CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The research methodology is a process that is held and completed by the writer to gather valid data or information and carry out study on the data that has been acquired.[1] Basically, this study is based on library research. Library research is a way to collect data or research materials taken from the library, either in the form of books, journals, documents, magazines, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and others.[2] However, library research is not only limited to collecting, reading, and recording information found in books. More than that, library research must pay attention to the steps in researching the literature, pay attention to research methods to collect data, to process the data that has been obtained from literature sources.[3]

Qualitative research method is a research method used to research on natural object situations, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research highlight meaning rather than generality. In qualitative research, data collection is not guided by theory but guided by facts found during field research. Therefore, the data analysis carried out is inductive based on the facts found.[4] Besides using a qualitative approach, this research also using quantitative approach. Quantification is used to support the percentage of lexical density.

From the description above, in developing this research, the writer used research based on content analysis. Moreover, as a research method, the writer used library research.

B. Research Subject

The subject of this study is the English textbook *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* for the 10th grade of Senior High School published by Mediatama in 2022. This book is the latest publication that refers to the *Kurikulum Merdeka*. To determine the lexical density of the

---

[1] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 1.

[2] Nursapia Harahap, "Penelitian Kepustakaan", *Jurnal Iqra'*, no. 01 (2014): 68.

[3] Khatibah, 'Penelitian Kepustakaan', *Iqra*, no. 01 (2011): 39.

[4] Zuchri Abdussamad, *"Metode Penelitian Kualitatif"* (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021), 4.

textbook, the writer refers to the reading materials in the textbook which are used as data sources. In this textbook, there are various kinds of reading material which are divided into different types of texts in different units. They are, narrative text, descriptive text, procedure text, analytical procedure text, hortatory exposition text, recount text, report text, fiction text, and non-fiction text.

C. Data Source

The data source is the subject where the research data is obtained. It relates to what and who is researched and explains what and who is the source of data source. Data sources can be people, objects, documents, and others. Data sources are classified into 2 points, including:

1. Primary Data Source

Primary data sources are those that directly supply information to researchers.[5] The primary data source in this research is the English textbook *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* for the 10th grade of Senior High School. This textbook is published by CV Mediatama in 2022. Its curriculum is in line with the *Kurikulum Merdeka* being used in Indonesia at the current. There are 8 units in it with various topics.

2. Secondary Data Source

The writer can get information from secondary data sources in an indirect way.[6] Basically, the secondary data source serves to assist the primary data source mentioned above. These sources include:

a. Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, (United States of America: Sage Publications, 2004).

b. William Grabe and Fredricka L. Stoller, *Teaching and Researching Reading, Second Edition*, (New York: Routledge, 2002).

c. Kathleen Graves, *Designing Language Course: A Guide for Teachers*, (Boston: Heinle and Heinle, 2000).

d. Victoria Johansson, *Lexical Diversity and Lexical Density in Speech and Writing: A Developmental Perspective*, (Lund

---

[5] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 193.

[6] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 193.

University, Dept. Of Linguistics and Phonetics: Working Papers 53, 2008).

e. M. A. K. Halliday, *Language and Education, ed. Jonathan J. Webster*, (New York: Continuum, 2007).

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

To construct this research, data collection was done using a documentation study. Obviously, document analysis is used when conducting a documentation study. Document analysis is a systematic procedure carried out to review and evaluate documents, both printed and electronic materials.[7] It means the data is observed and interpreted to derive meaning, increase understanding, and develop credible knowledge. Documents can provide context in the text under study. In this study, it means that reading material is a context that must be examined in a document. To collect data, the writer has read, identify, and classify reading materials in textbooks to obtain the percentage level of lexical density in each text.

E. Research Data Validity

The accuracy between data that occurs on study objects and data that can be presented by researchers is referred to as validity. Thus, valid data is data that "does not differ" between data reported by the researcher and data observed on the object of study.[8] Sugiyono categorizes qualitative data research validity tests as credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability tests. In this study, the writer only used credibility, dependability, and confirmability tests.

1. Credibility

According to Sugiyono, there are some aspects to assess the credibility of qualitative data research, including triangulation, discusses with colleagues, and member checks.[9] The writer verifies the data by connecting the data result from books, journals, documents, and others. Sources and theory assisted triangulation in this research. *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* for 10th grade of senior high school published by CV Mediatama 2022 is the primary data source of this research.

---

[7] Glenn A. Bowe, 'Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method', *Qualitative Research Journal*, (2009): 27.

[8] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 366.

[9] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, 368.

Meanwhile, the theory related to this research can be obtained from content analysis theory, reading theory, and lexical density theory.

2. Dependability

The dependability test is carried out by conducting an audit of the entire research process. This section includes how the researcher begins to determine data sources, determines the problem or focus, and makes conclusions that must be shown by the researcher.

3. Confirmability

In confirmability testing, the writer reviews the findings of research related to the process. If the findings are a function of the research process, the study has been considered to meet confirmability standards.[10]

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the search or tracking of patterns. Qualitative data analysis is the systematic examination of something to determine its parts, the relationships between studies, and their relationship to the whole.[11] In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out since the researcher enters the field under study or from where the research question is formulated.

In this study, the writer used content analysis as a data analysis technique. Content analysis is the method of summarizing and reporting written information, including its main points and messages.[12] Content analysis has been used to examine all forms of communicative material, both structured and unstructured. It can be done with any written materials, for example reading materials in the textbook.

Some content analysis steps to analyze the data:

1. Selecting

The writer has chosen the book to be studied. In this case, the writer chooses the English textbook *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* for the 10th grade of Senior High School. Afterwards, the writer reads and selects the reading materials to be analyzed from each unit.

---

[10] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, 377.

[11] Zuchri Abdussamad, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif" (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021), 173.

[12] Louis Cohen, et.al., *Research Methods in Education*, (New York: Routledge, 2007): 475.

28

2. Identification

   After reading the reading material in the textbook, then identifying which includes lexical items and which includes grammatical functions. Afterwards, determine the genre of each text.

3. Classification

   In this classification step, the data is presented based on the table below:

Table 3.1
Classification of Genre in the Text

NO.	TITLE	GENRE	UNIT	PAGE

Table 3.2
Classification of Lexical Items

NO.	TITLE	VERB	NOUN	ADVERB	ADJECTIVE	Total of Lexical Items

After classifying the categories of lexical items, then calculating the percentage of lexical density using Ure's formula, as follows:

Table 3.3
Formula for Calculating Lexical Density

$$\text{Lexical Density} = \frac{Number\ of\ Lexical}{Total\ Number\ of\ Words} \times 100$$

4. Analyzing

   After calculating the percentage of lexical density using Ure's formula, the next step is to classify the percentage of lexical density according to predetermined criteria, as follows:

29

Table 3.4
Criteria of Lexical Density[13]

Percentage	Criteria
40-50%	Lower
50-60%	Quite
60-70%	High

After knowing the percentage level of lexical density, then the writer can analyze where the lexical density is distributed throughout the reading material in the English textbook *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* for the 10th grade of Senior High School.

---

[13] Siti Sholichatun, 'Content Analysis of Reading Materials in English on Sky Textbook for Junior High School', (Thesis, IAIN Walisongo, 2011), 25.