

## CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the method of the study related to research method, instrument, the technique of data collection, checking the data validity, dan technique data analysis.

### A. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method as a research procedure that presents descriptive data in the form of written words arranged into an expanded text. Qualitative methods can reveal and understand an unknown phenomenon and provide complex details about phenomena that are difficult to reveal through quantitative methods. The research process needs to go beyond the stages of critical and scientific thinking to capture social phenomena that occur in the field through observation and data analysis to become the basis for theorizing. Qualitative research aims to capture and understand the meaning of a context with a natural setting. Therefore, the method used must support research in finding actual data. In addition, this research is also classified into a descriptive method which describes a subject or object that is being studied in detail and in full to support the presentation of the data. The data collected is in the form of words, sentences, or pictures that have meaning and spur a more real understanding.<sup>1</sup>

This research approach is library research. Library research is an effort made by researchers to obtain information relevant to the topic being researched. The data and information obtained are sourced from books, magazines, journals, and documents that support research without having to go into the field. Library research has become research that deals with everything from evaluating to analyzing book collections.<sup>2</sup> The object of this research is the textbook which will be analyzed to describe the moral values of Islam in the English textbook entitled Pathway to English for Tenth Grade.

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<sup>1</sup> Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jilid 1, (Solo: Cakra Books,2014), 8-9.

<sup>2</sup> Lynn Silipigni, et al. *Basic Research Methods for Librarians*. Greenwood Publishing Group, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. (California: Libraries Unlimited, 2010), p.85

**B. Subject and Object of the Research**

The subject used in this research is an English textbook entitled Pathway to English for Tenth Grade of Senior High School. While the object of this research is the moral values of Islam in the textbook

**C. Research Instrument**

An Instrument is a tool used in collecting research data to capture the data needed in research. The instrumentation of this study was English textbooks entitled Pathway to English for Tenth Grade and the theory of Islamic moral values. Researchers as an instrument to collect data, analyze data, and describe data.<sup>3</sup> Another instrument to answer research questions can be seen in the table below:

**Tabel 3. 1 The Types of Islamic Moral Values According to Samsul Munir Amin’s book in the content of an English Textbook Entitled Pathway to English For Tenth Grade of Senior High School.**

Type of Islamic Moral Values		Page	Explanation
<i>Morals towards Allah</i>	Worshipping only to Allah		
	Repenting		
	Good-prejudices		
	Zikr to Allah		
	Surrendering oneself to Allah		
	Condescending		
<i>Morals towards the prophet</i>	Loving the prophet		
	Following and obeying the prophet		
	Greetings to the prophet		
<i>Morals towards oneself</i>	Patience		
	Grateful		
	Amanat		
	Being honest		
	Keeping promises		
	Keeping the purity of self		
	Doing good deeds		
	Being shy		
<i>Morals</i>	Being dutiful to parents		

<sup>3</sup>Christopher Mensah Adosi. *Qualitative Data Collection Instruments: The Most Challenging and Easiest to Use*, 2021, p.3

towards family	Being good attitudes towards brothers & sisters		
	Fostering the family		
	Keeping the offspring		
<i>Morals towards society</i>	Doing good deeds towards neighbors		
	Helping each other		
	Being humble		
	Respecting		
<i>Morals towards the environment</i>	Being good attitudes towards the nature		
	Loving homeland and county		

#### D. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are the most important stage in conducting research. Qualitative research data collection involves several steps based on its strengths and limitations.<sup>4</sup> In this study, data collection techniques used the following steps:

##### 1. Interview

In collecting data, the researcher started by interviewing one of the tenth grades at Islamic senior high school to get information about the textbooks they used in the learning process at school. The textbook is entitled *Pathway to English*.

##### 2. Getting the textbook

After conducting interviews with students, the researcher bought the textbooks at the bookstore.

##### 3. Reading

The next step is to read carefully to obtain valid information regarding the research question.

