

CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

After researched all data which used as operational guideline materials, writer will disentangle results that got in using masculine and feminine words. In analyzing of them, writer sums total of using masculine and feminine words, pronoun (*she* and *he*) in the textbooks. Main verb that use the words will be counted, how often is appeared when used masculine or feminine marked or pronoun (*she* and *he*) as a subject in sentences of every book. They are to know what male and female do in the written that used by author of every book.

A. Data of book “*English in Focus for Grade VII Junior High School (SMP/MTS) that written by Artono Wardiman, Masduki B. Jahur, M. Sukirman Djusma, (Jakarta: Pusat perbukuan Departement Pendidikan National 2008).*”

1. Noun word

Table 1:

	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Difference
Chapter 1	65	47%	72	53%	137	-7
Chapter 2	25	40%	37	60%	62	-12

Chapter 3	32	54%	27	46%	59	5
Chapter 4	15	41%	22	59%	37	-6
Chapter 5	33	51%	32	49%	65	1
Chapter 6	38	41%	54	59%	92	-16
Chapter 7	24	61.5%	15	38.5%	39	9
Chapter 8	18	72%	7	28%	25	11
Total	250	48%	266	52%	516	-14

Data in the table 1 above, where the frequency of gender words are presented, reveal that the first chapter, frequency of female has 65 out of 137 with percentage of 47% and male is 72 out of 137 with percentage 53%. The second chapter, female reveals 25 times out of 62 with percentage 40% and male contributes 37 points out of 62 with percentage 60%. In the fourth chapter, total frequency of female is 15 points out of 37 with percentage 41% and male gets 22 out of 37 with percentage 59%. The chapter six, female contributes 38 points out of 92 with percentage 41% and male attends 54 points out of 92 with percentage 59%.

In some chapter, frequency of male words reveals minus of female words: in the third chapter, female dominates 32 points out of 59 with percentage 53% and male gets 27 points out of 59 with percentage 46%. The fifth chapter, 33 points out of 65 with percentage 51% are covered by female and 32 points out of 65 with

percentage 49% are filled by male. The seventh chapter female comes 24 points out of 39 with percentage 61.5% and male is 15 points out of 39 with percentage 38.5%.

Data in the table 1 reveals that the totals of masculine words outnumber feminine words in the *English in Focus* textbook analyzed in this study. The total number of masculine words in the sampled textbooks is 266 while feminine words are 250.

If we see total of the all chapter, male dominates over the textbook. It indicates that gender bias of exclusion happen.

2. Pronoun

Table 2:

	Pronoun(<i>she</i>)		Pronoun(<i>he</i>)		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Difference
Chapter 1	8	47%	9	51%	17	-1
Chapter 2	3	100%	-	-	3	3
Chapter 3	5	26%	14	74%	19	-9
Chapter 4	21	78%	6	22%	27	15
Chapter 5	37	43%	49	57%	86	-12
Chapter 6	38	48%	41	52%	79	-3
Chapter 7	13	93%	1	7%	14	12
Chapter 8	28	47%	32	53%	60	-4
Total	147	49%	152	51%	299	-5

Data in the table 2, the first chapter illustrates that pronoun *She* dominates 8 units out of 17; they score percentage 47%; however, pronoun *he* shows dominance over 9 units with percentage 51%. Thus, *he* supersedes pronoun *she* in this chapter. In the second chapter, pronoun *she* holds all the points with 3 units and the percentage of 100%. Frequency of *she* in the third chapter is 5 units out of 19 with percentage 26 and *he* gets 14 units with percentage 74%. Hence, the pronoun *he* dominance is swollen. In the fourth chapter, *she* attends 21 units out of 27 with the percentage 78; but, *he* does only 6 units with the percentage 22%. This chapter shows *she* dominance very clear. Contrary on the chapter five, *she* just has 37 units out of 85 with percentage 43; while he dominates over 49 units with the percentage 57%. Likewise in chapter six, 38 units out of 79 are dominated by *she* with percentage 48%; while, *he* dominates merely 41 units with percentage 52%. In the seventh chapter, out of 14 units, *she* dominates 13 ones and has the percentage 93%; while, *he* dominates one unit and contributes one with percentage 7%; hence, this chapter shows *she* most dominance. The last is eighth chapter; *she* appears getting 28 units out of 60 with the percentage of 47; however, 32 units are controlled by *he* scoring the percentage of 53%.

