

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Method

In this study, the researcher focuses on the process of the implementation of Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values on English learning at the eighth grade A of an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School. This study includes field research. It means that the data of the study are acquired immediately in the field. According to Ayse Tosun and friends, field research is defined as a study conducted in the natural environment of the subject of the research rather than in a laboratory environment. It implicates observations, experiments and interactions with study participants<sup>1</sup>. It can be concluded that study with field research is study conducted by researcher by going directly to the field with the aim of observing and understanding conditions related to research.

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. According to Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss, Qualitative research is a form of study in which a researcher or designated core researcher collects and interprets data, making the researcher as much part of the research process as the participant and the data provided<sup>2</sup>. Whereas according to Hossein Nassaji, Qualitative research can be extensively defined as a kind of inquiry that is naturalistic and related to non-numerical data<sup>3</sup>. Qualitative research deals with non-numerical data, which cannot be quantified using statistics in analyzing the data but the data is in the form of text. However, the data analysis was carried out through several stages including data collection, analysis and then interpretation<sup>4</sup>. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that

---

<sup>1</sup> Ayse Bener, Ayse Tosun, Burak Turhan, "A Methodology for Construction and Evaluation of Recommendation Systems in Software Engineering," *Recommendation Systems in Software Engineering* 1 no 1,(2014): 329.

<sup>2</sup> Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss, *Basic of Qualitative Research: Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory*, 4th ed. (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2015):4, <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=hZ6kBQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

<sup>3</sup> Hossein Nassaji, "Good Qualitative Research," *Language Teaching Research* 24, no. 4 (2020): 427.

<sup>4</sup> Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018), 9, [https://books.google.co.id/books?id=59V8DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&hl=id&source=gbv\\_toc\\_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=59V8DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&hl=id&source=gbv_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false)

descriptive qualitative is research whose result of the research are presented in descriptive form or sentences without statistics procedures.

## **B. Research Setting**

This study was conducted at an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School which is located in St. Raya Besito No. 47 A RT.4 RW. V, Besito, Gebog, Kudus regency. This school was chosen as the research location because this school has implemented Islamic learning materials through integrating of Islamic values on English learning. Another reason that interests the researcher in conducting the study in this institution was that they have some students with the same background as Islamic religion. Thus, the researcher believed that is relevant to the study that will be conducted by the researcher. This research was conducted in October 2022 until the end.

## **C. Research Subject**

The subjects of this study were headmaster, one English teacher as well as curriculum section, and four students of the eighth grade A of an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School. The researcher decided to choose the students of eighth grade A as the subject of this study because there is a religious activity of memorizing Al-Qur'an in eighth grade A before the first hour of English learning begins, and the subject of this study was based on the recommendation from an English teacher.

## **D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique**

In conducting this research, researcher used two instruments to collect data, namely observation sheets and interview guidelines. Besides, in this study, researcher collected data by conducting observations, interviews with several research subjects, and collected several documents relevant to research.

### **1. Observation**

Observation is one technique of collecting data in research where researcher obtains data by observing directly at the research location. Meanwhile, Farida Nugraha defines that observation is a data collection technique used for looking for data from sources in the form of location, activities, recorded objects, or images<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, researcher gets data based on facts

---

<sup>5</sup> Farida Nugrahani, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa," *journal* 1, no. 1 (2014): 162, <http://e->

in the field. Observation is an activity included in field research. Observation aims to investigate real situations to obtain information. In addition, in the observation process, the researcher recorded the results of the observation obtained. Furthermore, in carrying out the observation, the researcher conducted field observation in eight grades A to get the data legitimate. Researcher used observation sheet to collect data. Useful observation sheet for getting information about the description of implementation of Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values in English learning based on situation during observation. In this study, researcher made observations at an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School in eight grades A. This observation was conducted order to know how English teacher implement Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values on English learning, situations of teaching and learning activities, and student participation in class.

