

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter explains the research methods. There were the research design, source of data, date of research, research instruments, research procedures, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

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

According to Islamia (2016), "research design is necessary because it allows for the smooth sailing of the various research procedures, thereby creating research that is as professional as possible, yielding maximum information with the least amount of effort, time, and money." According to Creswell's opinion in Devetak, et al. (2010), "Qualitative research is the process designed according to a clear methodological tradition of research, in which researchers build up a complex, holistic framework by analyzing narratives and observations, conducting the research work in the habitat". Furthermore, Bachri said in the Maulida (2022) research that the primary goals of qualitative research are: 1) to describe and investigate; 2) to describe and explain.

Furthermore, According to Sugiyono's interpretation of Putri and Khalawi's (2021) research, descriptive qualitative research is characterized by the collection of data described in the form of description/explanation, description of the problem, and description of the subject matter from which conclusions are drawn. In qualitative research, the researcher is the instrument or research tool. This study requires more than data collection and

tabulation; it also includes questionnaires, in-depth interviews, observation, and recording.

Based on the theory above, this research used the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher chose a qualitative descriptive approach because the researcher wanted to describe in depth the teachers' implementation, obstacles encountered, and students' responses about the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023.

## **B. Data Source**

A data source is a location where the data being used originated. A data source can be the first place where data is created or physical information is digitized. Data sources are essential to the research; researchers seek information from their research topics. The data source is where the data is obtained, which the researcher will then analyze, so it is expected to benefit readers and other researchers. In this research, the researcher used two categories of data. There were primary data and secondary data.

### **1. Main data**

The primary data from this research was obtained from interviews with the curriculum vice principal, two English teachers, and 42 students from class X (22 students of class X TKJ 2 and 20 students of class X DPB 1), also from observation on the two class (X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1) of SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023.

## **2. Secondary data**

This research used secondary data to support the primary data. This secondary data was obtained from questionnaires and documentation. The researcher conducted questionnaires by two English teachers and 42 students from class X (22 students of class X TKJ 2 and 20 students of class X DPB 1), also from the documentation on the two classes (X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1) during the learning activities.

### **C. Place of the Research**

This research was conducted at SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. It was located in Ngadirejan village, Pringkuku sub-district, Pacitan district. Site selection this research is based on the researcher's interest in implementing the Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023.

### **D. Time of the Research**

In this part, the researcher developed the time and schedule for this research. It starts from November 2022 to August 2023. It was calculated from preparation to the report of the making process. In comparison, the data-collecting process at the school starts from February to May 2023. We can see the time and schedule in the following table.

**Table 3.1**

**Schedule of the Research**

NO	Activity	Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Submission of Title	■																			
2	Making a Plan		■	■																	
3	Building a Reference List				■																
4	Arranging Proposal of Research					■	■	■	■												
5	Seminar of Proposal									■	■										
6	Revision													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
7	Data Collecting	Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
8	Wrote Chapter 1-3	■	■	■																	
9	Thesis Revision				■	■	■	■													
10	Data Analysis and Revision									■	■	■	■								
11	Thesis Defense													■							
12	Revision													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

**E. The Subject of the Research**

The main subjects of this research were the curriculum vice principal, the English teacher, and 42 students of class X (22 students of class X TKJ 2 and 20 students of class X DPB 1) of SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. The primary responsibility of the teacher and students was to observe the implementation of the actions and to reflect on the results with the researcher.

## **F. Research Instruments**

According to Sugiyono's opinion in Sukendra (2020), a research instrument is a tool used to measure natural phenomena and socially observed. Meanwhile, Purwanto's opinion in Sukendra (2020) is basically a research instrument tool used to collect data in the study. In this qualitative research, where the researcher is considered a research instrument, the ability to observe the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles details, observations, questionnaires, conduct in-depth interviews, and documentation. The purpose of the observation and interviews is to help the researcher develop and refine the researcher as an "instrument" for conducting this qualitative research.

### **1. Observation guideline**

According to Becker and Geer's opinion in Kumar (2022), participant observation is a covert or overt activity "in which the observer participates in the daily life of the people under study, observing things that happen, listening to what is said, and questioning people over a while." Researchers might take on various roles while monitoring individuals in their natural settings.

In line with this statement, the observations in this study aim to describe the actual condition of an object and everything related to the research object. To determine the current needs, researchers observe natural processes. Researchers also used observation guidelines that were created to make research easier to do. The type of observation used in this

study is participant observation because it takes part in the activities of the group of people being observed.

Additionally, observations were made to observe inculcation related to the implementation of the Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. The researcher observes the teaching and learning activities process in class X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1 from the start until the end.

## **2. Questionnaires guideline**

The purpose of a questionnaire is to gather data from respondents via the use of a series of questions and other prompts. A questionnaire is a tool for gathering information by having the respondent fill out a form on their own. It consists of a sequence of questions that are written or printed out in a certain order in web forms like Google Forms. Based on Barr's opinion, Kabir (2016) stated that a questionnaire is a systematic compilation of questions submitted to a population sampling from which information is desired.

