

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research design, time and place of study, data and data source, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedures.

3.1. Research Design

This study is conducted by using a survey research design. According to Creswell (2008:376) survey research is the procedure in research that can describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. Arikunto (2010:3) also state that survey research is the research that describe what is contained or occurring in a particular area and the data collected are classified according to the type, nature or condition, after all data was complete then made conclusions. Based on the explanation above, survey method is suitable to apply in this study since the researcher needs to collect the opinion of English teachers about problems in implementing of curriculum 2013.

In this study, the researcher used mixed methods in collecting data. As Creswell & Plano Clark (2011) cited in Creswell (2008:535) that a mixed method is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and “mixing” both quantitative and qualitative methods in a single study or a series of studies to understand a research problem. Since the data of English school teachers’ understanding in

implementing Curriculum 2013 were collected by questionnaire, interview and also crosscheck the lesson plan.

3.2. Time and Place of Study

The data collection was conducted from March until April 2014. The writer collected the data from seventh grade English teachers in Public Junior High Schools and Private Junior High Schools, North Jakarta Area.

3.3. Data and Data Source

The data of this study are the answers from questionnaires and the result of interview and lesson plan. The sources of the data were teachers and lesson plan.

3.4. Data Collection Instruments

In this study, the instruments employed to collect the data were questionnaires, interview and lesson plan.

3.4.1. Questionnaire

According to Malhotra & Peterson (2006), questionnaire is a set of formal questions for obtaining information from respondents. So, the researcher collects the information about the English school teachers' understanding in implementing Curriculum 2013 by using Likert Type Scale method (Burn, 1994). The Likert Type scales showed a particular score of participants' understanding in implementing Curriculum 2013. The questionnaire was written in Bahasa Indonesia in order to make more understand by the teachers. The questionnaires were distributed in two Junior High Schools in North Jakarta area in the seventh grade.

The questionnaire has 5 scales ranging from ‘Strongly Agree’ (Sangat Setuju), ‘Agree’ (Setuju), ‘Undecided’ (Ragu-ragu), ‘Disagree’ (Tidak Setuju), and ‘Strongly Disagree’ (Sangat Tidak Setuju) with each statement. Each scale has score from 1 to 5. The scale ‘Strongly Agree’ has score 5, ‘Agree’ has score 4, ‘Undecided’ has score 3, ‘Disagree’ has score 2, and ‘Strongly Disagree’ has score 1.

The questionnaire consisted of twenty five closed statements about the teachers’ understanding in implementing Curriculum 2013. Table 3.1 shows the indicators of statements classification in the questionnaire.

Table 3.1. The indicators of statements classification in the questionnaire.

No.	Variable	Indicator	Item Number
1.	English Schools	- Curriculum 2013	1-4
	Teachers’ Understanding	- Core Competencies	5-8
	in Implementing	- Base Competencies	5-12
	Curriculum 2013	- Development of syllabus (Lesson plan arrangement, learning resources, skills, and learning methods)	13-23
		- Assessment	24
		- Problems in Implementing Curriculum 2013	25

3.4.2. Interview

The researcher conducted an interview to reconfirm and strengthen the data collected by questionnaire. The interview was conducted face to face. The interview consists of 11 questions for teachers.

3.4.3. Lesson Plan

Lesson plan is a written plan established by teacher in order to help a teacher to stay organized and focused. Lesson plan plays an important role in revealing how a teacher perceived material development. This is mainly because a lesson plan outlines the way certain learning materials carried out in the learning activities in the classroom. Two lesson plans for English learning for year seven in the first semester were collected as the data for this study from Public Junior High Schools and Private Junior High Schools in North Jakarta Area. Using Systemic Functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday (2003), the lesson plan was analyzed by its clauses. Learning aim, objectives, indicators, materials, media, and resources were the parts which were analyzed. They were chosen as they could give information on materials development, whether the goals were in a line with the material development planned by a teacher. This analysis was carried out to support the data of questioners and interviews.

3.4.4. Pilot Study

To test the validity and the reliability, the questionnaire was tried out to 4 English school teachers in Public Junior High Schools and Private Junior High Schools in North Jakarta Area.