## 2. Interview

Interview is a technique of collecting data in research that is carried out by debriefing by two parties, namely the interviewer (who gives questions) and the interviewee (who gives answers) to get detailed information. According to Esterberg, dividing interviews into 3 types, namely: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured<sup>6</sup>. In this study, researcher chose semi-structured to obtain in-depth and open information. I used semi-structured interviews because these interviews were freely structured interviews. Researcher used Interview guide to collect data. Interview guide is useful for researcher as a guide in conducting interviews with research. The researcher conducted interviews with several participants, such as first, an English teacher as well as curriculum section (the teacher graduated from S1 English education that has experience teaching English subject for 17 years and has been curriculum section for 3 years)<sup>7</sup>. The second participant is headmaster (the headmaster graduated from S2 Islamic Studies concentration in Islamic

---

[journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT](http://journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT)<http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/viewFile/11345/10753><http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758>  
 0Awww.iosrjournals.org.

<sup>6</sup> Kristin G.Esterberg, "Qualitative Methods in Social Research", (Boston: McGraw-Hill, 2002):85-89.

<sup>7</sup> English teacher interviewed by researcher, February 15, 2023, interview 3, transcript.

education and has served as headmaster for 7 years)<sup>8</sup>. The third participants are eighth grades A students (consisting of 4 students, 2 male and 2 female students)<sup>9</sup>.

From this interview it is expected to provide information related to the information related to the implementation of Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values on English learning. The researcher prepared before interview guidelines conduct interviews to compile the main points of information that researcher need. In addition, the researcher recorded the interview and understood the contents of the conversation to use it as research data.

### 3. Documentation

Documentation technique is a qualitative data collection technique by analyzing documents. According to the oxford dictionary, documentation comes from the word document that means an official document containing information and evidence<sup>10</sup>. Meanwhile, according to Salim and Syahrums, in qualitative research, researcher can uses various types of documents to analyze data, such as personal documents, official documents, and photo<sup>11</sup>. So, the documentation method is a method to find detailed data in the form of written documents on matters relating to research in the form of notes, transcripts, books, letters, documentation, and so on. In this study, researcher obtained data from official documents in the form of archives about an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School such as school history, school profile, organizational structure, etc.

### E. Research Data Validity

In Qualitative research requires data validity to determine the truth of the data. That statement was reinforced by Haradan Kumar who stated that the evaluation of data instruments requires the two most important and fundamental features for good research, namely

---

<sup>8</sup> Headmaster, interviewed by researcher, February 20, 2023, interview 1, transcript.

<sup>9</sup> Students interviewed by researcher, February 15, 2023, interview 3, transcript.

<sup>10</sup> Victoria Bull, "English Language Dictionaries", (Oxford, Oxford university press, 2008): 132.

<sup>11</sup> Salim Syahrums, "Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.Pdf," 2012, 124–126.

reliability and validity<sup>12</sup>. According to Sugiyono, validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that occur on the research object and the power that can be reported by the researcher<sup>13</sup>. Useful validity test to improve the accuracy of the assessment and evaluation of study<sup>14</sup>. Validity and Reliability are an important concept to justify research quality<sup>15</sup>.

Sugiyono said there are several internal techniques checking validity of data such as extending observations, increasing researcher persistence, triangulation, analysis of negative cases, using reference materials, and conducting member checks<sup>16</sup>. Thus, the researcher uses several investigative techniques including increasing researcher persistence and triangulation.

1. Increasing the persistence of researchers

Increasing perseverance means making more careful and continuous observations<sup>17</sup>. By making further observations carefully and continuously, researcher can provide detailed data descriptions accurate and systematic about what is observed. Researcher can check again whether the data can be trusted or not. In this study, researcher increased persistence in a way read several books as references and observations or other documents related to research. By reading it, it will broaden the horizons of researcher, so it can be used to check whether the data found is accurate or not.

2. Triangulation

Sugiyono defines triangulation in testing credibility as checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times. From the definition above, it can be concluded

---

<sup>12</sup> Haradhan Kumar Mohajan, "Two Criteria for Good Measurements in Research: Validity and Reliability," *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series* 17, no. 4 (2017): 77.

<sup>13</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):267.

<sup>14</sup> Mohajan, "Two Criteria for Good Measurements in Research: Validity and Reliability," 59.

<sup>15</sup> Vu Thi Thanh Nha, "Understanding Validity and Reliability from Qualitative and Quantitative Research Traditions," *VNU Journal of Foreign Studies* 37, no. 3 (2021): 1.

<sup>16</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):270-276.

