

## RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the procedures for conducting the study. It covers approach and research design, researcher presence, research location, data and source of data, data collection technique, research instruments, data analysis technique, checking validity of findings and research stages.

### A. Approach and Research Design

In this study, it used descriptive research. Descriptive on this research focused on content or document analysis. Content or document analysis focuses on characteristics of material. It means that a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents.<sup>1</sup> This Content analysis method was commonly used in education.

In this study, it was described the relevance writing materials in the coursebook designed by students of IMALT Class English Teacher Education Department based on writing materials stated in core competencies and basic competences on curriculum of 2013. The process of doing the research was

<sup>1</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (Canada: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, 2006), 457

In this research, the researcher acted as the instrument and the collector of the data at once. The documentation analysis and the interview guide used in definite function to endorse the researcher's task as instrument. Therefore, the presence of the researcher in qualitative research is imperative. Here, the human instrument can understand the meaning of every interaction, read mime, and see through opinion and value of each subject's statement or deed. In the qualitative method, the researcher is to be everything in the whole research process.<sup>3</sup>

One of the researcher's roles in this research is as the participator in analyzing coursebook designed and as an interviewer. The researcher interviewed the students about the challenges faced by the students in developing material that

<sup>3</sup> Prof. Dr. Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian ...*, 121

The research is held in English Teacher Education Department, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This major is chosen by the researcher because English Education Department provide an English course that is Instructional Material (IMALT) which students has learnt developing material, selecting the appropriate coursebook, adapting material, designing communicative coursebook, and others. In addition, students of IMALT class have a project for designing a coursebook in-group as the practice what they have got in teaching learning during the class in whole semester. Thus, developing a coursebook is the ultimate goal for students of English Teacher Education Department who take the course Instructional Material (IMALT). The students have to design a coursebook for seven (VII) grade Junior High School that is relevant with Indonesian Curriculum of 2013 (K-13) as their final project.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, the research location conducted in English Teacher Education Department State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The primary data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, and additional data such as documents and others. The primary data is data which can be obtained directly from the field or place of the research. Data of the

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research based on sources can be grouped into two types. Secondary data is the forms of supporting data obtained from some sources.

To answer the research question, here the researcher collected two kinds of the data; primary and secondary data. Those data will be explained below.

## 1. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained or collected by researchers directly from the source. Primary data is usually referred as the original data or new data that has the properties up to date. To obtain primary data, researchers are required to collect directly.<sup>5</sup> The researcher use documentation and interview to find primary data. Researcher uses the data of writing material developed in the corsebook designed by students of IMALT Class English Teacher Education Department State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya to obtain the data determining the relevance of writing material to the curriculum of 2013. Furthermore, Researcher uses data interview to obtain direct information about the students' challenges in developing material in IMALT Class State University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

## 2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the data obtained or collected by researcher from the sources that already exist, or the researcher as the previous data.<sup>6</sup> Secondary data can be obtained from several sources such books, journals, articles, and

<sup>5</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to ...*, 467

<sup>6</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research ...*, 467

papers relating to designing material and the challenges in developing material of coursebook designed related to curriculum of 2013. Two types of data above are needed as a basis in determining how to collect the data.

The object of this research is writing material in coursebook designed by students of IMALT Class. The subject includes the students of IMALT class who has developing material into a coursebook design. Students in IMALT class divided into two classes. The first class who has taught by Rizka Safriani, M. Pd and the second class taught by Afida Safriani, M. A. this research focused on students who has taught by Afida Safriani with the reason that developing coursebook is the ultimate goal for students in final exam project. The researcher used the data of a coursebook that is belongs to Students IMALT B and for the interview, the researcher interviewed 20 students that has developed coursebook to know the challenges faced by them.

### E. Data Collection Technique

In this study, the researcher used some technique to collect the data. They are:

## 1. Documentary

In this research, data documentation is part of content analysis research.<sup>7</sup> Documentation is looking for data about variables such as note, transcript, books, magazine, newspaper, journal, and others. Document is every written forms data or film which will be provided if there is request

<sup>7</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research ...*, 503

from the investigator.<sup>8</sup> The researcher analyzed the document of the students' projects to answer the first research question. The project used was the result of final examination project with form of coursebooks. A coursebook analyzed contain of seven chapters, all the material provided in chapters consist of language skills material and language components. However, this study focused on a skill, that is writing material developed by students of IMALT Class in every chapter. Therefore, documentation is used to answer the first research question. The documents needed of this research is obtained from students and a coursebooks designed by student of IMALT Class.

