis. The strategy utilized after that was a literature review with content analysis. To gather data, the researcher searched several relevant studies, Indonesia official publications from the official website of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, official publications from the educational system, and additional official publications. After that, the researchers carried out analysis through comparison, contrast, critique, and synthesis. The strategy utilized after that was a literature review with content analysis. There are the steps as follows:

1. Identify the case

In this step, the study will be focused on Independent Curriculum and the Implementation of Independent Curriculum that was limited because there are new regulations in Indonesia.

2. Selecting the participants to study

In this step, the criteria for selecting participants are the college students of UIN Antasari who started Practical Field Experience 1.

3. Collecting the data

To collect data, researchers found relevant research based on documents on the Indonesian education system, and official publications from the Minister of Education and Culture. The

instrument used by researchers to collect data was interviews and Documentary

4. Analyze the data

In this part, the data source will be included both primary and secondary information based on the qualitative instrument. The data analysis should match the design of the research.

5. Validate the report's accuracy

In this last part the report will be conducted and validated with conducted analysis by comparing, contrasting, criticizing, and synthesizing.

## **B. Participants**

The participants in this study are sixth-semester students from the 2022 batch in the 2024/2025 academic year, majoring in English Education at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Initially, the researcher planned to involve ten participants; however, four students were unwilling to be interviewed, resulting in only six participants taking part in the study. These six students were randomly selected from those who had previously participated in a lesson using a Lesson Plan that was created and implemented during the Mid-Semester Examination of the Field Teaching Practice (UTS PPL 1). The use of a small number of participants allowed the researcher to explore more deeply the students' ability to design learning objectives in the lesson plan, enabling a richer and more in-depth qualitative analysis.

### **C. Data**

This research seeks data on the ability of PPL 1 students to design learning objectives and the challenges they face in designing learning objectives within lesson plans. In this study, data were collected from documents and interviews with PPL 1 students.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Researchers used a case study in this research, so researchers conducted documentary and interviews to collect data.

1. Documentary is one of the most important data collection techniques in educational research. In this study, documentation refers to the collection and analysis of Lesson Plans designed by students, with a particular focus on how they formulate learning objectives. Through this technique, the researcher aims to examine the structure, clarity, and alignment of the learning objectives with other components of the lesson plan, such as learning activities, assessment, and instructional materials. This analysis helps evaluate the students' ability to design appropriate and measurable learning objectives.
2. Interview is a data collection technique that involves direct interaction between the researcher and the participants to explore their experiences and perspectives. In this study, the interview aims to gather data related to students' understanding of learning objectives, their thought processes in designing them, the challenges they encountered, and their reflections on the lesson plans they created. The type of interview

used in this study is a semi-structured interview, which combines predetermined questions with the flexibility to ask follow-up questions. This method allows the researcher to stay focused on the main topics while gaining deeper insights from the participants. The combination of documentation and interviews provides a more comprehensive and in-depth qualitative analysis.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

Researcher in this case to maximize data results of the research after all the data collected by the researcher used data analysis techniques guided from Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono, 2022) as follows:

1. Data Collection, which is to Interviews were conducted with participants who had relevant knowledge or experience, allowing flexible yet focused exploration of key themes. The data were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed. Document analysis included reviewing written materials such as reports, regulations, and meeting minutes to identify patterns and meanings that support or contrast with interview findings. this method strengthens data validity through triangulation.
2. Data Reduction, which is the result of all the data collected after examination and then selected to choose data that is really appropriate and relevant to the research
3. Data Display (Presentation of Data), then data obtained from the research field after selection of data that is really relevant, next the data

will be presented scientifically by researcher with presenting data into a pattern to make it easier to understand.

4. Data Drawing, which is after becoming a scientific work and then concludes a result as an answer to the formulation of the problem.
5. Conclusion, the conclusion was formulated from the outcomes of the earlier stages, offering a clear and insightful summary that addresses the research questions and reinforces the study's overall credibility and thoroughness.