CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The design of this research is categorized into correlational research. Correlational designs provide an opportunity for the researchers to predict the scores and explain the relationship among variables. In correlational research designs, investigators use the correlation statistical test to describe and measure the degree of association (or relationship) between two or more variables or sets of scores. In this design, the researchers do not attempt to control or manipulate the variables as in an experiment (Creswell, 2012).

The researcher will discuss the research methodology in this research. The reseacher emphasizes the goal of this study is the analysis of English textbook "When English Rings a Bell" at Junior High School for Seventh Grade. In this chapter, it will discuss about research design, resource of the data, and the data analysis technique.

1.1 Research Design

Sutrisno Hadi (1990: 9) The use of methods is an absolute necessity in a study. Besides facilitating the research also to make the research more effective and rational in order to achieve more optimal research results.

One type of research when viewed from the place of data collection is library research (library research). This research is entirely a library research. According to Sutrisno Hadi (1990:54) called library research because the data or

materials needed in completing the research come from the library either in the form of books, encyclopedia, dictionary, journals, documents, magazines and so forth.

Literature or library research has been widely known by many people and experts. The word 'literature' is derived from the word 'literal' in Latin which means letter. It refers to the written or printed words. However, now, the term 'literature' is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative works, which comes up from the imaginative mind of the story writers.

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the most exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspapers, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Literature then, can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values which makes literature regarded as an art. Literature as a writing form differentiates its form from other art products, and its aesthetic or artistic values make it different from other writings.

This research is descriptive, the most basic form of a research. Sukmadinata (2011: 72) stated that the goal of descriptive research is to describe or illustrate the existed phenomenon, either natural or human engineering. In other words descriptive research reveals problem, situation, event, or just reveal actual fact. The data systematically so much easier to understand and concluded. Descriptive research explores, illustrates, in order to explain and predict a

symptom that applies on the basis of data already obtained. The author here attempts to describe the research activities performed on certain objects clearly and systematically. The data have been collected, presented with narration or words that are easy to understand.

Based on the problem and the purpose of the research, this research is using a qualitative descriptive method. It means that the data which analyzed is not for received and rejected, but the result of this analysis is the descriptive form of data that analyzed is not numbers or coefficient between variable.

Qualitative approach is procedure of the research that produce descriptive the data research in the form written or spoken words about people, attitudes that analyzed so will find the truth which that received by the mind of the people. One of the characteristics qualitative research is described. The data that collected can be form words, picture, and not numbers. The data come from interviews, photo, video, tape, cassette, personal document, note or memo and other formal documents.

According to Sugiyono (2010:9) qualitative research method is a method of the research which based on postpositive philosophy, that used to examine the object in natural condition where the researcher is as a key instrument.

1.2 The Population and Sample of the Research

a. Population

The population of this research was English textbook the seventh grade students majoring for Junior High School. Actually, in this textbook, there consisted of 8 chapters. Below is the table of the population.

Table 4. The chapters in English textbook *"When English Rings the Bell"*

Chapter	Title
Unit 1	Good morning. How are you?
Unit 2	It's me!
Unit 3	What time is it?
Unit 4	This is my world.
Unit 5	It's a beautiful day!
Unit 6	We love what we do.
Unit 7	I'm proud of Indonesia.
Unit 8	That's what friends are supposed to do.

b. Sample

To limit the time of the research, the writer uses 3 chapters as a sample of textbook with purposive sampling. Purposive sampling (also known as judgement, selective or subjective sampling is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his or her own judgement when choosing members of the population to participate in the study.

1.3 Instrument

In order to get the data which were needed to support this study, the researcher used documentation checklist. The checklist used to answer the questions the suitability English textbook based on core competency and basic competency, material, scientific approach and authentic assessment.

1.4 Resource of the Data

The data source in the study is the subject from which the data can be obtained. The data source is from the literature data ie the type of data obtained from books or scientific papers that have relevance to the subject of the title.

Saifuddin Azwar (1998:91), Regarding the data source, there are generally two data sources that can be used, namely primary data and secondary data:

1. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained from the first source such as the results of interviews or the results of questionnaires or data that comes directly from the research subject.

In this research, the source of the data was the descriptive text of the English Textbook for seventh grade students entitled *Bahasa Inggris When English Rings the Bell*. The book is established by Katalog Dalam Terbitan, the fourth edition (edition revision 2017), Ministry of Education and Culture as a suitable textbook for Curriculum 2013 through P*ermendikbud No. 71 Tahun 2013* about suitable textbooks.

