

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter describe about the research methodology. It consists of research design, research setting, data source, technique collecting data, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research uses qualitative descriptive research. This method is research that used to obtain information about a phenomenon. The goal of qualitative descriptive research is to characterize current occurrences, including both natural and human phenomena, with a focus on characteristics, quality, and linkages between different activity is (Suardana,et al.2022). The analytical method uses interview and observation techniques to answer questions. Data analyzed in this method is in the form of text or narrative. So qualitative research aims to explain a phenomenon in detail in the form of narrative text. Bodgan and Biklin (1982) stated that, descriptive qualitative research is research that describes the background, subject, or certain events. According to Surachmad (1982), it was stated that the research carried out included an intensive and detailed approach to a case. From the research above, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method because it focused on the phenomenon of implementing Merdeka Curriculum and teacher problems in teaching English at SMAN 1 Godong.

This research does not require special treatment of the research object. After that the researcher made detailed observations according to the facts that occurred. In this research consisted of two stages, namely observation and interviews. The observation stage was carried out to observe of the implementation of Merdeka curriculum and teacher problems in English language teaching at SMAN 1 Godong. The interview stage the researcher conducted interviews with three English teachers in SMAN 1 Godong and of the three teachers, only one had just implemented it in class.

B. Research Setting and Subject

The setting in this research is SMAN 1 Godong, because SMAN 1 Godong is one of the high schools in Purwodadi which is located on Jl. Semarang - Purwodadi Jl. Melati No. km, Melati, Manggarmas, Kec. Godo, Grobogan Regency, Central Java 58162 which has the application of Merdeka Curriculum in teaching English. The research was carried out from May to June 2023, starting from pre-research, data collection to presenting conclusions. The subjects in this study were three teachers at SMAN 1 Godong, of the three teachers only one implemented it in the classroom. Teacher at SMAN 1 Godong have received Merdeka Curriculum textbook training 3 times, consisting of training inside the school and outside the school.

C. Data Source

1. Primary Data

According to (Sugiyono, 2013) primary data is data taken by researchers from respondents and primary data contains information about all the problems studied. Primary data collection is an internal part of the research process which has the objective of decision making. In this study, the primary data was observation and interviews with English teachers who had received training in the Merdeka Curriculum.

2. Secondary Data

A source of data known as secondary data is one that provides information indirectly, for as through papers or other individuals (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, secondary data was in the form teaching documents in the form of ATP, teaching modules, and teaching and learning processes observed by researchers.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

Researcher aimed to obtaining data. The data provides the researcher with the outcome of the investigation. Data is important to researcher. Researcher can use several steps of data collection to obtain data. The step are as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a method of gathering data that involves carefully gathering and documenting information. Observation instrument in this

study was in the form of a video. First, apply for a license for observation. Second, go to school target to do observation. Third, look at the teaching learning process at SMAN 1 Godong. Fourth, take every moment in picture and videos.

2. Interviews

Interview is the process of meeting two people to exchange information through questions and answers related to a particular topic. First, make a question consist of English teaching and problems encountered by teachers in the implementation of Merdeka Curriculum and meet the teachers and asked them to answer the question.

3. Documents

Documents are legal records of events according to facts. Documents can form of writing, drawing, or the work of another person (Sugiyono, 2013). A qualitative data gathering strategy called documentation involves looking at or examining research-related papers. Learning Outcomes (CP), Learning Objectives (TP), Learning Objectives Flow (ATP), and teaching modules are the kind of documents that are mentioned in this study to determine whether they are in line with the guiding principles of Merdeka Curriculum.

E. Technique of Analyzing Data

Finding and methodically assembling data from interviews, field notes, and documentation is known as data analysis. This process involves classifying the data into groups, dividing them into smaller groups called

units, arranging the units into patterns, selecting which patterns to utilize, and drawing conclusions. For Miles and Huberman, (2014) the process of analysis is composed of three concurrent subprocesses:

1. Data Reduction

In this section, the researcher explains how to examine the data to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming. The researcher analysed the information gathered via observation, interviews, and documentation. The researcher focused on research questions in order to decrease the data, obtaining on the implementation of Merdeka Curriculum in English Teaching at SMAN 1 Godong and problems encountered by teachers in the implementation of Merdeka Curriculum at SMAN 1 Godong.

2. Data Display

Data display in the form of a structured collection of information, providing conclusions and taking an action from the research results. In this research, Narrative prose and brief remarks are used to display the data.

3. Drawing Conclusions

Drawing conclusions is an activity to formulate results research based on the results of data analysis. The conclusions are presented in the form of an analysis of the object of research based on the results of the research.