CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter focuses on giving research method of the research. Research method is aimed at giving a direction how the research was conducted. This chapter covers the research design, source of data, subject of the research, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

Research is the formal and systematic application of the scientific method to the study of problem.[1] Conducting a research is the important thing to find out the problems of the study. Based on the approach analysis, research can be divided into two types; they are quantitative and qualitative research.

The study is a qualitative one. It aims to understand in a phenomenon that happen to be research subject by describing it into words and using natural method in a natural context[2]. According to Donna, qualitative method is research procedures which procedure descriptive data.[3] It is oriented to interpretation, clarity, and a meaning given from an event, and object.[4]

B. Source of Data

In this study, the researcher took data from MAN 2 Kudus. Population and sample were taken from teachers in that school. In this research, MAN 2 Kudus would be chosen as population, especially the English teachers were used the research procedure in order to get the required data.

C. Subject of the Research

1. Population

According to Sugiyono population is generalization area consists of object or subject which has quality and some characteristics which are

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[1]Lorraine R. Gay, et.al, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Applications*, (USA: Pearson, 2011), p. 5.

[2]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif,* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004), p. 6.

[3] Donna M. Johnson, *Approach to Research in Second Language Learning*, (New York: Longman, 1992), p. 113.

[4]Sarbian, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: 2001), p. 12.

determined by the researcher to learn and make conclusion.[5] In this research, population of this research is the English teachers of MAN 2 Kudus. The total number of the population is 8 teachers.

2. Sample

Sample in a research study is a group of individuals, items, or events that represents the characteristics of the larger group from which the sample is drawn.[6] Sample is part of the number and characteristics that are owned by the population. When population is large, and researcher may not learn the whole things in the population, for example, because of limited funds, manpower, and time, the researcher can use the sample taken from the population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusion was applied to the population. Therefore, the sample that is taken from the population must be truly representative.[7] In this research, the researcher will take the subject of research randomly. The subjects were regarded that each of them has equal chance to be chosen as the sample.[8]

D. Data Collection Technique

In the research, an instrument plays important role because it means collecting data. The instrument that used to find out the result of students achievement was by using test. In this study the writer will use two methods for collecting the data. They are questionnaire and documentation.

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a sum of written questions which is used to get information from respondents.[9] Some advantages in using questionnaire are:

a. Questionnaire can submit data which has lot of components

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[5] Sugiyono, *Statistika untuk Penelitian,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 61.

[6] Lorraine. R. Gay, *Educational Research Competencies for Analysis and Application,* p. 129.

[7] Sugiyono, *Statistika untuk Penelitian,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 62.

[8] Nana S. Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* p. 253.

[9] Nana S. Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* p. 254.

b. Respondents feel free to fill in questionnaire because there is no mental connection between researcher and respondents

c. The questionnaire are carefully answered because there is no time limitations

d. Data are easy to be analyzed because of similar questions

There are two types of questionnaire used in this research based on the way in answering the questions, close-ended questionnaire and combination of open-ended and close-ended questionnaire. Close-ended questionnaire contains question or statement and optional answer. From of answer options is rating-scale or Likert scale which Uses these following scale categories.[10]

a. Strongly Agree

b. Agree

c. Undecided

d. Disagree

e. Strongly Disagree

The score of rating-scale can be seen in the following table below. This type of questionnaire is conducted to answer the ways of teachers in developing lesson plan based on 2013 curriculum.

Table

Rating-scale score

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Positive	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3	4	5

Open-ended questionnaire means that the questionnaire has not only optional answer but also alternative answer that gives the opportunities for respondents to answer question beside the available answers. This questionnaire type is arranged to find out the problem faced by teachers in developing lesson plan based on 2013 curriculum.

2. **Interview**

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[10]Ibrahim dan Nana sudjana, *Penelitian dan Penilaian Pendidikan*. (Bandung . PT. Sinar Baru Algelsindo, 2004), p. 34

Interview is a dialogue conducted by interviewer to get information from interviewee.[11] In other hand interview is also process of getting explanation by asking questions face to face between writer and respondents using interview guide. The functions of interview are cross-check data from questionnaire and getting data that can not be covered by questionnaire. In this way, a free interview is used by which respondents can give the answers freely and writer manages interview direction.

Therefore, the research that used interview as instrument in collecting data from the teachers as respondents. After they have answered the questionnaire completely. The interview is conducted based on the items in questionnaire to get clear and depth information.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection techniques to collect and analyze the documents, both written documents, images, and electronic.[12]Document is everything written or film, differ from record, which did not prepare because of need from the writer. Study of document can be defined as the activities in collecting data by learning, analyzing, and submitting information from books and documentation that related to educational issues. The documents are related to lesson plan development based on 2013 curriculum.

In order to get accurate information about the ways of teacher developing lesson plan in school, this study checked of teacher completeness documents such as syllabus, School Curriculum, Content Standard, Framework Standard, and other related documents.

E. Data Analysis Technique

The result of the data can be reached after gathering the data from questionnaire and interview. Data was analyzed by using frequency. The formula is used to analyze combination of close-ended and open-ended questionnaire. It is conducted by calculating the frequencies an item answered by respondents.

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[11]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004), p. 186.

[12]Nana S. Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya,2006), p. 221.

Besides using those formulas, the data also checked through interview and documentation to make the analysis more accurate. After that, data is described based on the result of the formula interview and documentation study.

Below are some steps in analyzing the data

1. Having collected the data from questionnaire and the writer checks numbers of questionnaire that given back.

2. Arranging interview to get depth information from the questionnaire.

3. Checking respondents completeness in their documents related to the lesson plan development.

4. Classifying the answer of questionnaire combined with the answer from interview.

5. Calculating the frequencies of item in questionnaires.

6. Analyzing and interpreting the data from questionnaire and interview

7. Describing the result of the data into words from questionnaire, interview and study of documentation to answer research questions.