

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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

The researcher used descriptive design. According to Helen L. Dulock (2015:154), Descriptive research is to provide an accurate portrayal or account of characteristics of a particular individual, situation or group these studies are a means of discovering new meaning, determining the frequency with which something occurs and categorizing information, describing what exists. The researcher concludes that descriptive research a kind of research design that focuses on describing the situation happening, because of that the researcher has no control over the variable. The researchers describe and explore in order to predict and explain a phenomenon based on data obtained from the field. So the researcher concludes that this research aims to describe how the teacher makes the types of lesson plans according to the teacher or to collect data in a descriptive way. This research, the researcher has been applied to qualitative research. In this research have one purpose to know what are lesson planning types applied by English teachers at SMA Islam Hisada.

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

The subject in this research is the English teacher of SMA Islam Hisada, which consists of 2 teachers. This school is located at Kebangkitan Nasional Street, Pontianak city, West Borneo Province. In this research, the researcher used total sampling. The English teachers at the school were chosen by the researcher as the research subject. Sugiyono (2010) States that total sampling is a technique sampling where the number of samples is equal to the population. The reason why the researcher choose total sampling because the subject is less than 100.

## **C. Technique and Tools of Collecting Data**

### **1. Technique of Data Collection**

According to Creswell (2012:9), collecting data means identifying and selecting individuals for a study, obtain their permission to study them gathering information by asking people questions or observing their behavior. In this research the researcher use questionnaire to collecting the data.

In order to get the data, the researcher used indirect communication technique. Indirect communication is defined as communication between entities in a distributed system through an intermediary without any direct connection between the sender and receiver (Saputra, 2016).

### **2. Tool of Data Collection**

The questionnaire is the tool to get data of English teachers result. To collect the data this research used qualitative by using a questionnaire. According to Ranjit Kumar (2011:138), a questionnaire is a written list of questions, the answers to which are recorded by respondents. In the questionnaire, the respondent reads the questions, answers what is expect and suits them and then writes down the answers. In this research, the researcher uses a questionnaire. The results of the data from the questionnaire used to answer research questions. The researcher applied a questionnaire as a tool of collecting data consist an open-ended questionnaire.

## **D. Pilot Study**

A pilot study conduct for testing the questionnaire. A pilot study is achieved through pre-testing the instrument on a small number of participants having the same characteristics as those in the main study (Dikko, 2016). The researcher said that a pilot study helps determine how well a research instrument will work in the actual study by identifying potential problems that may require adjustments, or it aims to ensure that the questions are understood by the respondents and that there are no problems with the wording or

measurement in another phase. Pilot study in this research was a tryout of the questionnaire that was given to 3 teachers who were taught in other schools. The questionnaire was given in the form Bahasa because to make the teachers easy in exploring their thought. The piloting process was running smoothly without any errors in the instrument. The result of piloting is attached on Appendix II.

#### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data from the questions the researcher has been analyze the data. To analyze the data acquired as well as answering the research question, the researcher preferred to choose thematic analysis of questionnaire. The use of questionnaires was to seek how do teachers make lesson plans. Since the answer of the questionnaire was the type of qualitative data, the researcher would analyze the content by applying three qualitative analysis data by Ary, et al. (2010: 481):

##### **1. Organizing and familiarizing**

The researcher starts to analyze qualitative data involved familiarization. So that the data could be easily retrieved. In this part, the researcher was transforming the data from google form based on the teacher's responses to the questionnaire into Microsoft word, after getting the data the researcher arranged the data and continued to read the reread the data. The researcher wrote a note, after getting notes the researcher was made an initial idea for coding that could describe the researcher themes (Ary, *et al.* 2010: 481).

##### **2. Coding and reducing**

In this process, the researcher would assign codes to the data. The researcher read and reread all the data and sort them by the aspects of GOAMA (Goal, Objectives, Activities, Media, and Assessment). Then, the researcher read and reread all the data by looking for units of meaning words, sentences and subjects' ways of thinking. The researcher did a reducing process by selecting the main points, focusing on important points,

and separating the unnecessary data, until a final report is complete. Data is become sharpen, sorts, focus, discards and become organize (Ary, *et al.* 2010: 481).

### 3. Interpreting and representing

Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations. In this part, the researcher brings up the theoretical review and making a connection with the present data. The researcher also develops hypotheses that evolve during the analysis process. Finally, the researcher concludes the summaries and makes a conclusion based on the particular issues (Ary, *et al.* 2010: 481).

## **F. Research Procedures**

The researcher has been asking for the permission of the school and the teachers. After obtaining permission from the school and the Headmaster of SMA Islam Hisada. The researcher asks a consent from the teachers to participate in the research. The researcher is conveying how to fill the questionnaire, the purpose of the studied, the time for completing the questionnaire and the plan for using the result of the questionnaire in the research. Finally, the researcher has been spread the questionnaire to the teacher by using Google form, the process takes approximately 3 weeks to be completed. After the teachers filling up the questionnaire, the researcher had completed the step by thanks to the teachers, assuring their confidence and confirming that they enable to get the result of the research. If all data has been taken from the teachers, the researcher has been analyze the data use a thematic analysis. The final step of conducting this research has been wrote the result of investigating lesson planning types applied by English teachers.