

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

### A. Research Method

A research method is a way to get answers to a problem. This research is a library study with a qualitative approach that uses literature and books as its primary object.

The data collected in the form of texts 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 research<sup>1</sup>.

Based on the above theory, the research method in the English textbook entitled *When English Rings a Bell* for grade VIII SMP/MTs is descriptive qualitative. Researcher not only recorded and examined the expressed significance but the implied meaning as well.

### B. Research Participants/Subjects

The subject of this study is an English textbook titled *When English Rings a Bell* for Grade VIII SMP/MTs. This book is a development of the 2013 curriculum published by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

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 sampling<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Farida Nugrahani, "Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa," 2014, 320.

<sup>2</sup> Sugiyono, *Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2015), 217-218.

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 a simple random sampling method that is sampling members from the population is done randomly regardless of the strata in that population.

### C. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The instrument is research checklist to gather the data collection. The area checklist is based on the English textbook *When English Rings a Bell*.

1. In the Pancasila values, explain content about text used by van Dijk theory based on macrostructure.
2. In the Pancasila values, explain content about images by van Dijk theory based on social context and Fairclough theory based on sociocultural-practice.
3. In the character education values, checklist Pancasila values and explain by van Dijk theory based on social context.

The data collection from an English textbook titled *When English Rings a Bell* for grade VIII SMP/MTs based on the 2013 curriculum published by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. As the data were taken in the form of documents, therefore using the documentation method as a data collection technique.

Documents are included in past records that can take the form of writings, data drawings of monumental works of a person. Documents in the form of writing can be in the form of a diary, life history, stories, biographies, rules, policies and policies. Drawing documents can be photos, live drawings and sketches. As for documents in the form of works such as artworks such as drawings, sculptures and films<sup>3</sup>.

In this study using documentation methods through the following ways, namely:

1. Reading the English textbooks.
2. Collecting and categorizing

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<sup>3</sup> Sugiyono, *Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2015), 240.

3. Identifying based on Pancasila and character education.
4. Explain using CDA method

#### **D. CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) Method**

This research use the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The use of CDA in this research to see how the meaning of Pancasila values are hiddem om an English textbook. By Using CDA, this research wants to see how the values of Pancasila are hiddem om an English textbook content. CDA is a research method that use qualitative discourse analytical approaches to describe, interpret and explain discurse that occur in the social environment and focus on language as a resource.

CDA relies on a collection of techniques for the study of language use as a social and cultural practice. CDA can be used to understand and colve problems with any theory or method that may be relevant. Prosedures, techniques and processes are all selected based on their relevance to the research purpose.

In English textbooks there is a lot of content, in this study will focus on text and images. To analyze the content using theories from van dijk and fairclough.

In analyzing text-type content using the theory of van Dijk that is macrostructure which reveals the core, meaning, theme or topic of the text as a whole. As for analyzing image-type content using theories from van Dijk that is social context and sociocultural practice from fairclough theory.

Social context according to van dijk is the existence of a problem that develops then people talk about the problem and form a discourse. Fairclough theory has three levels in sociocultural practice: situational, institutional and social systems. Situational level is a condition that is happening or a unique and interesting event. Institutional level is the parties in the process of making discourse such as society, institutions and media as a tool to spread news. The social system level is the things that affect the development of a discourse.

In Indonesia there are many cultures, traditions and habits among the people. The use of language is also diverse so that it gives rise to almost the same meaning despite using different vocabulary. Indonesia has many differences that affect the discourse that develops in society. These differences arise from

the region, culture, habits of the community, social conditions, dissemination and acceptance of news.

#### **E. Data Analysis Technique**

After checking the validity of the data, then the technique of analysis of research data. It is helpful to choose which data is needed and which is not. Data analysis is prose to systematically search and compile data obtained from interviews and field records. Then documentation by organizing data into categories, describing into units, conducting synthesis, arranging into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which will be studied and making conclusions so that it is easy for researchers and readers to understand<sup>4</sup>.

There are three ways of analyzing data: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing<sup>5</sup>.

##### **a. Data Reduction**

The data taken in the field is quite a lot so it is necessary to choose which one to use and discard. Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the things that matter, looking for themes and patterns. Data reduction is an analysis through sharpening, classifying, directing, discarding unnecessary and organizing the data. The conclusion can finally be drawn and verified.

In this study, researcher will select and analyze content in textbooks that are included in the value of Pancasila and character education. To describe the purpose of these contents, researcher used the CDA method based on Fairclough and Van Dijk theory. Both theories are related to ideology and social issues that can be attributed to content in the language.

##### **b. Data Display**

In presenting the data, researcher can arrange the shape of tables, graphs and pictograms. Through the data presentation, the data is organized, composed in a relationship pattern so that it is easier to understand. In

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<sup>4</sup> Hardani Hardani et al., *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*, 2020. *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*, 2020: 162.

<sup>5</sup> Hardani et al. *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*, 2020: 163.

qualitative studies, researcher more often display the data in the form of narrative.

In this study, researcher will convey data in the form of images and texts then clarify using a short narrative. To describe the purpose of the pictures and texts so that the reader, will more easily understand it.

c. Conclusion

The conclusion is the essence of the research findings that describe the last opinions based on previous descriptions or decisions obtained based on inductive or deductive thinking methods. However, the conclusion is only temporary and may change if it finds forceful evidence to support the data collection stage. Different things, if the impermanent resume with the data found to have the same results, then the research can be said to be credible.

After presenting the data, the researcher will conclude the data. The conclusion will answer the research problem and get a general conclusion about Pancasila and character education values in the English textbooks *When English Rings a Bell* for grade VIII SMP/MTs published by the Ministry of Education and Culture.