## 2. Interview

The typical qualitative research interview has been described as the instrument to gather data from groups or individuals and as the gold standard or qualitative research.<sup>9</sup> Interviewing is not just a matter of using question to gaining the information from respondent then will analyze it, but interviewing is offer different ways of discovering people's experiences and views.

Since the researcher needs the information from students about their challenges in developing material, interview is chosen as data collection technique. In this study, interview purposed to answer the second research questions. Therefore, interview guideline is applied to know what challenges faced by students of IMALT class English Teacher Education Department

<sup>8</sup>Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research ...*, 503

<sup>9</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research ...*, 28





In addition, It will use table to compare the relevancies between indicators in the coursebook with basic competence. Evaluation instrument when choosing the writing material in a coursebook is checklist. It used to answer whether the writing materials or activities that are presented in the coursebook in line with basic competence of the writing materials stated in Curriculum 2013 English standard competence.

The result of data will be presented in table. This research focuses on the analyzing the data to know whether the writing material developed relevant or not. The result of the data will be analyzed, narrated, and concluded. The instrument of this study used Core Competency (KI-4) and Basic Competencies (KD) developed from KI-4 in Syllabus of K-13. It will use table to describe the contain of writing material developed by students of IMALT Class and provide the example of writing material developed in coursebook. The table of instrument contains some point that the main checking from Basic Competency of KI-4 that is related to writing material, chapter, topic of writing material, pages which purpose to prove whether it is appropriate or not, and the last point of table provide the example of writing material or the exercises. In addition, the field of research is based on the checklist as explanation. It is used to answer whether the writing materials that are presented in the coursebook in line with basic competence of the writing materials stated in the curriculum of 2013. (*See appendix IX*)



Through the table of instrument, we will know and answer whether the writing materials that are presented in the coursebook in line with basic competence of the writing materials stated in the curriculum of 2013 or not.

## 2. Interview Guide

Interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They are used to help understand the experiences people have and the meaning they make of them rather than to test hypothesis. Interview is also a dialogue who is done by interviewer to get information from informant.<sup>13</sup> In this research, the researcher uses interview as the one of the instruments to find the data. The researcher uses the structural interview.<sup>14</sup> It means, questions are formulated accurately and provided with interview guide. The researcher uses questions list to interview in order to make the conversation be focused.

Interview is used to ask the students of IMALT Course who worked on designing writing material to find some data about the challenges they faced in designing writing material that is relevant to the K-13. (*See Appendix IX*)

<sup>13</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (Canada: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010, 2006), 438

<sup>14</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009) p.138





The researcher used some techniques to make sure that findings and interpretations are accurate. Validating findings means that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as:

Triangulation is the process of reinforcing evidence from different individuals (e.g., a principal and a student), types of data (e.g., observational field notes and interviews), or methods of data collection (e.g., documents and interviews) in descriptions and themes in qualitative research.<sup>20</sup> The researcher examines each information source and found the evidence to support a theme. This ensures that the study will be accurate because the

<sup>20</sup> Jhon W. Creswell, *Educational Research ...*, 259

information draws on multiple sources of information, individuals, or processes. In this way, it encourages the researcher to develop a report that is both accurate and credible.

## 2. Member Checking

Member checking is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account. This check involves taking the findings back to participants and asking them (in writing or in an interview) about the accuracy of the report.<sup>21</sup> The researcher asked the proofreader about many aspects of the study, such as whether the description is complete and realistic, is it logically or not, is the content appropriate or not, etc. Therefore, the data gotten from coursebook and students are accurate and valid.

## I. Research Stage

The data collected by using documents and interview. It analyzed descriptively since the research design is qualitative research. In qualitative research, the researcher has done three steps to analyze data.<sup>22</sup>

## 1. Preliminary Research

In the preliminary research, the researcher formulated research title and research questions, examined related literatures, choose the research

<sup>21</sup> Jhon W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning* ....259

<sup>22</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research ...*, 28

