CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology related to this study. It presents research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Method is a way of doing something. Research methodology refers to the overall strategy followed in collecting and analyzing data. Research method is commonly defined as the way of thinking and doing something prepared to complete and achieve the goal of research.

Research method in this study referred to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data necessary for answering the research questions. It was a plan of attack for the problem under investigation.

While a research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data that are suitable to all variable characteristic and the objectives of research. Based on the source of data, this study was categorized as library research. Library research is a study to solve the problem by finding out the answer of the proposed research questions taken from printed materials.

Moreover, for using a full content of document, it used a specific technic. The technic used was content analysis. Donald (2002:442) states that content

analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the materials. Besides,Tesch,(1990) ;Hsiu- Fang and Shannon in Wahyunis' book (2012: 122) explain that research using qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristic of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text. Text data might be in verbal, print, or electronic form and might have been obtained from narrative responses, open-ended survey questions, interviews, focus group, observations, or print media such as article, books or manuals. Downe-Wambold in Wahyunis' book (2012: 122) states ''the goal of content analysis was to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomena under the study''. Thus, content analysis is the systematic classification sources of the data which are necessary to be collected and analyzed.

The reseracher described the real condition of the ''Prestise '' English Text Book focusing on reading text found in the *English Text Book* for the eleventh year of first semester of Senior High School published by Era Pustaka Utama. The texts were derived from all reading text provided for the first semester. There were 24 reading texts from Unit One until Unit Three.

B. Data and Source of Data

Data is a piece of descriptive information which refers to, or represents condition, ideas or objects that exist in a variety of forms. The data in this study were the genre, social function, generic structure and language featuresf found in the text of *Prestise English Text Book.*They belonged to qualitative data. According to Bogdan and Robert (1982) the qualitative data are collected in the

form of word or picture rather than numbers.

Meawhile, source of the data is the source from where the data are collected. In this qualitative research, the primary source of data was document. In term of the text book of Unit One until Unit Three. Unit One consisted of nine reading texts, Unit Two comprised eight reading texts, and Unit Threehad seven reading texts.

C. Technique of Data Collection.

In collecting the data, the researcher used documentary method. Documentary method is searching a data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, book, magazine, meeting notes, agenda, etc.

D. Technique of Data Verification

The researcher needed to explain the techniques used to verify the data. In qualitative research, there are a common techniques used to check the validity. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. In this research, the researcher used dependability.

In this study, both credibility and dependability was used to verify the data. Applying this technique, the researcher reads the textbook many times by re-reading the materials, the researcher can identify the theme or data related to research questions.

Meanwhile, dependability is the a way of the researcher to make the consistency of data found or finding by using such kinds of variatios to get the dependable data. Qualitatitf researcher speak of dependability rather than reliability. According to Ary (2002:503) Reliability in quantitatif resesarch has to

do with consistency of behaviors, or the extends to which data and finding would be similar if the study were replicated,

One way to make the dependable data was by repeated working in the same context, with the same method and with the same participants and the similiar result would be obtained. Thus to get the dependability of data analyze, the writer read different texts of genre. Then selecting and identifing the text, after that classificating and analyzing the kinds of genre text. After the writer got the result of data analyze, the writer decided conclusion.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained from documentation, so it can be understood easily, and its findings can inform others. In analyzing the data that had been collected, the researcher used qualitative research analysis. As using this technique, the researcher collected the arranged and presented data. The researcher focused on the content analysis. The data were analyzed through the following procedure:

1. Reading

    The first step of the data collection procedure was reading and rereading the English textbook for the eleventh year of Senior High School Published by PT Era Pustaka Utama. It is to convince that all the 24 texts have genre.

2. Selecting the text.

The texts provided in the book of *Prestise* were 24 texts . it was imposible to study all of them. The researcher just took 9 texts based on the context daily life and experience.

3. Identification

After the complete reading was done, the next step was identification. Identification was intended to identify the genres be longed to.

4. Classification

The next step was classification. The data that had been identified was then classified based on their genre. This table has been supporting me to doclassification

No	Genre	No Text
1	Report	
2	Narrative	
3	Analytical Exposition	

The first column is used for the numbering of the data, the second Column is used for the name of the genre, and the third column is used for the name of the text

5. Analyzing

The last step was analyzing the data. the data had been collected and classified were then analyzed. The complete analysis will be presented

in the chapter IV as the result of this study.

6. Deciding

      In deciding whether the text are suited with the KTSP curriculum. The researcher   checked them with the syllabus and instructional objectives.

7. Drawing conclusion

      The researcher conclude that genre in the texts were report, narrative, and analytical exposition. And it is to know that this genre suitable or not with KTSP curriculum.