

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology used in conducting the research. This chapter consists of research design, data collection technique, instrument of the research and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research employs qualitative research design. A qualitative research is defined as a study that focuses on understanding the naturalistic setting, or everyday, of a certain phenomenon or person (Neergaard & Ulhøi, 2007, p. 383). The phenomenon of the research is news item text in senior high school textbook. In addition, the qualitative case study approach is employed for the research. A case study is good approach when the inquirer has clearly identifiable cases with boundary and seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of the cases (Creswell, 2013, p. 100). The news item text in the textbook becomes the case of the research.

Moreover, the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) provides a tool for analyzing text. SFL also has proved to be keystone for investigating text and genre patterning within a situational context (Kornetzki, 2012). Specifically, the SFL framework for transitivity system is selected. Transitivity is part of ideational metafunction providing the fundamental and powerful semantic concept for analyzing representation (Fowler, 1991, p. 70). Transitivity specifies different types of process that are recognized in language and grammatical structures by which they are expressed (Halliday, 1994, p. 101). The use of transitivity system analysis makes the research to investigate the Lexicogrammatical features in terms the significant lexicogrammatical patterns of news item possible to be conducted.

3.2 Data Collection Technique

A qualitative case study design has multiple data collection technique. Yin (2013 as cited in Markula & Silk, 2011) identifies six sources for a qualitative case study, such as: documentation, archival records, interviews, direct observation, participant-observation, and collecting physical artefacts. In this research, the

documentation is the most suitable technique for the research since the research analyzes the senior high school textbook.

The textbook analyzed in the research is one of the textbooks in twelve grade published in 2015 in Jakarta. The textbook is selected because the textbook becomes one of the instructional resources at one of the state senior high schools in Bandung.

The texts are obtained from chapter 9 of the textbook entitled “What’s the News Today”. There are five news item text in the textbook analyzed. Text 1 entitled “Traffic jams cost Jakarta \$3B Annually” adapted from The Jakarta Post, Text 2 entitled “Kendari SAR Team Finds 3 More Victims” adapted from The Jakarta Post, Text 3 entitled “Yogyakarta Promotes Commuting by Bike” adapted from The Jakarta Post, Text 4 entitled “Robbers Get Away with Rp700M in Bekasi” adapted from The Jakarta Post, and Text 5 entitled “Floods, High Winds Destroy Homes in Gunung Toar” adapted from The Jakarta Post.

3.3 Data Analysis

There are several steps in analyzing the data. Each step is elaborated in detail below.

- a. The first step is to break down the text into clause.

Below is the example of breaking down the text into clause.

Robbers Get Away with Rp700M in Bekasi

Niken Prathivi

The Jakarta Post/Jakarta

A gang of robbers broke into house of a shop owner in Villa Jatibening Housing Complex in Bekasi and got away with jewelry and cash worth a total of Rp700 million (US\$73,500), on early Friday morning.

Bekasi police officers claimed four robbers were involved in the crime at the house of Teddy Handoko, owner of home improvement and construction shop.

1. Robbers Get Away with Rp700M in Bekasi

2. A gang of robbers broke into house of a shop owner in Villa Jatibening Housing Complex in Bekasi
 3. And got away with jewelry and cash worth a total of Rp700 million (US\$73,500), on early Friday morning.
 4. Bekasi police officers claimed
 5. four robbers were involved in the crime at the house of Teddy Handoko, owner of home improvement and construction shop.
- b. The second step, the clause will be analyzed using transitivity theory.
1. Robbers Get Away with Rp700M in Bekasi

Robbers	Get Away	with Rp700M	in Bekasi
Actor	Pro: Material	Scope	Circ: Loc: place

2. A gang of robbers broke into house of a shop owner in Villa Jatibening Housing Complex in Bekasi

A gang of robbers	broke into	house of a shop owner	in Villa Jatibening Housing Complex in Bekasi
Actor	Pro: Material	Scope	Circ: Loc: place

3. And got away with jewelry and cash worth a total of Rp700 million (US\$73,500), on early Friday morning.

And	Got away	with jewelry and cash worth a total of Rp700 million (US\$73,500),	on early Friday morning.
	Pro: Material	Scope	Circ: Loc: Time

4. Bekasi police officers claimed

Bekasi police officers	Claimed
Sayer	Pro: verbal

5. four robbers were involved in the crime at the house of Teddy Handoko, owner of home improvement and construction shop.

four robbers	were involved	in the crime	at the house of Teddy Handoko, owner of home improvement and construction shop.
Carrier	Pro: Circumstantial	attribute	Circ: Loc: place

- c. The third step, the data are classified and categorized using table sheet.

Table 3.0.1 Example of Process Types

No	Text	Process types						Total
		Behavi oral	Existen tial	Material	Mental	Relatio nal	Verbal	
1	Text 3	-	-	3	-	1	1	5

- d. The Forth step, the data are analyzed and interpreted with the theory on chapter two find out to what extent the news item texts in senior high school textbook meet the characteristics of the news item text in terms of significant lexicogrammatical features; and what process types are employed in news item texts in senior high school textbook.