

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Chapter three presents the research method of the study. This chapter consists of research design, subject of the study, research procedure, data collection, and technique of data analysis.

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

In this study, the researcher conducts descriptive qualitative studies. Taylor cited by Chasanah stated that qualitative research is the study that produces the result in descriptive narrative data, written or spoken phrases, and observable behavior (Chasanah, 2022). Qualitative research is also called field research because this takes much place in the field or setting (McMillan, 2012). He stated that the purpose of this research is to provide abundant narrative descriptions of phenomena that enhance understanding. Cohen also added that qualitative research aims to help the researcher catch the phenomenological complexity of participants' world, the dynamic nature of events (Cohen et al., 2011).

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative to describe the specific activity in teaching English. In this case, the researcher focuses on the implementation of Kurikulum Merdeka in the teaching learning process. The researcher is willing to know how the teacher implements this new curriculum into the action. Furthermore, the researcher wants to observe the strategies and media used by teachers in teaching English.

## **B. Subject of the Study**

The study takes place at SMPN 3 Kediri. As mentioned in the title, the researcher focuses on teaching English in seventh grade because Kurikulum Merdeka is implemented in this grade. In this school, there are eleven classes of seventh grade. There are five English teachers there. However, the researcher focuses on two teachers who teach in seventh grade. The researcher focuses on analyzing the implementation of Kurikulum Merdeka in teaching English at SMPN 3 Kediri.

## **C. Research Instrument**

Ary stated that humans are the instrument for gaining and analyzing data in qualitative research (Ary et al., 2010). For conducting this study, qualitative research prefers descriptive data rather than number or statistics, for instance field notes, interview, memo, document, pictures, and observation (Cohen et al., 2011). In this study, the researcher uses interview and observation.

Interview is a form of data collection in which questions are asked orally and subjects' responses are recorded, either verbatim or summarized. There is direct verbal interaction between the interviewer and respondent (McMillan, 2012). Additionally, according to Bugin as cited by A'yun, he defines interview as a procedure to acquire more information to support the study whether using an interview guide or not (A'yun, 2021).

The second instrument is observation. Creswell mentions that observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing people and places at a research site (Creswell, 2012). There are some types of observation that Gold cited by Cohen, such as the complete participant, the

participant-as-observer, the observer-as-participant, and the complete observer (Cohen et al., 2011). To conduct this study, the researcher takes part as a complete observer.

#### **D. Data Collection**

The researcher arranges some steps to conduct this study. As mentioned in the last point, the data is taken by interview and observation. The researcher will observe the condition in the classroom during the learning teaching process using Kurikulum Merdeka. After that, the researcher will interview the teachers who have implemented Kurikulum Merdeka in their classroom. The goal of this interview is to find more information related to implementation of Kurikulum Merdeka, strategies, media, and assessment that support teachers in teaching English at SMPN 3 Kediri. After gaining the data, the researcher will analyze it into a description of the implementation in teaching English for seventh grade.

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

Data analysis technique is the process of collecting data systematically to facilitate researcher in obtaining conclusion. According to Miles and Huber (Miles et al., 2014), there are some phases the researcher does in the qualitative method. The qualitative data analysis consists of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.

The first step is data reduction. This process is done when the researcher is finished to collect the data from the interview and observation. After that, the data is reduced, summarized, selected the main points and focused on important things. This eases the researcher to focus on the important data

while the unnecessary data will be removed by the researcher (Ramdhani, 2022).

The next step is data display. After the researcher reduces the data, it is shown in the form of brief descriptions, charts, graphs. In qualitative research, data usually displays in narrative description (Miles et al., 2014). Data display plays the role to help the researcher to understand

The last step is verification. This phase is necessary to be done in qualitative research to make sure the data gained from interview and observation is valid.

#### **F. Validity of the Research**

The validity of qualitative research is using triangulation. Creswell mentioned that the definition of triangulation is the process of verifying evidence from different individuals, types of data, or methods of data collection in descriptions and themes in qualitative research (Creswell, 2012). Campbell and Fiske as cited by Cohen (Cohen et al., 2011) argues that triangulation is a powerful way of demonstrating concurrent validity, particularly in qualitative research. In addition, triangulation aims to minimize bias when the researcher collects, reports and analyzes the data (Sari, 2022). It is divided into four types, such as triangulation, expert, investigator, and theory. The researcher chooses the expert validation to correct and give validation toward the study.