<sup>17</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):272.

that triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data by using other sources to examine or compare data. There are three types of triangulation, namely source triangulations, triangulations of data collection techniques, and time triangulation<sup>18</sup>. However, researchers used triangulation of sources and triangulation of data collection techniques.

a. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is testing the credibility of the data in a way checking the data that has been obtained from several sources<sup>19</sup>. In this study, researcher use observation and interview data from various sources.

b. Technique Triangulation

The technique triangulation is used to test the credibility of the data by means of checking data from the same source with different techniques<sup>20</sup>. In this research, the researcher checks the credibility of the data by using different data collection, such as observation, interviews, and documentation.

## F. Data Analysis Technique

Doing data analysis is an important thing in conducting research. Hardani et.al. Stated that data analysis is a process of searching and compiling systematically systematic data obtained from interviews, notes field, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking into units, synthesizing, arranging it into patterns, choosing what is important and what will be studied, and drawing conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others<sup>21</sup>. Moreover, Sugiyono emphasized that qualitative data analysis was carried out during the data collection process<sup>22</sup>. In this study, researcher used qualitative descriptions in analyzing data. Data analysis techniques used by researcher were data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

---

<sup>18</sup> Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):273.

<sup>19</sup> Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):274.

<sup>20</sup> Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):274.

<sup>21</sup> Hardani, Nur Hikmatul, Helmina Andriani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif, Jurnal Multidisiplin Madani (MUDIMA)*, vol. Vol. 1, 2022, 162.

<sup>22</sup> Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):245.

1. Data collection

According to Farida Nugrahani, data analysis in qualitative research is carried out simultaneously with a data collection process that will continue until all research questions have been answered<sup>23</sup>. Researchers collect data by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation related to the implementation of Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values on English learning at an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School.

2. Data reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting, only focusing on important data, looking for themes and patterns. Therefore, it will provide a clearer description and make it easier for researcher to carry out further data collection<sup>24</sup>. So, it can be concluded that in the process of reducing data, researcher select, focus on important data, and simplify data to make it easier for researcher to process data. In this study, researcher choose the data needed such as the implementation of implementing Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values on English learning, the obstacles faced by English teacher and the solution.

3. Data display

The next step after reducing the data is displaying the data. Display means showing something. In this case, what is displayed is research data. According to Sugiyono, in qualitative research data can be presented in the form of descriptions or narrative, charts, tables, graphs, flowcharts and so on<sup>25</sup>. The presentation of data aims to simplify research to understand what happened. Here the researcher displays the data in the form of narration or description.

4. Conclusions drawing/verification

The final step is conclusions drawing. After several data analysis processes were carried out, the researcher finally concluded the data. Conclusions' drawing is an interpretation of data<sup>26</sup>. Initial conclusions are still provisional, and will be amended if there is no strong evidence that supports the next

---

<sup>23</sup> Farida Nugrahani, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa", (Solo: Cakra Books 1, 2014): 171.

<sup>24</sup> Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D", (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):247.

<sup>25</sup> Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D", (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):249.

<sup>26</sup> Farida Nugrahani, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa", (Solo: Cakra Books 1, 2014): 176.

stage of data collection. A credible conclusion possible realized if it is supported by valid and consistent data when the researcher returns to the field to collect data<sup>27</sup>. In this study, researcher draw conclusions from supporting data obtained from field research. Conclusions will answer the research problem and researchers will get general conclusions about the implementation of Islamic learning materials in developing Islamic values on English learning at an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School.

### G. Research Ethical Consideration

This research was conducted after obtaining approval and research permission from an Indonesian Islamic Junior High School. In conducting research, researcher pay attention to several important points in principles related to ethical considerations of research.

1. Maintain or establish reciprocal relationships with research participants.
2. Uphold informed consent.
3. Main confidentiality and privacy of research participants.
4. Uphold beneficence to research participants.
5. Instill honesty and integrity<sup>28</sup>.

---

<sup>27</sup> Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D", (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017):252.

<sup>28</sup> Kang Eungoo and Hee-Joong Hwang, "Ethical Conducts in Qualitative Research Methodology :Participant Observation and Interview Process\*," *Journal of Research and Publication Ethics* 2, no. 2 (2021): 9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.15722/jrpe.2.2.202109.5>.