

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes about research method, research subject, data sources, instrument and technique to collect data, and data analysis technique.

#### A. Research Method

This research is classified as content analysis. Content analysis widely used qualitative research method. According to Sugiyono, qualitative research is often called naturalistic research method (natural setting); it is also known as ethnography because initially this method was more widely used for cultural anthropology research aspect. This method is called a qualitative method because the data collected and the analysis is more qualitative.<sup>1</sup>

With qualitative method, it means that the answers and analysis of the main research problems are described descriptively, and then analyzed to obtain a complete description of the problems.<sup>2</sup> The qualitative research method involves the use of qualitative data, such as interviews, documents and observations to understand and explain a social phenomenon.<sup>3</sup>

Qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism, is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the research results and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2019), 8.

<sup>2</sup>Yulia Khairunnisa, “*Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Islam dalam Buku “Gitu Aja kok Repot” Karangan Abdur Rahman*” (thesis, IAIN Palangka Raya 2021), 52.

<sup>3</sup>Ranbir Singh Malik, “Qualitative Research Methodology in Education”, *Jurnal EduBio Tropika* 1, no. 2 (2013):61.

<sup>4</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*, 8.

## B. Research Subject

The subject of the research is an English textbook entitled *English for Nusantara* for 7<sup>th</sup> grade. This book was published by the Library Center of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (*Pusat Perbukuan Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi*). This book was prepared by the Government in order to meet the need for quality, inexpensive, and evenly distributed educational books by the mandate in Law No. 3 of 2017. This book is a document that is constantly being improved and updated according to the dynamics of needs and changing times.

The identity of the book is as follows:

Title : English for *Nusantara*  
 Author : Ika Lestari Damayanti, Yusnita Febrianti, Iyen Nurlaelawati, Pipit Prihartanti Suharto, Aji Jehan Felani, Raymon Rahmadhani  
 Publisher : Library Center Standards, Curriculum, and Education Assessment of Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology  
 Edition : 1  
 ISBN : 978-602-244-884-6  
 978-602-244-885-3  
 Page : 264

This textbook contains reading, listening, reading and speaking activities. There is also enrichment that can be done individually or in groups.

This textbook consists of chapters 0-5, with different themes as shown in the following table:

**Table 3.1 List of Chapters in the Book**

Chapter 0	The Beginning
Chapter I	About Me
Chapter II	Culinary and Me
Chapter III	Home Sweet Home
Chapter IV	My School Activities
Chapter V	This Is My School

### C. Data Sources

In this study, the data is a book used as the main reference, namely the textbook *English for Nusantara* for 7<sup>th</sup> Grade Students. The data is available in the form of images, text, and tables in various sections of the book.

### D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

In qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher himself/herself it is called the human instrument.<sup>5</sup> As the main instrument, the researcher's role is to collect and analyze data. To support the research process, the researcher used hardware media such as laptops and USB (Universal Serial Bus) flash drives. First, the researcher downloaded a digital copy of the textbook *English for Nusantara* by using an internet connection. Second, to open the digital copy, the researcher used Microsoft Edge software. The researcher also bought the printed version of the textbook through a shopping online platform. Hence, the *English for Nusantara* textbook is included research instrument.

As for the data collection process, the researcher used documentation techniques. The documentation method is a data collection method used to trace historical data. Documents about people or groups of people, events, or occurrences in social situations are very useful in qualitative research.<sup>6</sup>

Techniques or documentation studies are ways of collecting data through archives including books on opinions, theories, or laws and others related to research problems.<sup>7</sup> So the researcher uses theoretical journals about Islamic values and textbooks, as well as other theories related to Islamic values that have been found.

The data used in this study is the content of a textbook entitled *English for Nusantara* for 7<sup>th</sup> grade. An English learning guidebook with the theme of diversity in *Nusantara*. With the techniques and methods above, the researcher analyzed and concluded the Islamic values that are implied in the textbook.

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<sup>5</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*, 8.

<sup>6</sup> A. M. Yusuf, *Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, & Penelitian Gabungan* (Jakarta: Kencana, 1998), quoted in Irsyana and Risky Kasawati, *Teknik Pengumpulan Data Metode Kualitatif* (STAIN Sorong), 11.

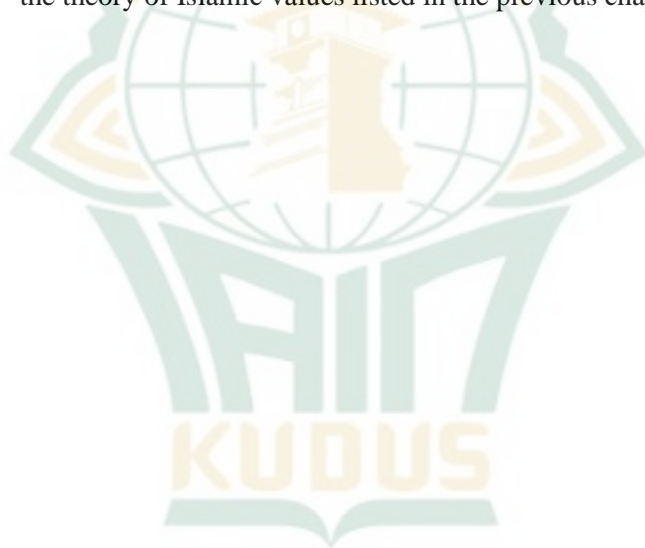
<sup>7</sup> Yulia, *Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan*, 54.

## E. Data Analysis Technique

According to Sugiyono, data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that it is easy to understand and can be informed to others.<sup>8</sup> Data analysis techniques are methods used by the researcher to analyze and develop the data that has been found.<sup>9</sup>

Here are data analysis techniques used by the researcher:

- 1) Observed and learned the pictures and text in each chapter in textbook *English for Nusantara*.
- 2) Elaborated data descriptively and systematically regarding Islamic values contained in the text.
- 3) Conclude the entire text that contains Islamic values. Researcher determined Islamic values based on the theory of Islamic values listed in the previous chapter.



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<sup>8</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*, 244.

<sup>9</sup> Cindy Oktavia Dea Apriningrum, "*Analisis Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Islam pada Buku "Orangtuanya Manusia" Karya Munif Chatib*" (thesis, IAIN Ponorogo 2022), 14.