In short, the eight chapters which represent in this book show that pronoun *she* 147 units out of 299 with the percentage 49%; but, *he* dominates 152 units with the percentage 51%. In this book, if we see using of pronoun (*she* and *he*), the gender bias appears 5 units the pronoun *he* is more than *she*.

3. Main Verb

Table 3:

Main verbs in connection with woman in the textbook		Main verbs in connection with man in the textbook	
Ask	Meet(3)	Buy	Take
Bargain	Miss	Continue	Want
Borrowed	Need	Finish	Wear (2)
Buy	Prohibit	Go (8)	Work (5)
Cook	Say(2)	Like (2)	Write (2)
Consume	Serve	Lose	
Drink	Study	Make	
Exercise (2)	Take	Obey	
Fill	Tell	Paint	
Find (2)	Try	Plow (2)	
Join	Type	Prohibit (2)	
Get (3)	Want (2)	Put	
Give	Work (3)	Respect	
Go (4)	Write (2)	Speak	
Like (2)		Start	
Look		Stop(3)	
make			

The total number of main verb in this book is 85. Out of these, 46 are mentioned in association with females and 39 with males. The number within parenthesis presents the number of times the verb has occurred in the texts.

The verbs *exercise*, *find*, *get*, and *say* occur only with females and *plough*, *stop* and *wear* are only with males in this book. Looking further at this table (3) in the teaching book, it is interesting to see that verbs *buy*, *make*, and *take* are the same action in this teaching book with one time.

Exercise, *find*, and *say* appear two times and *meet* is tree times in association with women, and never with man. They refer that woman doesn't feel shy

and submissive. Like also the verb *get* occurs 3 times for women and never with man. The verb *wear* appears twice in associated with man and never with woman. It shows that man is artier than woman. Furthermore, the verb *plow* is twice but never with a woman. Moreover, the verb *go* has four times with women and eight times with men. The verb *work* has tree times with women and five times with the men. They indicate that man is more aggressive to make money than woman..

The verb *stop* is 3 times with man, never with woman. They indicate that man is the decision makers. The verb *like* is used tree times with women and twice with man. The verb *prohibit is* used twice in association with man and once with woman. Moreover, the verb *write* does twice in connection with women and twice with men too. It shows that man and woman same action; but the verb *want* is twice with women and once with men.

B. Data of book “*Let’s Surf in English for 7th Grade that written by Shelma Shakira Bhakti and Tri Utami, (Jakarta, Rajawali Cilik 2009).*”

1. Noun word

Table 4:

	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Difference
Unit 1	17	33%	34	67%	51	-17
Unit 2	19	46%	22	54%	41	-3

Unit 3	21	43%	28	51%	57	-7
Unit 4	8	30%	19	70%	27	-11
Unit 5	16	84%	3	16%	19	13
Unit 6	34	63%	20	37%	54	14
Unit 7	2	10.5%	17	89.5%	19	-15
Total	117	45%	143	55%	260	-26

Data in table 4 above, where the frequency of occurrence of female and male words is presented, reveal that female dominates over in two units: the fifth unit, female take over 16 points out of 19 with the percentage 84% and male just dominates 3 points out of 19 with the percentage 16%. In the sixth unit, female contributes 34 points out of 54 with the percentage 63% and male gives 20 points out of 54 with the percentage 37%.

There are many units where male characters are conspicuously evident. In the first unit, females dominate 17 points out of 51 and have the percentage of 33%; while, males get 34 points out of 51 and carry the percentage 67%. In the second unit, females give 19 points out of 41 with percentage 46% and this unit is controlled by male scoring 22 points with the percentage 54%. The third unit, females have taken 21 points out of 49 with percentage 43% while male taken 28 points turns with percentage of 57%. In the fourth unit, females are presented in 8 points out of 27 with percentage 30% and males in 19 point with percentage 70%. The last is seventh unit,

2 points out of 19 with percentage 10.5% covered by females and 17 points with percentage 89.5% dominated by males ; hence, all of those units shows male dominance.

In short, data in table 4, reveal that the total number of male points outnumber female points in this book. The total number of male points in the textbook is 143 out of 260 with the percentage 55%; while, females are 117 with the percentage 45%. From the explanation, the gender bias of exclusion occurs.