##### 4. Bookmark

Marking certain parts of the text related to the research question to interpret the data obtained from reading activities in the textbook entitled *Pathway to English*

##### 5. Describing the data to get data based on the research focus

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<sup>4</sup> David Barret & Alison Twycross, *Data Collection in Qualitative Research*, Evid Based Nurs, Vol. 21, No. 3, 2018, p. 63

## 6. Categorization

After describing the data of certain sections in the textbook, then the researcher categorizes them into types of Islamic moral values.

## E. Research Data Validity

Validity is often defined as the extent to which a research instrument accurately measures the concepts under study. It covers all experimental concepts and determines whether the results obtained meet all the requirements of the scientific research method. The validity of qualitative research is the extent to which the requirements of scientific research methods have been followed during the process of generating research findings. In quantitative research, validity is the extent to which each measuring instrument measures what it intends to measure to check the accuracy of the findings. Thus, validity is a requirement for qualitative and quantitative research to obtain valid data. Determining the validity of data in qualitative research requires certain inspection techniques.<sup>5</sup>

The validity data used by the researcher to test the credibility of the data is an extension of the observation. Researchers will make observations again on data sources that have been or have just been encountered. In this study, the researcher will re-check the data that has been obtained, whether the data is correct or not. If the data is correct then the observation extension period can be terminated.<sup>6</sup>

## F. Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative data analysis is an analytical technique that focuses on qualitative data that discusses the concept of a problem and is not accompanied by data in the form of numbers. Data analysis techniques aim to explain research data and describe phenomena that occur in the field of a phenomenon in detail. This phenomenon can be in the form of subjective experiences of certain individuals or groups. The data analysis process begins by examining all data from various sources in the form of interviews, observations, and documents. This study using the following analytical methods<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Mohajan, Haradhan, *Two Criteria for Good Measurements in Research Validity and Reliability*, Annals of Spiru Haret University, Vol.17 No.3, 2017, p.14

<sup>6</sup> Arnild Augina Mekarisce, *Teknik Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Pada Penelitian Kualitatif Dibidang Kesehatan Masyarakat*, Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, Vol. 12 No. 3, 2020, p.150

<sup>7</sup> Uwe Flick, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, Mapping The Field Los Angeles, 2013, p.5

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of identification, classification, and verification. This process takes place continuously during the research until the data is collected as the conceptual framework of the research. The results of data reduction are processed in such a way that it looks more complete.<sup>8</sup>In the data identification step, researchers will identify Islamic moral values in the English textbook pathway to English for tenth grade.

2. Data Display

Data display is a stage for organizing, condensing, and gathering information that allows drawing conclusions and actions through graphs, matrices, charts, and networks. All are designed to gather information about the current status of research in a concise and accessible form so that the analysis can see what happened and draw justifiable conclusions or proceed to the next step of analysis suggested by the display.

3. Conclusions Drawing/Verification

This step follows the first two steps. When all data has been analyzed, conclusions can be drawn as propositions, which then need to be verified. Verification data can help determine the accuracy of data when it is transferred from one source to another. Verification may be as short as a second thought that passes through the analyst during writing, by a brief return visit to the field notes, or through elaborating, with long arguments and reviews to develop an intersubjective consensus or replicate findings in other data sets.<sup>9</sup>

The data analysis step is shown in the picture below:

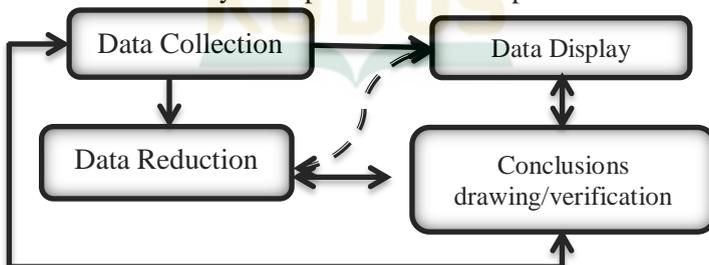


Figure 3. 1 Data Analysis Technique

<sup>8</sup> Ahmad Rijali, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, Jurnal Alhadharah, Vol. 17 No. 33, 2018, p.91

<sup>9</sup> Stephen Henderson, *Research Methodology*, International Journal of Sales, Retailing & Marketing, Vol. 4, No. 9, 2015, p.58-59