

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Methodology**

The design used the case study. The case study is a method that aims to study and investigate an event or phenomenon about an individual (Bimo, 2010). Case studies make it possible to investigate a particular event, situation, or social condition and provide insight into explaining how a particular event or situation occurred (Hodgetts & Stolte, 2012).

#### **B. Subject of Research**

In the research, the research subject has a very important role because the subject of research is data about the variables that will be observed by the researcher. In qualitative research, the subject of research is called an informant, that is, a person who provides information about the data that the researcher wants related to the research being conducted. The subject retrieval technique in this study uses purposeful sampling techniques, which are chosen with certain considerations and objectives (Sugiyono. 2014: 301). The use of information in qualitative research is to capture a lot of needed information in depth in a short period of time. By utilizing informants, researchers can also brainstorm or compare events discovered by other subjects. According to Arikunto (2016: 26) the subject of research is to limit the research subject as an object, object, or person whose data is attached to the research variable, and is questionable.

The subjects in this study were:

1. The Headmaster at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir which is Mr. Joko Wusono S.Pd.

2. The English Teacher at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir which is Mr. Drs. Ya'Kub.
3. The Vice Principal of the Curriculum section of SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir, Mrs. Hellen Puspaningrum, S.Pd.

The source of data in this study is the subject in which the data was obtained. Data is all information related to matters related to research, in research will use two data sources, namely:

1. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly from teachers and students of SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir without intermediaries from respondents in the field and books that cover teacher preparation in implementing the Merdeka curriculum learning system at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir.
2. Secondary data supports primary data and data obtained through intermediaries in the sense that previously obtained data is available without having to go directly to respondents. This data is obtained from principals, teachers, TU staff, students, and so on.

### **C. Collaborator**

A collaborator in this research was the Vice Principal of the Curriculum section of SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir, Mrs. Hellen Puspaningrum, S.Pd. In descriptive qualitative research, a collaborator is a certain person who helps the researcher to collect the data (Astuti, N.Y., 2016: 26). Mrs. Hellen Puspaningrum as a collaborator assists researchers in obtaining qualitative data (observations) so that these observations are not only observed by one side but also observed from the other side or teachers who directly observe learning activities in the classroom by English subject teachers. The function of collaborators is to provide input and reflection to improve the quality of teaching and learning activities and reduce bias in participant observations (Aunurrahman et al., 2020).

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

The data collected in this research is based on teacher readiness in implementing the Merdeka curriculum learning system. Data collection can be done with various settings and sources and in various ways (Sugiyono, 2020). Data collection is an important aspect of research. Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2007: 62). In this research, the researcher used observation and direct communication techniques.

##### **1. Participant Observation**

In this research, the researcher used participant observation in data collection strategies and activities during observation using observation guidelines. In participant observation, the researcher observes what people do, listen to what they say, and participates in their activities (Susan Stainback, 1988:227). Observation in research is defined as focusing attention on an object by involving all the senses to obtain data. In general, observation is a way of collecting information carried out by observing and systematically recording phenomena used as objects of observation (Listiawan, 2016). In this case, the researcher directly reviews matters related to learning activities by English subject teachers in the classroom in implementing the Merdeka curriculum learning system at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir with indicators determined by the researcher, namely learning activities or teaching and learning in the classroom, learning methods used in the learning process in the classroom, Assessment instruments used when assessing the process and achievements of students and teaching modules.

##### **2. Direct Communication**

Direct communication techniques are a way of collecting data that requires a researcher to make oral or face-to-face contact directly with data sources or informants, both in actual situations and situations deliberately created for the purpose (Handari, 1990). Direct

communication is a method of collecting data where the researchers directly deal with research subjects to obtain data or information needed through interviews with respondents (Ahmadi, 2020: 70).

## **E. Tools of Data Collection**

In this study, the data collection tools to be used are observation Sheets and interviews.

### **1. Observation Sheet**

Observation sheets are used in what is sometimes called systematic or structured observation, which involves the use of a coding system or checklist prepared before (Cresswell, 2013: 239). From observing, the researcher could reflect and also document systematically on the interactions and activities of the research subject. This means that observation is the right method to observe classroom learning activities by English subject teachers in the application of the Merdeka curriculum learning system.