2. Pronoun

Table 5:

	Pronoun(<i>she</i>)		Pronoun(<i>he</i>)		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Difference
Unit 1	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	24	6
Unit 2	1	100%	-	-	1	1
Unit 3	9	43%	12	57%	21	-3
Unit 4	18	24%	56	76%	74	-38
Unit 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unit 6	12	32%	26	68%	38	-14
Unit 7	23	85%	4	15%	27	19
Total	78	42%	107	58%	185	-29

Table (5) presents the result of she and he in a book that is written by women, in the first unit, the *she*'s frequency is 15 times out of 24 with the percentage 37.5% as compared to the *he*'s 9 times with percentage 37.5%. In the second unit, at only *she* gets one point with the percentage 100% and no ones for pronoun of *he*. Nine times for *she* out of 21 with the percentage 43% in the third unit; while *he* dominates over 12 points with the percentage 57%. Fourth unit also indicates *she* only has 18 points out of 74 with percentage 24%; but *he* covers more dominance in the sense that *he* dominates 56 points with the percentage 76%. Likewise, in unit six, 12 points out of 38 are dominated by *she* with the percentage 32%; while *he* dominates merely 26 points with the percentage 68%. In the ending of the units, frequency of *she* is 23 points out of 27 with the percentage 85%; and *he* does 4 points with the percentage 15%.

In short, this book contains seven units, the total number of females is 78 points out of 185 with the percentage 42, but males get 107 points with the percentage 58%. It shows males preference and gender bias takes palace again.

3. Main Verb

Main verbs are used in association with females and males in the textbook.

Table 6:

Main verbs in connection with woman in the textbook		Main verbs in connection with man in the textbook	
Appear	Teach	Accept	Light
Buy	Think	Apologize	Listen
Cloth	Treat	Ask(2)	Find
Come	Turn(2)	Attack	Fix

Cry	Want	Attend	Make(2)
Die	Warn	Become(2)	Move(2)
give	Wash(2)	Brake	Recruit
go		Call	Repeat
Live		Claim	Run
Love		Come(2)	Own(2)
Make(2)		Continue(2)	Play
move		Create	Take
Marry(3)		Dance	Teach
Remarry		Die	Think(3)
Remember		Deliver	Throw
Met		Drive	Write
Run (3)		Explain(2)	Sacrifice
Prepare		Get(2)	Say
Spend		Grow	Sell
Stand On		Hear	Set(2)
		Invent	Want(2)
		Join	Work(4)
		Learn	Use
		Leave	

The total number of main verbs that related with subject of gender words is 95. Out of these, 32 are mentioned in association with females and 63 with males. There are verbs used in connection with female and male with the same point, there are *come*, *die*, and *make*. The verbs *turn* and *wash* are twice which they are only used for women; while, *become*, *continue*, *explain*, *get*, *make*, *own* are twice, *set* appears twice, and *work* is four times for men; but never with female. The verbs indicate that women stay the home and men work outside.

In this book, *come* and *move* appear once in association with women and twice with a man. The verb *think* is mentioned once in connection with woman and tree times with man. It appears that men think more than women. The verb *want* shows once in related with women and twice with man. Moreover, the verb *run*

comes three times with different meaning in related with women and only once with men.

4. Data of book “Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris SMP written by Th. Kumalarini, Achmad Munir, Helena Agustin, Muchlas Yusak, (Jakarta, Pusat perbukuan Departement Pendidikan National 2008), 4th Edition.”

1. Noun word

Table 7:

	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Difference
Unit 1	50	47%	57	53%	107	-7
Unit 2	23	39%	36	61%	59	-13
Unit 3	41	57%	31	43%	72	10
Unit 4	49	62%	30	38%	79	19
Unit 5	22	22%	78	78%	100	-56
Unit 6	21	37.5%	35	62.5%	56	-14
Unit 7	57	48%	62	52%	119	5
Unit 8	3	60%	2	40%	5	1
Total	266	45%	331	55%	597	-65

The table (7) shows that the female dominates over in the some units: in the third unit, female gets 41 points out of 72 with percentage 57% and male dominates 31 points out of 72 with percentage 43%. The fourth unit, female take over 49 points out of 79 with percentage of 62% and male comes 30 points out of 79 with the percentage 38%. In the seventh unit, 57 points out of 119 are covered by female with percentage 48% and points of male are 62 out of 119 with percentage 52%. And in the last of them are eighth unit, 3 points out of 5 with percentage 60% are filled by female and 2 points out of 5 with percentage 40% are dominated by male.