Questionnaires in this research were structured questions aimed at the teacher and students. They were:

### **a. Teacher questionnaire**

The type of questionnaire addressed to the teacher was in the form of yes and no questions. The questionnaire includes aspects of a) believing, fearing God Almighty, and having noble character; b) aspect of global diversity; c) aspect of mutual cooperation; d) aspect of

independent; e) aspect of critical thinking; and f) aspect of creative, which of all, as the teachers' perspectives on the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in English lessons. There were a total of 12 questions that might be asked of the teacher.

#### **b. Students questionnaire**

The type of questionnaire addressed to the students used to agree and disagree options of answers. The questionnaire includes a) aspect of believing, fearing God Almighty, and having noble character; b) the aspect of global diversity; c) the aspect of mutual cooperation; d) the aspect of independent; e) the aspect of critical thinking; and f) aspect of creative, which are of all as the students' responses on the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in English lessons. There were a total of 24 questions that might be asked of the students.

### **3. Interview guideline**

The interview guide serves as a reminder to the researcher of the topics that must be discussed and a checklist to determine whether these topics have been discussed or asked. The interview guide was a list of questions addressed to respondents to gather information about the implementation of the Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023.

The researcher conducted interviews, namely by interviewing the curriculum vice principal, English teachers, and several students in classes X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1 of SMKN Pringkuku, to obtain complete and

accurate information regarding includes a) aspect of believing, fearing God Almighty, and having noble character; b) aspect of global diversity; c) aspect of mutual cooperation; d) aspect of independent; e) aspect of critical thinking; and f) aspect of creative.

The implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in learning English at SMKN Pringkuku, how the students responses, and what are the obstacles to the implementation of the Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson. When conducting interviews, the researcher first created interview guidelines to make the interview process more structured. Nonetheless, it does not rule out the possibility of researcher asking random questions that are useful for deepening the answers from sources.

#### **4. Documentation guideline**

In the qualitative research, overall data was obtained from people directly (human resources), with starting observation and interviews. Other sources that do not come from people (non-human resources), like documents, photos, video records, voice records, etc. The document could be students' task book, event schedule, government regulations, student report cards, official letters, etc.

#### **G. The Data Collection Techniques**

The data collection procedures used in the research, there were:

1. Observation, based on the observation in this research, the researcher collected data by making a direct observation in the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at class X TKJ 2 and X DPB

1 of SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. The results of observations were written in field notes.

2. Questionnaires, based on the questionnaires in this research, the researcher collected data to find out the responses of students and teachers about the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at class X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1 of SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. The researcher makes 24 questions for students with agree and disagree options answers and 12 questions for teachers with the type yes or no answers. The questionnaires have some indicators before the researcher delivers the question, there were: questionnaires were given to students and teachers in the form of *Google form*, distributed via *Whatsapp* group created by the researcher, and gathered on time when the researcher entered class X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1.

3. Interview, based on the interview in this research, the researcher collected data to support the questionnaires to get information about students' responses determine to the implementation of Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at class X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1 of SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. In this research, the researcher recorded the results of interviews and wrote them in the form of interviews transcript.

4. Documentation, based on the documentation in this research, the researcher gets information about implementing the Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at class X TKJ 2 and X DPB 1 of SMKN

Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023 obtained through various documents in the form of photos of activities and other document sources needed in this research.

## **H. The Data Analysis Techniques**

According to Nisa (2022), "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate in order to increase your understanding of them and enable you to present what you have discovered to others".

Data analysis methods were used in this qualitative study to gather information from multiple sources and tie it to the researcher's observations and conclusions. Data Analysis Techniques reduce data into smaller fragments and interpret it to obtain actionable insights. This process is critical in transforming an extensive data set into a meaningful story.

In this research, the researcher used the Miles and Huberman (1994) model of field data analysis. Where according to this model, data analysis in qualitative research is an activity that must be carried out interactively and takes place continuously in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and data verification. The details are as follows:

### **1. Data reduction**

Sugiyono said in the Maulida (2022) research that a large amount of data collected in the field must be meticulously recorded. As previously stated, the more time a researcher spends in the area, the more complex

and complicated the data becomes. As a result, data analysis must be performed immediately after data reduction. Reducing information entails summarizing, selecting the main points, focusing on what is important, and searching for themes and patterns. As a result, the reduced data provides a complete picture and allows researchers to collect data later and look for it if necessary.

## **2. Data display**

The researcher described the data in this stage by displaying the observational data in the field notes. The data's substance was the application of Pancasila students' profiles in English lesson at SMKN Pringkuku in the academic year of 2022/2023. Additionally, the researcher included tables and direct quotes with data from surveys and interviews.

## **3. Data verification**

Based on the data, the researcher came to certain conclusions. This study was trustworthy since the results may address and resolve issues based on qualitative information from questionnaires, interviews, and observations. The researcher detailed each piece of information she discovered and chose from the data presentation, including tabular and direct formats.