CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher will present in details the methodology of the research used in this study. It is divided into several sub chapters. They are research approach, source of data, data, data collection and procedure of analyzing data.

A. Research Approach

In conducting the research, the writer uses qualitative approach. Maxwell stated that "the strength as qualitative research derives primarily from its inductive approach, its focus on specific situation or people, and its emphasis on words rather the numbers".[1] It means that the data in this study is analyzed in the form of description and identification or analysis of the texts.

Qualitative research gives priority to analyze data. The data in this study is analyzed in the form of description and identification or analysis of the texts. In this research, the writer analyzes the lexical density in reading text based on the 9th grade of Junior High School.

Considering the purpose of the research and the nature of the problem, the research is basically library research, where the writer attempts to gather the data from the library as the data sources. It is suitable as the goals of the writer's study. Library research used to gain written sources either had been published or not published yet, by reading and analyzing as the basis of composing the research. The writer presents and explains the data without hypothesis test.

This research focused on content analysis of *English on Sky* textbook for 9th grade level of Junior High School published by Erlangga. The content analyzed including procedure, report, narrative text and lexical density of reading text.

---

[1]Maxwell, Joseph Alex. *Qualitative Research Design*, (London: SAGE Publication, 1996), p. 17.

B. Source of Data

Arikunto stated that the data resource is the subject from which the data can be found.[2] In this study, the source of data is the reading texts found in *English on sky* textbook for 9th grade of Junior High School published by Erlangga.

C. Data

In conducting this study, the researcher takes some of reading texts found in the textbook as the data. There are 10 reading texts which are categorized into different kinds of text. They are procedure, report, and narrative texts.

D. Procedure Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer used documentation study. Documentation study may refer to technique of collecting data by gathering and analyzing documents, while document is any communicable material (such as text, video, audio, etc) used to explain some attributes of an object, systems or procedures.[3] It means that the qualitative data which is drawn with words and sentences, clustered following its category to gain conclusion.

In doing this research, the researcher uses three steps as follows:

1. Reading

The first step is reading the textbook *English on Sky* for 9th grade of Junior High School which is published by Erlangga.

2. Identification

After the researcher read the reading text in the English textbook, the next step is identify the genre of every text.

---

[2]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), 6th Ed., p. 129.

[3]*Research Documentation,* http://www.answer.com/topic/documentation, retrieved on 29th September 2010.

3. Classification

The next step of this research is classification. In this case, the researcher classifies the text based on its genre. The researcher made a table in doing the classification.

No.	Genre	Number of page	Sum

The first column used for numbering of the data. The second column for the name of genre that found in *English on Sky* textbook for 9th grade of Junior High School. The third column used for the number or the page of text.

In doing the research, the researcher need some reference that related to the study. There aimed to help me in analyzing the data. There were several steps that the writer did in collecting the reference, as follows:

a. Looking for any materials related with the study from internet.

b. Looking for books related to the study from library.

c. Looking for any thesis related to the study from library.

E. Procedure of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer used text analysis or discourse analysis as the technique. Discourse analysis is minimally the study of language in use that extends beyond sentence boundaries.[4] It means that discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

---

[4]Mariane Celce-Murcia and Elite Olshtain, *Discourse and Context in Language Teaching,* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 4.

Here, the data that had been collected and classified are then analyzed. The analysis includes the lexical density of the reading text. For this research, lexical density will be measured by:

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical (function) words in a sentence.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical (function) words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

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

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

As a guide, lexically dense text has a high lexical density of around 60-70%, quite lexical density measures of around 50-60%, and those which are not dense have a lower lexical density measures of around 40-50%.