Despite of female dominates in many units, but male dominates over in several units: in the first unit, female appears 50 points out of 107 with percentage 47% and male attends 57 points out of 107 with percentage 53%. The second unit, female just has 23 points out of 59 with percentage 39% and male gets 36 points out of 59 with percentage 61%. In fifth unit, female shows 22 points out of 100 with percentage 22% and male takes 78 points out of 100 with percentage 78%. In the sixth unit, female appears 21 points out of 56 with percentage 37.5% and male contributes 35 points out of 56 with percentage 62.5%.

In short, the eight units represented total of female and male words in the teaching book. Females dominate 266 points out of 597 with the percentage 45%; while, males take place 331 points with percentage 55% in the table (7). In this book, males are more preference.

2. Pronoun

Table 8:

	Pronoun(<i>she</i>)		Pronoun(<i>he</i>)		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Difference
Unit 1	1	33%	2	67%	3	-1
Unit 2	2	67%	1	33%	3	1
Unit 3	6	60%	4	40%	10	2
Unit 4	12	41%	17	59%	29	-5
Unit 5	10	53%	9	47%	19	1
Unit 6	47	61%	30	39%	77	17
Unit 7	2	17%	10	83%	12	-8
Unit 8	1	100%	-	-	1	1
Total	81	53%	73	47%	154	8

Table (8) above shows that, in the first unit, *she* dominates only one point out of 3 but *he* dominates 2 points; the former scores the percentage of 33% but the latter scores the percentage of 67%. In the second unit, *she* contributes 2 points out of 3 with the percentage 67%; while, *he* attends one point with the percentage 33%. In the third unit, *she* appears 6 points out of 10 with the percentage 60%; while, *he* is 4 points with the percentage 40%. *She* dominates 12 points out of 29 in the fourth unit; they score the percentage of 41%; however, *he* shows dominance over 17 points with

the percentage 59%. In the fifth unit, ten points out of 19 represented in this unit with percentage 53%; while, *he* gets 9 points with the percentage 47%. In the sixth unit, *she* dominates 47 points out of 77 but *he* dominates only 30 points; the former scores the percentage of 61% but the latter scores the percentage of 39%. Frequency of the *she* in the seventh unit is 2 points out of 12 with the percentage 83%. In the eighth unit, *she* is absent but *he* contributes one point with the percentage 100%.

In short, data in the table eight (8) shows that pronoun (*she*) dominates over eighty one points out of 154 with the percentage 53%; while, pronoun (*he*) gives seventy tree points with the percentage 47%. Therefore, there isn't gender bias in using pronouns.

3. Main verb

Table 9:

Main verbs in connection with woman in the textbook		Main verbs in connection with man in the textbook	
Clean	Need	Arrange	Look like
Comb	Make	Become	Move
Cook	Make up	Break	Plan(2)
Enjoy	Send	Cook	Play
Get(2)	Stay	Cut	Run
Give	Twist	Finish(2)	Sing
Keep	Walk	Help	Tell
Like	Want	Get	Want
Live(2)	Wear	Give	Wear(3)
Look like		Join	Win(3)
Love		Leave	Write

The table (9) shows the total number of main verbs in this book is 50 points. Out of these, twenty three (22) are got in association with female and thirty four (28) are male. Looking at those verbs in the table, the verbs *cook*, *give*, *look like*, and *want*, appear with same number in association with females and males. Moreover, the verb *live* is used twice in association with the women and never with man; while, the verbs *finish* and *plan* do twice with men and never with a woman.

In common gender stereotypes, the traits of women are submissive, emotional, quiet, clean, clumsy, arty, housewife, and childrearing; while, the traits of aggressive, no emotional, loud, messy, athletic, math and science oriented, money maker, and naughty for men. Other verbs that could be considered in this context are for examples *get* is mentioned twice in association with the female and once with male, but the verb *win* shows tree times for males and never with woman. It indicates that male does more aggressive. Furthermore, as mentioned above, the verbs *finish* and *plan* are associated twice with men and never with women. This means that man is math and science oriented. The last, the verb *wear* is used once in association with woman and three times with males. It appears man artier than women. That is contrary to common gender stereotypes.