

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher used the method of content analysis, this method was used because the author analyzed the contents of the textbook. According to Freankel & Wallen (2005) in Uysal & Madenoglu (2015) content analysis is a technique used by researchers in studying human behavior through communication analysis such as: books, essays, novels, magazines, articles, pictures, songs, newspapers, and everything else the type of communication that can perform the analysis (p. 39).

The data collected is in the form of qualitative data which is arranged based on reading practice questions from the textbook *Forward An English*. According to Moleong (2009) in Adhimah (2020) states that qualitative research is research that is intended to understand the phenomenon of something experienced by research subjects such as perception, motivation, behavior etc. holistically and by describing using words or sentences (p. 59). The researcher tries to give conclusion for current problems based on analyzes and interprets it.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The researcher conducted this research in an English textbook used in class XI SMA. The researcher chosen class XI because class XI would

face a higher level so that the cognitive level on each question was important to pay attention to.

#### C. Object of the Research.

Object of this research was reading comprehension questions in the textbook *Forward An English* by Erlangga for XI senior high school students.

#### D. Data

Researcher used document as the main source for analysis. The data document used in this study is the textbook *Forward An English* used by senior high school students in grade XI. Document is important information used in conducting qualitative research consisting of private and public records obtained by researchers about a site or research participants (Creswell, 2009, p. 230). This textbook was used to collect reading comprehension questions to determine the types of cognitive level that exist in this textbook.

#### E. Technique of Data Collection

This study, researchers used the documentation method for data collection. In data collection, the first step the researcher use textbook as a source to gather reading comprehension questions. The second step the researcher use tables for collecting the questions and recording the data.

The table below is a table for analyzed the Reading comprehension questions in the “Forward an English” textbook.

**Table 3.1. Data Analysis Table of Cognitive Level of Revised Bloom’s Taxonomy**

Unit	No	Reading Comprehension Questions	Cognitive Domain					
			C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6

#### F. Data Analysis

In this study, in analyzed the data, the researcher used the analysis technique proposed by Milles and Huberman. According to Milles and Huberman (1994) the analysis consists of three activity streams, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. As explained below:

##### 1. Data Reduction

Is a form of analysis that classifies, sharpens, simplifies, or removes unnecessary data so that it can draw final conclusions.. In this research, the researchers analyzed and classified the items in the textbook *Forward An English* based on the level of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy by leveling them at C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6.

##### 2. Data Presentation

A good presentation form is very important to produce a valid qualitative analysis. Milles and Huberman limit a presentation as an organized set of information that gives the possibility of taking action and drawing conclusions. After the codification process, the frequency and percentage of cognitive levels in the textbook *Forward an English* were calculated to determine the percentage of each level of thinking and to know which one is more dominant.

### 3. Conclusion

The final step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. According to Milles and Huberman, drawing conclusions is only part of one activity from a complete configuration. Furthermore, after the data is collected and analyzed, as a final step the researcher draws conclusions about the object of the problem being studied (pp. 10-11).