

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a research method which uses to do research. There are research methods, research participants/subjects, instruments and data collection techniques, research data validity, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Method

Field research and library research are the two sorts of research that are used. This researcher's research makes use of a particular kind of library research. Research that can only be completed using library resources is known as library research. This type of study is conducted in a library setting where books or other visual or auditory aids are used to collect data and information on the subject of interest. The qualitative approach and the quantitative approach to research are also two categories that can be separated. In this study, the researcher employed content analysis as a qualitative research method¹.

There are several definitions of this library research. Mirzaqon. T and Purwoko (2017) suggested definition of library research from several experts². According to Nazir (1998) Library research is a data collection technique with conducts a study of books, literature, notes, as well as various related reports with the problem you want to be solved. The data is collected in the form of sentences or images that have meaning and provide understanding. This type of approach uses descriptive sentences that are more detailed, complete, in-depth to promote the actual situation as a supporter of research data. Therefore qualitative research is often referred to as descriptive qualitative research³.

¹ Kinayati Djojuroto and M.L.A. Sumaryati, *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Penelitian Bahasa & Sastra* (Bandung: Nuansa, 2004), 10.

² Milya Sari and Asmendi, "Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research) Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan IPA," *Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research) Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan IPA* 2, no. 1 (2018): 15, <https://ejournal.uinib.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/naturalscience/article/view/1555/1159>.

³ Basrowi & Suwandi, "Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa," *信阳师范学院* 1, no. 1 (2014): 32, <http://ejournal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/artic>

Qualitative research, as defined by Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss, is research in which a researcher gathers and evaluates data while also including the researcher as a participant in the research process and the data they offer⁴. They also say that qualitative research is any study in which the conclusion is reached without the use of statistical processes or other quantitative methods⁵.

Based on the above theory, the research method in the English textbook entitled *Pathway to English for Peminatan Programme* for Grade XI for Senior High School is descriptive qualitative. Researchers not only recorded and examined the expressed significance but the implied meaning as well.

B. Research Setting

In this research, the researcher took library research namely book analysis so they used literature. So the place where the research takes place is uncertain. For the time of carrying out the research, the researcher takes from August 2021 for search and determine research titles. September until October 2021 for work on chapter 1, revise, and continue working on chapters 2 to 3. Chapter 4, revision, and chapter 5 is worked on from July through October 2022.

C. Research Subject

The subject of this study is an English textbook titled *Pathway to English for Peminatan Programme Grade XI Senior High School*, revised edition written by Theresia M. Sudarwati and Eudia Grace as the source of the data that

le/viewFile/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0A
www.iosrjournals.org.

⁴ Juliet M. Strauss, Anselm L, *Basic of Qualitative Research Techniques and Procedures for Developing* <https://doi.org/10.33541/jet.v6i3.1925> *Grounded Theory* (USA: Sage Publications, Inc., 2015), e:///C:/DOCUME~1/user/LOCALS~1/Temp/Rar\$EX53.187/0803959397/files/cover.html[10/10/2010 6:45:08 μμ].

⁵ Juliet M. Strauss, Anselm L, *Basic of Qualitative Research Techniques and Procedures for Developing* <https://doi.org/10.33541/jet.v6i3.1925> *Grounded Theory* (USA: Sage Publications, Inc., 2015), e:///C:/DOCUME~1/user/LOCALS~1/Temp/Rar\$EX53.187/0803959397/files/cover.html[10/10/2010 6:45:08 μμ].

consists of 10 chapters and 216 pages. This book is a development of the 2013 curriculum published by Erlangga. The researcher focused on just one book to find out the kinds of deixis used in the textbook. The researcher chooses the reading text in chapter 5 A Story to Remember, there are 5 titles, namely: The Model Millionaire, The Necklace, The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, The Death of Bisma, and The Nightingale and the Red Rose.

In the study, there are two types of sampling, namely probability sampling, and nonprobability sampling. Probability sampling includes simple random, proportionate stratified random, disproportionate stratified random, and random area. While nonprobability sampling includes systematic sampling, sampling quota, axial sampling, purposive sampling, saturated sampling, and snowball sampling⁶. This study uses probability sampling, a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each element of the selected population to be a member of the sample. In probability sampling using simple random sampling method that is sampling members from the population is done randomly regardless of the strata in that population.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston a research instrument is a tool that assists researchers in gathering material, collecting it, and organizing it into a coherent report⁷. In terms of qualitative research instruments, Nasution (2008) states that there is no other choice than to make humans the main research instrument⁸. The data collection comes from an English textbook titled Pathway to English for *Peminatan Programme* Grade XI Senior High School, based on the 2013 curriculum published by Erlangga. The documentation method

⁶ Sugiyono, "Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D," *Penerbit Alfabet*: Bandung, 2015: 217-218.

⁷ Budi Tri Santosa, "An Analysis of The Main Female Character's Efforts in John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*," (thesis, Yogyakarta State University, 2015), 43.

⁸ J. Andriani H Hardani, Ustiawaty, *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dan Kuantitatif*, ed. AK Husnu Abadi, A.Md., 1 maret 20 (Yogyakarta: CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, 2020), <https://www.pustakailmu.co.id.118>

was used as a data collection technique because the data were in the form of documents.

