CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about Research Design, Data and Data Source, Credibility and Dependability, Instrument, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the problems of the research, this research uses descriptive design. This study is hoped to answer the phenomenon of KTSP Curriculum that is applied in schools and its relevance to the English workbook TALENTHA which is used in teaching English for seventh grade of junior high school..

This study is descriptive library research, which presents in depth description of analysis of the English Workbook TALENTHA which is used in teaching English for seventh grade of junior high school.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data and data source is the English workbook competency in English TALENTHA for seventh grade of junior high school.

Related to the problems of study, the book would be the source of data. The instructional materials were contained in the book had been taken and analyzed whether they were appropriateness to an English curriculum for students of junior high school or not.

3.3   Credibility And Dependability

In the previous steps, the researcher collected the data from the method; documentation. To get trustworthiness of data, the researcher then verified the collected from field. Method of the data verification means way to check whether the data collected from a method is suitable with data from another method. Sugyono, (2008:241) states that aim of triangulation is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of the triangulation is to increase one's understanding of whatever is being investigated. From the aim above, triangulation is needed to verify data.

First, the researcher gets the data from documentation given to the subject to get data clearer and deeper. The data documentation were crosscheck with the result of documentation and the data would be accurate.

In the finally analysis, the researcher got final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problem. If the conclusion is supported by accurate data and prove, it can be said that the conclusion is credible.

3.4   instrument

Instrument is a tool used by the researcher in collecting data. The instruments that were used to obtain the data of this research, instructional material, as below:

- Documentation

    Documentation was needed for identifying the instructional material in the English workbook TALENTHA Competency in English for

seventh grade junior high school related to the list of targeted indicators stated in the list of KTSP Curriculum.

3.4 Data Collection

The researcher used documentation, observation, questionnaire and interview to collect the data:

- Documentation

Documentation was for collecting the instructional material in the English workbook TALENTHA, the researcher underwent:

Finding out the list of the targeted indicators conducted by the list of curriculum for junior high school. Carrying out the instructional materials unit 5 up to 7 stated in the English workbook TALENTHA.

3.6 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed during and after the data collecting process. The researcher analyzed the data step by step.

Firstly, the researcher analyzed the first data, the instructional materials of the English workbook TALENTHA. The writer analyzed whether the activities that reflected from the instructional materials lead to the accomplishment of the targeted indicators as stated in the list of KTSP curriculum.

The second analyzed was supported by triangulation procedure, which was intended to convince the readers on the reliability of the analysis, and also being comparative cross check of the data. This procedure conducted by

interviewing the author of competency in English TALENTHA. This triangulation method was expected to support the researcher analysis become more accurately and believable or authentic,

To answer the main problem, the researcher then gave judgment score to measure the appropriateness between indicator stated in KTSP curriculum and instruction materials stated in the English workbook TALENTHA, as follow:

a) The researcher firstly determined the criteria for each item (listening, speaking, reading and writing) would be analyzed and given score, they are:

- *Appropriateness* when whole indicators stated in KTSP curriculum also appear in instructional materials of each item.
- *Fair Appropriateness* when whole indicators stated in KTSP curriculum also appear in instructional materials of each item but there are still found a little lack.
- *Poor Appropriateness* when there is minimally one of indicators stated in KTSP curriculum are not be found in instructional materials of each item.
- *Inappropriateness* when whole indicators stated in KTSP curriculum are not is found at all in instructional materials in TALENTHA.

b) Each item will be scored:

    – *Appropriateness* is given score 3

    – *Fair Appropriateness* is given score 2

    – *Poor Appropriateness* is given score 1

    – *Inappropriateness* is given score 0

c) Then, the research will judge the whole items as the book unity by scoring:

        <10   = Inappropriate

        11-20   = Poor / Less Appropriate

21-30   = Fair Appropriate

31-36   =Appropriate