Aspects observed by researchers and collaborators include Learning Activities carried out by English subject teachers with predetermined indicators, namely, learning activities or teaching and learning in the classroom, learning methods used in the learning process in the classroom, Assessment instruments used when assessing the process and achievements of students and teaching modules.

### **2. Interview**

Interviews are one of the techniques used to collect data in a study. An interview is a form of dialogue conducted by researchers to obtain information from respondents. Qualitative research generally uses unstructured or semi-structured interviews (Rachmawati, 2007). The interview technique in this study used semi-structured interview techniques for informants for data collection. (Sugiyono, 2012) said a semi-structured interview is a type of in-depth interview that aims to find problems more deeply and openly. Semi-structured interviews provide an

opportunity for researchers to dig deeper into informants' answers to each question posed. In semi-structured interviews, researchers are free to add any questions they want to ask as long as the previously created questions are well answered. The researcher improvised the questions that had been asked. In this case, the researcher uses interview guidelines as his instrument. The interview guide serves to make the interview more focused so that the interview can run smoothly. Through interview guides, researchers can find out what was asked, how to ask questions, and how to follow up. During the interview process, researchers used audio tape to record the interview. It enables the researcher to keep the information safe (Cresswell, 2012).

In this interview, the data sources or informants are the Principal, the English Teacher, and the Head of the Master Program in the Curriculum of SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir. Data source to determine teacher readiness in implementing the Merdeka curriculum learning system at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir. The aspects include understanding the structure of the Merdeka Belajar curriculum, teacher readiness in the implementation of learning with the Merdeka curriculum system.

Before researchers conduct research, researchers conduct trials first to determine the level of difficulty of questions from interviews conducted. The difficulty level is used to ascertain whether the question is easy or difficult for the informant to understand. Trial questions are asked of non-participants first.

#### **F. Validity**

In this study to test the validity of the data, the researcher used the test of credibility. How to test the credibility of the data or trust in the data of qualitative research results, among others, is carried out by; extension of observation, increased persistence in research, triangulation, discussion with colleagues, analysis of negative cases, using reference materials and member

checks (Sugiyono, 2016:121). As the data credibility test tool, the researcher used triangulation as a test tool. The triangulation used by the researcher was data source triangulation. Data source triangulation uses data sources, such as documents, archives, interviews, observation or also by interviewing more than subject who is considered to have a different point of view. Data sources used by the researcher were interviews and observation (Affudin, 2009; 143).

### **G. Technique of Data Analysis**

The activity of analyzing data in a study is a core activity that will produce the results of a study. Data analysis techniques in this study use thematic analysis techniques. Thematic analysis is one way to analyze data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through data that has been collected by researchers (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This method is a very effective method if a study intends to explore in detail the qualitative data they have to find the relationship of patterns in a phenomenon and explain the extent to which a phenomenon occurs through the eyes of researchers (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). Even Holoway & Todres (2003) say that thematic analysis is the basis or foundation for the benefit of analyzing in qualitative research. Data analysis in this research is descriptive narrative techniques. This technique is determined through three steps, data reduction, data display, and conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 1984).

#### **1. Data Reduction**

##### **a. Observation**

As the data had been completely collected, the researchers proceeded to the first step in the data analysis process, called data reduction. In this study, researchers summarize data collected from the field and then choose the main things according to the focus of the study. In this study, researchers wanted to know as a whole about learning activities in the classroom by English subject teachers in the application of the Merdeka curriculum learning system at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir.

b. Interview

To reduce the interview data, the researcher transcribed the respondent's answer first. After transcribing the respondent's answer, the researcher categorized or gave a theme to each respondent's answer. In this research, the researcher wanted to know about teacher readiness in implementing the Merdeka curriculum learning system at SMA Negeri 2 Simpang Hilir.

2. Data Display

a. Observation

Data display is the second step after reducing data. At this step, the researcher presented data that was well-organized and it was easy to understand. The researcher explained or described the observation data based on the aspect observed in the narrative form.

b. Interview

The purpose of the data display was to enable readers to understand the research. From the result of the data collection that had been categorized, the researcher explained or described each theme of the respondent's answers in narrative form.

3. Conclusion

At this step, the researcher made a conclusion based on the results of observation and interviews. The researcher also interpreted the data from the observation and interview to make conclusions. The conclusion of this research could answer the research problem.