

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents a clear explanation of what the researcher is going to do this study, especially in analyzing content validity of English final examination for tenth grade of Islamic High School in South Kediri Regency in academic year 2013/2014. This chapter covers research study, data, and data source, technique of data collection and research instrument, and data analysis

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

This study belongs to qualitative approach because this study reports data from the data source in narrative form and the studies carried out in naturalistic setting. According to Marguerite (2006:66) qualitative research approach is an approach, which collect data through observation, interview, and document analysis and summarize the finding primarily through narrative or verbal means.

The design of this study is content analysis. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. Content analysis usually begins with a question that the researcher believes can best be answered by studying documents. In this research, the researcher analyze test item in the English final examination for tenth grade students of Islamic Senior High School in South Kediri Regency in academic year 2013/2014. In addition researcher also studied another source related to the study to understand the context of the problems in depth.

## **B. Data and Data Source.**

Marguerite (2006: 66) points out that data are any types of information collected for use in educational research or assessment. In this study are qualitative data, related to some following aspect:

### **1. Primary data**

Primary data is the data that is collected directly. The primary data in this research were taken from the question of English final examination test of Islamic High School Al Ma'arif 2013/2014 that represent the English final examination of Islamic Senior High School in South Kediri Regency.

### **2. Secondary data.**

Secondary data in the data that is collected in the document. The secondary data in this study were taken from journal related to the research problem.

## **C. Technique of Data Collection and Research Instrument**

Method data is the data that is collected directly. The primary data in this research is collected by using documentation method. The documentation is intended to obtain data directly from research. Including script, book, or other documents. In documentation the writer collected data from the question of English final examination test of Islamic High School Al Ma'arif 2013/2014 that represent the English final examination of Islamic Senior High School in South Kediri Regency.

Here some activity was conducted by researcher to collect the data:

1. Read the question of final examintaion test.
2. Selecting and picking the data that related with the problem.
3. Analysing the data to know the data is valid interm of content or not

The researcher is main instrument of this study as she spends a great deal of this time reading and trying to analyze the question on final examination test. In this research, another instrument used are, silabus English material of tenth grade Islamic High School Al Ma'arif, book, and journal related to problem.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

Data analysis can be defined as a process of review, and grouping data in order to arrange hypotheses and made the conclusion or theory as the research finding. In this study, the data are analyzed through the following steps:

1. Data selection

Data selection is the process of selection, concerning, abstraction, and transformation of rough data appeared from note written in the field. From the activity done in collecting the data, the rough data are selected based on the formulating research question.

2. Data presentation.

In this study the researcher, present the data in a very simple description to make easy to understand for the reader.

3. Data summarizing

Data summarizing is one of important step in this study. It is a way used to know the result of the study. After all the collected data are identified and classified based in the form of content validity.

#### **E. Technique of Data Verification**

There are four techniques in verifying the data in qualitative research including credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The

researcher employed credibility in the way of verifying the data. Shenton (2004:64) argues that ensuring credibility is one of the most important factors in establishing trustworthiness. There were some following provisions applied by the researcher to promote confidence that they have accurately recorded the phenomena under scrutiny:

### 1. Prolonged Engagement

The researcher decided to make the research longer through rereading the data. The data were taken from basic competence of English syllabus for tenth grade student of Senior High School and test item of English final examination. The researcher read any longer while analyzing them carefully in order to make sure that the data more valid.

### 2. Triangulation

It is stated by Denzin (1970:3), there are four types of triangulation including data, investigator, theoretical, and methodological triangulation. The researcher employed theoretical triangulation which refers to use more than one theoretical framework in interpreting data. The theories selected by the researcher were theory of content validity by Wiersma (1990:183) and test by Arikunto (2006: 150).

### 3. Peer Debriefing

The researcher opened and welcomed the opportunities for scrutiny of the research by colleagues, peers and academics by discussing the study. This technique used in order to make well enable the researcher to refine his method, develop a greater explanation of the research design and strengthen his arguments in the light of comments made.

#### 4. Content Expert

This technique was done between the researcher and his advisor as the expert in comprehending the theories carried by the researcher. Discussion provided a sounding board for the expert to develop his ideas and interpretations, and probing from others helped the researcher to recognize his own biases and preferences.