Documents are records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or the monumental works of someone. Documents in the form of writing, such as diaries, life histories, biographies, regulations, and policies documents in the form of images, such as photographs, live drawings, and sketches. Works of art, for example, can take the form of documents in the form of works of art, which can take the form of sculptures, pictures, and films⁹. And there are three techniques in data collection, editing, organizing and finding¹⁰:

For this research, the researcher was collecting data using the documentation technique. The following are the steps that must be taken in collecting data with documentation:

1. The researcher finds an English textbook entitled “Pathway to English” for *Peminatan* Programme grade eleven of senior high school revised edition in the 2017 year is an English textbook published by Erlangga.
2. The researcher read and observed the reading texts in an English textbook entitled “Pathway to English” for *Peminatan* Programme grade eleven of senior high school as the main book to observe.
3. The researcher analyzes and identifies based on three kinds of deixis that has been mentioned by Levinson theory that appear in the English textbook by observing.
4. The researcher found out three kinds of deixis that has been mentioned by Levinson’s theory in an English textbook.
5. The researcher makes a data description as the goal of this research.

E. Research Data Validity

Qualitative research requires the validity of data as a test of data wetness. The validity of the data is the degree of

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 240.

¹⁰ Poppy Yaniawati, “Penelitian Studi Kepustakaan,” *Penelitian Kepustakaan (Liberary Research)*, no. April (2020): 15.

coincidentally between the data that occurs in the research object and the force that can be by the researcher¹¹.

Data validity tests in qualitative research include credibility, transformability, dependability, and confirmability¹². But the researcher only uses three of the criteria: credibility, dependability, and conformability.

1. Credibility

The essence of credibility must include the value of truth, implying that critical readers can believe and accept the findings of qualitative research¹³.

2. Dependability

Use these criteria to see the quality of the research, whether it is of good quality or not. The trick is to use a dependency audit technique. Ask respondents to review the activities carried out by the researcher in addition to recording data from the field, archives, and research reports.

3. Conformability

The confirmability test is nearly identical to the dependability test in qualitative research, and both tests can be performed at the same time. Testing confirmability entails putting the findings of research to the test, as well as the process used.

While conducting this research, referential adequacy checks were used, which included a variety of references ranging from textbooks to relevant sources of information. Sources will be compared to research materials, whether or not they are relevant. It is regarded to be trustworthy if the two share anything in common (credible).

F. Data Analysis Technique

After checking the validity of the data, then the technique of analysis of research data. It is helpful to choose

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 240.

¹² Fitiana Sulistiyaningrum, *An Analysis of Characters in The Texts*, 47.

¹³ J. Andriani H Hardani Uswanty, *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*, ed. AK husnu Abadi, A.Md, 1 Maret 20 (Yogyakarta: CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, 2020), <https://www.pustakailmu.co.id>, 120.

which data is needed and which is not. Data analysis is prose to systematically search and compile data obtained from interviews and field records. Data analysis is the process of searching for and compiling systematic data obtained from interviews, notes, and documentation. It involves organizing data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, arranging it into a pattern, choosing what is important and what will be learned, and making conclusions¹⁴.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), there are three ways of analyzing data: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing¹⁵.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, reducing, and organizing previously collected data. At this point, the obtained data was organized, and the irrelevant data was discarded. This was accomplished through the coding process. The process of labeling and segmenting meaning units from descriptive or inferential data gathered during the study is known as coding.

The purpose is to help the researcher in organizing and classifying the data. The process of coding as follows:

- a. The data of deixis in the reading text English textbook “Pathway to English” for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of senior high school were carefully read.
- b. The data of deixis in the reading text English textbook “Pathway to English” for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of senior high school related to the objectives of the study were identified and selected.
- c. Each datum was assigned a code.

The format of the data-sheet is presented below:

¹⁴ J. Andriani H Hardani Uswanty, Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif, ed. AK husnu Abadi, A.Md, 1 Maret 20 (Yogyakarta: CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, 2020), <https://www.pustakailmu.co.id>, 162.

¹⁵ J. Andriani H Hardani Uswanty, Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif, ed. AK husnu Abadi, A.Md, 1 Maret 20 (Yogyakarta: CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, 2020), <https://www.pustakailmu.co.id>, 163.

Table 3.1 The Data Sheet Example of the Data Findings of the Classification Deixis

No	Data	Deixis word	Kinds of deixis	Referents
01		Him	TPD	Hughie

Notes:

- 01 : Number of data
- FPD : First Person Deixis
- SPD : Second Person Deixis
- TPD : Third Person Deixis
- SD : Spatial Deixis
- TD : Temporal Deixis

2. Data Display

In presenting the data, researchers can arrange the shape of tables, graphs, pictograms, and the like. Through the presentation of the data, the data is organized, composed in a relationship pattern so that it is easier to understand. In qualitative studies, researchers more often display the data in the form of a narrative.

In this study, researchers submitted data in the form of tables and descriptions, which were then explained by using a short narrative to describe the intent. purpose of tables and writing is so that readers understand it more easily.

3. Conclusion

Conclusion drawing involves moving back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess whether the data findings fit the objectives of the study. At this stage, the data of deixis found in the reading text English textbook “Pathway to English” for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of senior high school that has been analyzed were read and re-read to develop the conclusions regarding the study. The conclusions, then, were verified by revisiting the data as many times as necessary.

4. Verivication

The last step of the data analysis is verification. Verification was also enhanced by conducting peer checking and consultation with the supervisors. Thus, the verifications of deixis found in the reading text English textbook “Pathway to English” for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of senior high school can be drawn in this research.

G. Research Ethical Consideration

In this section ethical consideration for research is very necessary and important. So that the researcher mentions some ethical considerations that were applied during the research period as follow:

1. The researcher protects research data to keep it confidential during research.
2. The researcher is honest during the research.
3. The researcher subject and data are completely original from a textbook published by Erlangga.
4. Researcher use references from reliable and complete sources.
5. The researcher uses consistent sentences from the beginning to the end of the chapter in this research.