CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. DATA FOR TEXTBOOK ANALYSIS

The researcher uses English textbooks from entitled "Bahasa Inggris Think Globally Act Locally" For IX Grade in this analysis. The textbooks that are examined are English textbooks for students in junior high schools that were published by the MOEC (Ministry of Education and Culture) in order to introduce the 2013 Curriculum in compliance with the wishes of the Indonesian government. This textbook is often used as a guide to help students reach their full potential, and the researcher analyzed the documents, including the photographs, collecting data using a documentary approach in order to see how the humanity values discourse is represented in the English textbook as a unit of study. The documentary process, according to Bowen, is a method of gathering data by gathering and analyzing both electronic and written materials such as books, newspapers, journals, survey data, and television programs.[1] Although the document includes texts, a text is more than just a list of words. In discourse analysis, the text often includes a picture.

B. TYPE OF THE RESEARCH

The method used in this study is qualitative, with literature study techniques or library research in finding sources that are relevant to the discussion, through an in-depth analysis process of books, journals and official writings issued by trusted sources. To analyze the data, the research used qualitative descriptive methods and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to understand and also analyze the humanity values contained in the contents of the book in depth. The aim of this study is to examine the humanity value education in junior high school textbooks published in 2013 curriculum. This research focuses on the images, and texts. In this case, content analysis was used to categorize the texts and images on the textbook into character building and humanity values based on their meaning.

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[1] Nicholas Tapia-Fuselier and Jemimah L. Young, "Texas Community Colleges Respond to the Threatened End of DACA: A Document Analysis," Community College Journal of Research and Practice 43, no. 10–11 (2019): 807–11, retrieved from https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/10668926.2019.1600605.

C. RESEARCH SUBJECT

The English textbook used by high school students in the teaching learning process in schools is the source of data in this study. It was created using the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture's 2013 Curriculum, which was released in 2013. This research was carried out in Indonesia, where English is a foreign language (EFL). The study's subject was an English textbook entitled "Bahasa Inggris Think Globally Act Locally" For IX Grade which was created using Curriculum 2013. MOEC (Ministry of Education and Culture) published the second revised version of this textbook in 2018.

D. DATA SOURCES

The data source of this study is an English textbook entitled "Bahasa Inggris Think Globally Act Locally" For IX Grade published by The Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC) with the implementation of 2013 curriculum. The researcher focused in only one textbook, and all activities in the textbook in form of text and images.

E. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

Data collection is a crucial stage in any research project. The process of gathering whatever data is required for research is known as data collection. Data is one aspect of analysis, which means that the data used in the study must be accurate. The data collection technique used in this research was documentation study. Researchers examined textbook, journals, and laws and regulations as part of this documentation review. Researchers chose humanity values in English textbooks for IX Grade of Junior High School published by the Ministry of Education and Culture with 2013 curriculum. The researcher then gets a summary of the principles found in the textbooks. Further to that, the researcher gathers the data sources from the high school textbook. Then, the researcher sorts and categorizes the data into human values. After the researcher has classified the data, the next step is to use CDA further to analyze the data. The steps are:

1. Reading the textbook studied.
2. Collecting and categorizing the data.
3. Reducing the data.
4. Identifying the data based on human values.
5. Explain the data using the CDA method.

F. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

Data analysis is a method used to analyze data that has been collected as a stage before drawing conclusions. So, the authors can understand that data analysis is a process that a person goes through to select and sort out data that is important and which will be studied to obtain conclusions. To get a conclusion, it can be done by using data collection techniques from the source from which it was analyzed. Analysis itself means a process of sorting data, structuring it into a pattern, and describing it. In this study, the analysis process had started at the time of data collection. Every data that has been collected, the researcher conducts an analysis in the form of understanding the data to get answers to research problems.

After the data is collected from textbooks and examined qualitatively using CDA before being reported descriptively. This study employs CDA because it examines the importance of character education in EFL textbooks for high school students. The CDA best shows how a textbook reflects and constructs social reality discourse related to a humanity values structure by coded messages based on what is said and left unsaid since the chosen textbook is a curriculum document. The researcher analyzed and represented data while analyzing it. Bringing out the context, sharing stories, giving explanations, and developing reasonable justification are all part of interpretation. The researcher then provides a summary, analysis, and clarification of the results.

G. DATA VALIDITY TECHNIQUE

In this study, researchers used the "persistence enhancement technique" to test the validity of the data. In this technique, observations are made more carefully and continuously. This is intended to find out whether the data that has been obtained is incorrect or not.[2] In practice, this is done by reading various references, both books, previous research results, or documentation related to the findings under study. So that the insight of researchers will be wider and sharper. Thus, it can be used to check whether the data obtained is correct/reliable or not.

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[2] Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 272, accessed on https://www.pdfdrive.com/prof-dr-sugiyono-metode-penelitian-kuantitatif-kualitatif-dan-rd-intro-d56379944.html.