CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method. It focuses the method used in conducting this study which covers research design, data and data sources, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

Creswel (2009:3) defines a research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. It involves the intersection of philosophical assumptions, strategies of inquiry, and specific methods.

Shofiyah et al (2014:32) states that library research is not only a collection of theories from various sources or that of reviewing literature but it also leads to proposing theories which contribute to the body of knowledge.

The research design in this research, the researcher used library research and the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach. In this research, the researcher used library research. This means that the data collected by analyze the documents of curriculum.

Furthermore, this research is generally used to analysis accurately and systematically to a certain analysis of subject. This method is suitable with

the research purpose to analyze the "Indonesian and Thailand English Curriculum in Senior High School."

B.   Data and Data Sources

The data in this research are in the form of descriptive (word) from the result of the Indonesian and Thailand Curriculum characteristcs. According to Ary,et.al (2010: 494) the technology can be used as a source of data as like audio, films, visual digital materials, etc. Therefore, in conducting this research, the researcher used documents and e-books as the data source.

C.   Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used documentary technique to collect the data. The technique that was used by the researcher to collect the data by getting the data from books, printed materials, and documents of Indonesian and Thailand Curriculum. Meanwhile, the appropriate instrument that was used in this reasearch is the researcher herself.

D.   Credibility and Dependability

According to Ary, et.al (2010: 498) validity concerns the accuracy or truthfulness of the findings. The term most frequently used by qualitative researchers to refer to this characteristic is credibility. One of the key criteria addressed by positivist researchers is that of internal validity, in which they seek to ensure that their study measures or tests what is actually

intended. According to Merriam in Shenton (2004: 64), the qualitative investigator's equivalent concept, i.e. credibility, deals with the question, "How congruent are the findings with reality?" Lincoln and Guba in Shenton; (2004: 64), argue that ensuring credibility is one of most important factors in establishing trustworthiness.

Based on Eisner in Ary, et.al; (2010: 498), structural corroboration as a means through which multiple of data are related to each other to support or contradict the interpretation and evaluation of a state of affairs. The use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, or multiple methods is referred to as triangulations.

In order to get trustworthiness of data analysis, the researcher used structural corroboration in order to make the data credible in analyzing the data the of English Curriculum in Indonesia and Thailand. Here, methods triangulation that was used by the researcher was reading the curriculum, observing, and interviewing. Related to the dependability in this research, in order to make the data was reliable, the researcher also used corroboration as explained above.

E. Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2007:207) data analysis is an activity done after the data of sources have been gathered. Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting

decision-making. Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. As stated by Bogdan in Sugiyono; (2007:334), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

Data analysis is aims to examine the credibility and dependability of data collection. In analyzing the data, the researchers used:

1. Finding the documents of English Curriculum in Indonesia and Thailand.

2. Observing in the classroom.

3. Interviewing some teacher in Thailand and Indonesia related to the Curriculum.

4. Reading the documents.

5. Finding the characteristics of English Curriculum in Indonesia and Thailand.

6. Comparing the Indonesian English Curriculum between English Curriculum in Thailand.

7. Teaching practice in the Thailand and Indonesian classroom.

8. Giving conclusion related to the what researcher is found.