The data used in this research were the content of English textbook "When English Rings a Bell" at junior high school for seventh grade that consist of eight chapters. To limit the time of the research, the researcher uses 3 chapters as a sample of textbook with purposive sampling based on the 2013 curriculum.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data are books that have a correlation and relevance to the title of the research. The author also enriched with various scientific papers, journals as well as books contained in the library post graduate program UIN SUSKA Riau, KH. Ahmad Dahlan street and Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Riau.

1.5 The Data Collection

In taking the data a researcher should choose a suitable technique. Collecting data is an activity to collect the source from a phenomenon that has purpose to get the result. Technique of collecting data is the first step in research, because the main purpose of the research is to get data. Without technique collecting data, the researcher cannot find the data based on standard data that has decided.

Many kinds of technique of collecting data. According to Arikunto (2010:150) there are six the kinds of technique of collecting data, they are:

1. Test is some of the test or training that is used to measuring the skill, knowledge, capability or talent of someone or group.
2. Questionnaires is some questions in written form that is used to get information, it means that the report bout the individualism or the points that he/she know.
3. Interview is a dialogue that is done by interviewer to get the information.
4. Observation is the activity with paying attention to something to get the data or information.
5. Rating scale is a subjective measuring that is made in scale.
6. Documentation is the technique that paying attention to get the information from paper, place or people".

To collect the data, the researcher was used documentation method or documentation checklist. The researcher gathered the data throughout analyzing

the textbook. Then the researcher was looking for the data on the textbook, and then matched with the 2013 curriculum used checklist. To analyze the data, the researcher matched the textbook with the criteria of the best textbook according to the curriculum 2013 which has issued by *KEMENDIKBUD*.

A valuable source of information in qualitative research can be documented. The documents consist of public and private records that qualitative researchers obtain about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters. These sources provide valuable information in helping researchers understand central phenomena in qualitative studies. They represent public and private documents. Examples of public documents are minutes from meetings, official memos, records in the public domain, and archival material in libraries. Private documents consist of personal journals and diaries, letters, personal notes, and jottings individuals write to themselves. Materials such as e-mail comments and Web site data illustrate both public and private documents, and they represent a growing data source for qualitative researchers. Documents represent a good source for text (word) data for a qualitative study (Creswell, 2012:223).

The researcher uses the 2013 curriculum (core and basic competence, materials, Scientific approach and authentic assessment) for seventh grade. The data obtained from English textbook "When English Rings aa Bell" for seventh grade by analyzing four aspects above. The researcher also uses books and papers about documentation, analysis of the textbook as a guideline in analyzing and interpreting data.

1.6 The Data Analysis Technique

Farmawi (1977: 45-46) says data analysis is a systematic process for determining the parts and interconnections between the parts and the whole of the data that has been collected to produce classification or typology. Farmawi (1977: 175-176) also said the process of data analysis is the process of selecting from several sources and problems in accordance with the research undertaken.

Saifuddin Azwar (1997: 126) data analysis is needed in order to develop categories and as a contrasting comparison to find something basic and give a picture of what it is. Data analysis that the writer use is a descriptive analysis with the aim to give a description about subject of research based on data from variable obtained from group of subject studied and not intended for testing hypothesis.

According to Miles and Huberman, the analysis activities consist of three activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion / verification. Occurring together means data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion / verification as something intertwined is a cycle process and interaction at the time before, during, and after collecting data in parallel form that builds a general insight called "analysis" (Ulber Silalahi, 2009: 339).

1. Data Reduction

   Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that conclusions

can eventually be drawn and verified. Data reduction or transformation process continues after field research, until a complete final report is prepared. So in qualitative research can be simplified and transformed in various ways: through rigorous selection, through summaries or brief descriptions, categorizing in a broader pattern, and so on.

2. Data presentation

Data presentation is the second most important activity in qualitative research. The presentation of the data is as a collection of information that is made possible by the member of the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action (Ulber Silalahi, 2009: 340).

3. Conclusion

The third analysis activity is drawing conclusions and verification. After the data are presented, the researcher can draw conclusions on the data that has been collected on the data presented.

The result from the English textbook analysis are explained descriptively with answer the questions about the 2013 curriculum (core and basic competence, materials, scientific approach, and authentic assessment) in the English textbook "When English Rings a Bell" at junior high school for seventh grade.