

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter consists of Research design, Setting of the research, Data sources, Data collection, Research instrument and Data analysis technique.

#### **A. Research Design & Method**

The research design serves as a structural basis for answering research questions or problems. In this study, the researcher chose a qualitative descriptive approach. This design was taken because this method is very appropriate to articulate and explain research findings effectively. According to Cresswell (2018) qualitative research is an investigative approach that focuses on exploring and comprehending the significance that individuals or groups attach to a particular social or human problem. The research process involves the formulation of evolving questions and methods, the collection of data often within the participants' natural environment, an inductive data analysis approach that progresses from specific observations to broader themes, and the researcher's role in interpreting the meaning inherent in the data. Practitioners of qualitative research advocate for a method that emphasizes inductive reasoning, a concentration on individual perspectives and meanings, and the significance of providing a comprehensive depiction of a given situation or phenomenon. Based on the explanation above, this research uses qualitative method research because to get a detail picture of the implementation of the *Merdeka* Curriculum in English classes and the challenges that may be faced, a qualitative approach is need which involves direct observation, interviews, and document analysis.

## B. Setting of the Research

In this research, the research location is at SMA NEGERI 1 Ngadiluwih which is location at Jl. Branggahan Kec. Ngadiluwih Kab. Kediri is a school that has implementation the Independent Curriculum.

## C. Data Source

This research data will obtain from the research location. In this research the problem includes teacher and the documents use in the problem.

## D. Data Collection Methods

### a. Observation

Sugiyono (2010) states observation is a data collection method that is carry out by making direct observations of the object or phenomenon to be studied. In the context of research or study, observation involves an observer actively observing and recording certain behaviors, events, or characteristics. This method will be carrying out in class X English with a total of 36 students. This research only focusses on observing the methods and process use by teachers in the context of the teaching and learning process. The research also observes student activities during learning activities. Apart from that, special attention given to the media and methods use by teachers in implementing the *Merdeka* Curriculum. Research collect data by recording using tape records and other tools. The plan to conduct observation research is 2 -3 observations.

### b. Interview

Sugiyono (2009) states interview is a data collection method that involves direct interaction between the research and respondents. In interviews, information is obtained through questions asked by the research and answers given by the respondent. There are two main types of interviews, namely structure and unstructure interviews. In this interview, the research interview English teacher. The research conduct structure interviews. A structure interview is an interview that is based on a predetermine system or list of questions (Sugiyono 2009). This research asks about the problems face by teacher in implementing the *Merdeka* Curriculum during the teaching and learning process. The research systematically ask teacher about the obstacles they experience in implementing the curriculum which use to answer the problem formulation.

To collect data from interview with English teacher, research use the following procedures:

The researcher prepares a concept of questions to be ask to the English teacher. Research also prepares a recording device to record or prepare paper and stationery for use respondents' answers.

The researcher asks and speak in a friendly manner, taking notes on the concept of questions that have been prepare based on the interview guide. The recording technique is to record conversation with recording media. In this case the author interview teachers to find out the problems teachers face in implementing the *Merdeka* Curriculum. The researcher writes an interview transcript based on the recording.

c. Documentation

This research researcher used documentation to support the data. Documentation is a record related to the problem to be researcher. Documentation is use to collect some of the available data, such as teaching modules, lesson plans, etc.

#### E. Research Instrument

The tools need to obtain information are instruments. Creswell (2008) state that in qualitative research the instrument is the research herself. In this Research, the author used interview and observation as instrument to collect data.

