

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study was designed as a descriptive-evaluative by using library research design. George, (2008, p. 1) say library research is a technique of collecting data by learning and understanding data which has close relation with the problems from books, theories, notes, and documents. It is general or specialized library that collects materials for use in intensive research project.. Therefore, it used documentation as an instrument to gather information from the group of individuals. The research method is descriptive-evaluative by using library research design by analyzing documents in the form of books.

B. Research Setting

Library research is a technique of collecting data by learning and understanding data which has close relation with the problems from books, theories, notes, and documents. It is general or specialized library that collects materials for use in intensive research project. (Mary George, 2008, p. 1). Library research process involves the step by step process used to gather the information in order to write a research paper, essay, presentation or complete a project.

C. Object

The researcher focuses on the textbook of third grade entitled “Fun With English” published by Bina Pustaka and used by mostly Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Barabai, South Kalimantan as an object. The English textbook entitled “Fun With

English” consist of seven units in it and the topic are about, *Introduction, School, Family, Clothes, Animal, Number and Classroom*. The following is the structure contained in the English textbook entitled “Fun With English”:

Table 3.1 Structure Of The Textbook

Unit	Topic	Structure
1	Introduction	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Practice Read Loudly Exercise Vocabulary
2	School	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Complete Let's Practice Exercise Vocabulary
3	Family	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Practice Draw Your Family Tree Here Complete it Exercise Let's Sing Vocabulary
4	Clothes	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Practice Read Loudly Exercise Vocabulary

5	Animals	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Practice Exercise Let's Draw Vocabulary
6	Classroom	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Practice Read Loudly Match Them Exercise Let's Sing Vocabulary
7	Numbers	Look, Listen, and Repeat Let's Practice Read Loudly Exercise Vocabulary

D. Data

The source of the data for this study was the English textbook entitled “Fun With English” for grade 3 of elementary school published by Bina Pustaka. The researcher need all of the data about the contents in English textbook entitled “Fun With English” for grade 3 and English textbook criteria in relevancy of 2013 curricullum for young learner. The researcher also want to find the good quality for young learner by reading and observing theory stated by expert.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the data is collected by using content analysis approach,

and the researcher used documentation to gather the information. According to Babbie, (2010, p. 530), document analysis is the study of recorded human communications, such as books, websites, paintings and laws. In addition, documentation method is a method of data collection which involves analysis of content from written documents in order to make certain deductions based on the study parameters. The method is mainly used qualitative analysis (Marsyal & Rossman, 1995, P. 59).

This technique used for completing the data . Documentation is the combining collection of the data. Documentation that is the researcher get from process of pre-observation, the researcher will know about the characteristic of English textbook entitled “Fun with English” based on the curriculum for young learner and the good qualities English textbook entitled “Fun With English”. The next step, the researcher processes the data.

F. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the collected data in content analysis approach. The data obtained through documentation. Afterward, according to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2019, p. 8-10), the researcher presented the collected data in the form of three concurrent flows of activity: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The technique for analyzing data was presented as below:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in the full

corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical material. By condensing, it is making data stronger. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, condensed assembly of information that allows analytic reflection and action. The displays designed to assemble organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the researcher can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusions or move on to the next step of analysis that the display suggests may be useful.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusions drawing and verification. Conclusions are also verified as the researcher processes. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the researcher’s mind during writing with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “intersubjective consensus,” or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.