CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Method

In this study, the researcher examine the suitability of instructors' lesson plan and its utility with inside the classroom. Therefore, the researcher makes use of a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Denzin and Lincoln state that "Qualitative studies is multi approach in essential, implicating an apparent, naturalistic method to its subject problem".[1] In addition, Sugiyono stated "qualitative research methods is research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the conditions of natural objects.[2] From those state above, qualitative research is appropriate research to conduct this research, the researcher uses document/content analysis is a passage of qualitative species.

B. Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted at State Junior High School of 03 Maja. Which located at Pasir Kecapi, Maja, Lebak-Banten. This research

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[1] Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S Lincoln. *The SAGE Handbook Qualitative Research.* (California: SAGE Publication, 2018), 43.

[2] Sugiyono. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D,* (Bandung. Alfabeta, 2010), 15.

will be carried out from April to June 2021, with several stages including (1) observation (2) making a proposal (3) making an instruments (4) collecting data in location of the research (5) data analyzing, and (6) making a reports

C. Population and Sample

The researcher choose the participants regarding the characteristics or required criteria. The participant of this research were English teachers in the school. The number of English teachers of State Junior High School of 03 Maja were two English teachers.

D. Data Collection and Data Analyzing

1. Data Collection

a. Documentation

To gain the data in the field, the researcher applied document instruments. The documents assist the researcher to obtain more data depend on the lesson plan and the school. The document was the teacher's lesson plan and learning materials.

b. Observation

In this research, observation was conducted to check the suitability lesson plan according to 2013 curriculum and the implementation lesson plans on teaching reading in classroom. It is

means the researcher did the observation one or two days after other instruments used. This observation carried out in the classes, to see the application of lesson plan in teaching learning process. The researcher charged out the tick list of nine items of the lesson plan reviewed: they are, indicators, teaching media, teaching activity, learning materials, methods of teaching, learning resources, and assessment. Then, these six items will checked and reviewed whether the teacher taught English appropriate or not jointly with whatever shortage found after observing and assess the lesson plan based on these six items.

c. Interview

In this research, the interview became performed to gain the facts at the trouble confronted in implementation lesson plan on coaching on-line gaining knowledge of. The researcher used in-intensity interview which became adjusted on this information collection. Interview was conducted on three English teachers, they are: 1) Mr. E.H and 2) Mrs. E.H

Interviews performed via way of means of asking questions orally, the interview is written to obtain the facts approximately the trouble confronted via way of means of the instructor on coaching

on-line gaining knowledge of. Data from the interview could be furnished and mentioned in Chapter 4.

2. Data Analyzing

The data analysis techniques used in this study are data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, the analyzed in steps defined bellows:

a. Data Collection.

In this research, data collection is done by searching, recording, and collecting data through interviews, documentation, and observations related to lesson plans and teaching reading.

b. Data reduction

The next stage of data analysis is data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and removing unnecessary ones. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to collect further data and look for it when needed.

c. Data display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories,

flowcharts and the like. The presentation of the data in this study is with a narrative text.

d. Conclusions and verification

      The next step in qualitative analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still tentative, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.
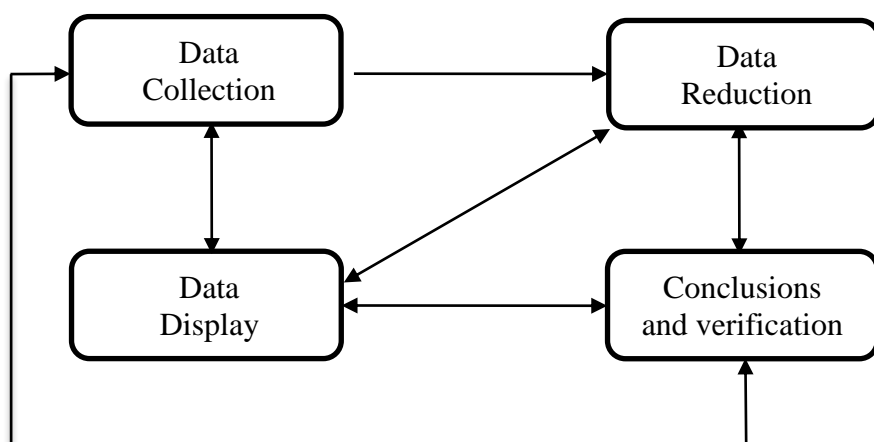
Figure 3.1
Miles and Huberman Model Interactive Analysis Techniques[3]

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[3] Sugiyono. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D,* (Bandung. Alfabeta, 2010), 15.