##### a. Observation

Table 3. 1

Observation

No	In terms of	Component	Aspect of observed	Avaibility	
				There	None
1	Readiness of lesson planning				
	Formulation of learning objectives (TP)				
	Flow charting of learning objectives (ATP)				
	Preparation of teaching modules				
2	Readiness of learning implementation				
		Introduction	The teacher opens the lesson		
			The techer conducts apperception		
			Teacher motivates to learners		
			The the teacher conveys the objectives learning		
		Activity class	Educator reading material		
			The teacher masters the material lesson well		
			The suitability of the material discussed with TP, ATP and teaching		
			The teacher acts as facilitator		
			The teacher proposes questions to learners		

			The teacher gives learners the opportunity to ask			
			The teacher provides guidance on activities learning process			
			The teacher gives an example concrete event in life and provide reinforcement to learn			
		Closing	Teacher conducts evaluation learning			
			Teachers are able to manage time during the learning process			
			The teacher closes the lesson			
3	Assessment	Initial assessment				
		Formative assessment				
		Summative assessment				

## b. Interview

Table 3. 2

### Interview for the teacher

No.	Indicator	Type	Question
1	Implementation	Preparation Modul ajar	How do teachers plan the structure of that module?
			What is the main objective of the teaching module being prepared by you as a teacher?
			How do teachers select or design content for the module?
			What approach or teaching methods will teachers apply in the module?
		Bahan ajar	How do teachers arrange teaching materials to align with the curriculum or learning needs?
			Are there any specific strategies or techniques teachers apply to make the teaching materials more engaging or interactive?

			Do teachers have plans to ensure the accessibility of teaching materials for different types of learning?
		Activity class	Observation
		Evaluation	How is the initial assessment conducted in classroom learning?
			What should teachers do after receiving the results of the initial assessment?
			How is formative assessment conducted by teachers in classroom learning?
			How will the teacher evaluate the effectiveness of the module?
			How will the teacher evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching materials, and do they have plans to update or adjust them over time?
2	Challenges		Do you have strategies to address challenges or obstacles that may arise in implementing the modules?
			How do you overcome challenges in adapting teaching modules to the latest developments in your field of teaching?
			How do you overcome challenges in facilitating classroom activities that involve active student participation, especially in the context of the Merdeka Curriculum?
			How do you address challenges in using technology or digital media in classroom activities, especially if the available resources or infrastructure are limited?

#### F. Data Analysis Method

This qualitative research uses general procedures and steps in data analysis. The procedural spiral this researcher uses (Creswell 2018 in Nada 2015) invites qualitative researcher to analyze data as a process of steps from specific to general with a variety of different analyze. The steps of data analysis are as follows:

- a. Transcribing interview is a write record of an oral interview that has been

completed. This step is used to transcribe the results of interviews that have been conducted to serve as a source of information.

- b. Identifying the follow-up to the interview results obtained from observations of an object under study. Those who will be interviewed are teachers and students. To identify these two people by coding. Coding is the process of processing information into write segments before interpreting them (Rosman and Rallis, in Creswell 2013). In this coding process, researcher combine predetermined codes and create code based on information that appears automatically Creswell (2013). So, the coding process in this research is to fit the codes that appear during the data analysis process with the research data.
- c. Classifying is the process of grouping all data whether it comes from interviews with research subjects, observations, and direct recording in the field or observations. So that this research is carry out so that the data that has been obtained is easy to read and understand, as well as providing the information needed by the researcher. Then the data is selected in parts that have similarities based on data obtained during interviews and observations as well as data obtained from documents.
- d. Comparing & contrasting observation only involves observing and does not involve direct interaction with the subject, while interviews involve direct interaction and require asking questions. Therefore, the researcher made two observations to find out the differences so that it could make it easier for the researcher to process data analysis.

- e. Categorization is the part of the system that will be classify in the form of grouping concepts into research subjects. This researcher classified the form of grouping concepts into research subjects. This research is done by dividing concept into related groups, researcher can facilitate analysis and interpretation of data and present research results in a more structure manner.
  
- f. Drawing conclusion is drawing conclusions is useful for getting final results research carry out is evidence to obtain research results. So that researcher can collect strong evidence that supports or strengthen their initial views, then these conclusions can become more credible. Re-observations and field data collection can provide opportunities to confirm or correct initial conclusions, and evidence that is consider valid and consistent will strengthen those conclusions.