CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

To address the study questions and accomplish the goals, the researcher conducted library research and the descriptive qualitative approach. In this study data was collected, analyze it, and draw conclusions from the results. Additionally, neither statistical analysis nor empirical computations were used in this study. In the library research method, collections of textbooks, periodicals and articles are used. Sugiyono said "*in qualitative research the researcher acts as a human instrument, to collect data direct observation and in-depth interviews are needed*"[1].

This research used English textbooks as the material to be researched, because this research used library research. The researcher selected a descriptive qualitative approach based on the goals and research concerns of this study.

B. Research Subject

In this study, researchers used English textbooks for tenth grade hy R. Widjaja. Published by Putra Nugraha, a publisher located in Surakarta. The author is Robertus Widjaja and the editor is Citraningrum Azhari Nurul Aini. This book is used as a study companion book at school by tenth grade vocational school students. This book was created based on the Merdeka curriculum which integrates character education, anti-corruption, and Pancasila student profiles. This English textbook provides HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) questions.

In learning activities, students participate in engaging activities that include a variety of subjects, including the social sciences and natural sciences. In this book, students are invited to be involved in various activities such as independent assignments, group assignments, working on practice questions, and project-based assignments. These activities are expected to support the achievement of learning outcomes. The various activities in this book strengthen students' Pancasila profile, such as leadership, responsibility, discipline, independence, creativity, tolerance, communicative, and ability to work well together. This book has 2 units entitled The Art and The Stories. Each unit is equipped with

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[1] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*, CV. *Alfabeta, Bandung*, 2008, xxv.

practice on 4 English language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. This book also takes advantage of technological advances by including a QR Code. With this QR Code, students can work on or study books online.

C. Data Source

Data is a record of a collection of facts or a statement received. Before data can be presented and evaluated, procedures for gathering and organizing it are necessary. To collect data, researcher used a primary source (the data is first obtained by the researcher) and secondary source (the data that has previously been gathered by another source is obtained by the researcher).

1. Primary Data Source

An English textbook used in the tenth grade by R. Widjaja serves as the primary source of data for this study. This book consists of two chapters. The researcher analyzed the idiom from the text, question sentence, and conversation. Additionally, researchers gather data through reading, understanding, evaluating, and gathering data from libraries and books.

2. Secondary Data Source

Data from secondary data sources is information that has previously been obtained and examined by another researcher. The secondary data sources used in this study included dictionaries, books, articles, and other studies that examined the idiom expression.

D. Instrument of Collecting Data

Tools used by researchers to gather data are called research instruments. The quality of an instrument reflects the quality of the data obtained. Therefore, researcher needs to make preparations during the research process. Instruments are crucial in assessing the success of the research. This research instrument will collect data to address research questions. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher herself, who also serves as the data's planner, collector, and analyst. Apart from that, the supporting instruments are books, articles or previous research related to idiomatic expressions.

E. Data Collection Technique

The way that researchers gather data is known as the data collection technique. In this research, researchers employed

documentation analysis technique. Document collection, evaluation, and analysis are the methods used in this strategy to gather data[2]. In this instance, the document concentrates on the reading text and conversation from the English textbook for the tenth grade. Idiom terms can be found in multiple items inside each chapter of the textbook units that the researcher examined as data sources. To portray the idioms in the chosen books, researchers examined each and every one of the idioms. Phrases with idiomatic terms and utterances were chosen randomly[3]. The specific steps involved in obtaining data are:

1. First, the researcher reads the English textbook for the tenth-grade by R. Widjaja.
2. Preparing the data. The researcher is responsible for preparing the textbook that provides the research data. Because the textbook contains certain idioms, the researcher in this case used the students' textbooks as the research data.
3. Determining the data. To determine the data, researcher concentrated on using tenth grade of students' textbooks by R. Widjaja as the criteria for gathering data.
4. Selecting the data. The researcher chose the tenth grade of students' textbooks by R. Widjaja because this book has 2 chapter and each chapter has many reading texts that are suitable as material for collecting data, namely in the form of idioms.
5. Reading the book comprehensively. It will be easier for the researcher to perform a pragmatic study of the idiom expression if they have studied this extensively. In addition, the researcher makes note of any phrases or statements that use of idioms.
6. Sort and evaluate data according to established categories.
7. Make a documentation sheet based on the elements that will be examined.
8. Summarize data from the textbook.

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[2] Glenn A Bowen, 'Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method', *Qualitative Research Journal*, 9.2 (2009), 27–40.

[3] Khusnul Khotimah, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in "Lock and Key" Novel by Sarah Dessen' (IAIN Tulungagung, 2015).

F. Data Analysis Technique

After collecting data, researchers carried out data analysis. In analyzing data, researchers used content analysis. Content analysis is the process of examining what is written, spoken, or recorded[4]. In analysing data there are 5 stages, namely[5]:

1. Defining the research questions that the content analysis will attempt to answer. In this research there are two research problems. Researcher must collect data that is appropriate to the research problem to be analysed before answering the research problem using content analysis.

2. Determine the samples to be included. In this research, researcher analysed chapters 5 and 6 in the tenth grade of students' textbook by R. Widjaja in the form of reading text and conversations.

3. Establishing the units of analysis. In this study, context units were utilized as the analysing unit to create the data. Textual units called context units place restrictions on the data that can be included in the description of recording units[6]. For context units, the most apparent choices are usually sentences, paragraph, words, and full text. In turn, this led the researcher's identification of idiomatic expression in words or phrases.

4. Putting together the analysis categories. Researchers classify data based on the type of idiom. This is done by analysing data and considering relevant theories. The data arrangement is divided into two independent sections: data findings and analysis.

5. Conclusion. Once the data analysis is complete, the researcher might draw a conclusion to explain the research's findings.

Furthermore, to determine the dominant type of idiom in the textbook material, the researcher calculated the data gathered by counting the number of idioms 1 x 100%: total idiom to obtain the findings' percentage. The following formula is used to compute the percentage.

$$X = \frac{Y}{\Sigma y} \; x \; 100\%$$

[4] Huma Parveen and Nayeem Showkat, 'Content Analysis', *Media & Communication Studies*, 2017.

[5] Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education*, 6th editio (London: Routledge, 2007) <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203029053>.

[6] Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology* (Sage publications, 2018).

X = the percentages of each type of idiom.

Y = the number of each type of idiom in the reading text or dialogue that found in textbook.

∑Y= the total number of idioms in the reading text or dialogue that found in textbook.