1. Validity

To obtain information on validity of instrument, Pearson Product Moment statistical tool has been employed.

There are four steps of Pearson Product Moment that is used to get the validity of each statement in the questionnaire.

The formula is as follows:

Step 1:

$$T_{hitung} = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \cdot \{n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Note:

T_{hitung} = coefficient correlation

X_i = total score item

Y_i = total score item (all the item)

n = total respondent

Step 2:

$$T_{hitung} = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Note:

t = score of t_{hitung}

r = total coefficient correlation T_{hitung}

n = total respondent

(Arikunto, 2002)

Step 3:

The next step is by searching the t_{table} , if the significance of $\alpha = 0,05$ and dk (derajat kebebasan) = $n-2 = 6-2 = 4$.
(Sugiyono, 2007)

Step 4:

In this step the validity of each question is classified as valid or invalid. By the condition:

If $t_{hitung} > t_{table}$ means the statement is valid

$t_{hitung} < t_{table}$ means the statement is invalid.

As a result, from 4 multiple choices questions stated in the questionnaire that have been tried out, all of them are classified as valid questions.

2. Reliability

To answer the reliability of instrument, the set of instrument used in collecting data for study was firstly tried out. Alpha method was the employed to define its reliability quality. There are four steps of Alpha method that is used to get the reliability of the questionnaires.

The following is formula of Alpha method:

Step 1:

$$S_1 = \frac{X_1^2 - \left(\frac{X_1}{N}\right)^2}{N}$$

Note:

S_1 = variance of each score item

X_1^2 = total quadrate item X_1

$(\sum X_1)^2$ = total item X_1 in quadrate

N = total respondents

Step 2:

$$S = S^1 + S^2 + S^3 \dots \dots \dots S_n$$

Note:

S_i = total variance all of the item

$S^1 + S^2 + S^3 \dots \dots \dots S_n$ = 1st, 2nd, 3rd ...n variance item

Step 3:

$$r_n = \left(\frac{K}{K-1} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{S_1}{S_t} \right)$$

Note:

r_n = reliability score

k = total statement in questionnaire

S_1 = sum of item variants

S_t = total variants

(Riduwan, 2002)

Based on the formula, r_{hitung} of each statement in the questionnaire will be compared with distribution of $\alpha = 0,05$ in which $r_{table} = 0,754$

Note :

If $r_{hitung} > r_{table}$ means the statement is reliable

$r_{hitung} < r_{table}$ means the statement is unreliable

As the result, the total of r_{table} in the questionnaire 1.208 which means the questionnaire is reliable.

3.5. Data Collection Procedures

Some procedures were required in collecting the data:

1. On March 5th, researcher visited SMP Negeri 244, 266, and 143 Jakarta to ask Gatekeeper's permission to conduct this study there.
2. On March 6th, researcher visited MTs Negeri 05 and 15 Jakarta to ask Gatekeeper's permission to conduct this study there.
3. On March 19th, researcher distributed questionnaires and conducted the interview to the teachers of SMP Negeri 244, 266, and 143 Jakarta.
4. On March 20th, researcher distributed questionnaires and conducted the interview to the teachers of MTs Negeri 05 and 15 Jakarta.
5. On March 25th, researcher visited SMP Negeri 30 and 277 Jakarta to asked Gatekeeper's permission to conduct this study at there.
6. On March 26th, researcher visited SMP Darul Ma'arif, PGRI 7, and SMP 2 Al-Khairiyah Jakarta to asked Gatekeeper's permission to conduct this study at there.

7. On April 3rd, researcher distributed questionnaires and conducted the interview to the teachers of SMP Negeri 30 and 277 Jakarta.
8. On April 4rd, researcher distributed questionnaires and conducted the interview to the teachers of SMP Darul Ma'arif, PGRI 7, and SMP 2 Al-Khairiyah Jakarta.

3.6. Data Analysis Procedures

The data will be collected in qualitative and quantitative which is taken from questionnaires, interview and crosscheck the lesson plan. The quantitative data will be analyzed by calculating the frequency of the questionnaires. The qualitative data will be analyzed by describing the questionnaires, interview and lesson plan to crosscheck.