

### CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### A. Type and Approach of the Study

This study is a library research or documentary research. The research literature or library research is a research conducted in library for collecting and analyzing data from the library, either in the form of books, scientific magazines published periodically, historical tales and other documents that can be used as a reference source to prepare a scientific report.<sup>1</sup>In addition, the characteristics and examples of library research involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information, personal or experts opinion on a research question.<sup>2</sup>

In this study, the researcher uses the naturalistic approach. It means that the researcher and the object interact each other. Research conducted from outside or from inside with many involving judgment.<sup>3</sup>Here the researcher takes a position as the research tool that automatically cannot escape completely from the element of subjectivity.

The researcher also uses philosophical inquiry that documents are interpreted on the philosophical or logical basis so the subjectivity may be eliminated by philosophical interpretation.<sup>4</sup> It refers to the concepts of Islamic Educational Method in **Islamic Education** book written by Khosrow Bagheri, which included as the philosophical book of Islamic education.

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<sup>1</sup> Abdurrahmat Fathoni, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Teknik Penyusunan Skripsi*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2006, p. 95.

<sup>2</sup> Mary W. George, *the Elements of Library Research*, Pricenton University Press, New Jersey, 2008, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Nana Sudjana dan Ibrahim MA, *Penelitian dan Penilaian Pendidikan*, Sinar BARU Algensindo, Bandung, 2001, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics*, New Age International, New Delhi, 2006, p. 114.

## B. Data Sources

Data are the unorganized, unfiltered and unevaluated raw material of thought, comparable to sense experiences.<sup>5</sup> The source of data in this paper is data relating to the theme of educational method especially in the book of Islamic education. The data source contains:

### 1. Primary Data Source

Primary data are those that are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.<sup>6</sup> In this research, the primary data are all works of Khosrow Bagheri about Islamic Educational Methods that are written in the book **Islamic Education**.

### 2. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process.<sup>7</sup> Then, the researcher takes data from the indirect object and uses secondary data as theoretical comparisons. For completing and supporting this study, the researcher uses some books such as *Islamic Education: Theory and Practice* by Zafar Alam, *Iḥyā' 'ulūm ad Dīn* by Imam Abi Ḥamid Muhammad al Ghazali, *Revival of Religious Learnings Imam Ghazzali's Ihya Ulum-Id-Din* (translated book of *Iḥyā' 'ulūm ad Dīn*) by Imam Abi Ḥamid Muhammad al Ghazali. *Tarbiyat al-Aulād fi al-Islām* by Abdullah Nasih 'Ulwan, *Child Education in Islam* (English translated book of *Tarbiyat al-Aulad fi al-Islam*) by Abdullah Nasih Ulwan. In addition, the researcher uses books and journal articles related to the theme.

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<sup>5</sup> Thomas Mann, *The Oxford Guide to Library Research*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2005, p. xv.

<sup>6</sup> C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, New Age International (P), New Delhi, 2004, p. 95.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

### C. Data Collection

The data collection is the accumulation of specific evidence that enable the researcher to analyze the results of all activities by his research design and procedures.<sup>8</sup> Here the researcher uses documentation method.

Methods of documentation means to collect data and record the data that already exists. In using the method of documentation is typically the researchers made the instrument documentation that contains variables that agencies will be documented using the checklist.

### D. Data Analysis

Data analyzing can be defined as studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings.<sup>9</sup> After data collection, the data has to be processed and analyzed. This is needed for confirming relevant data and for making considered comparisons and analysis. Kothari explains library research is an analysis of documents using some techniques such as statistical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides and contents analysis.<sup>10</sup>

As stated earlier that the researcher uses philosophical approach in this research. The researcher needs to understand deeply and interpret the collected data to deliver the answer of problem statement as written in the chapter one. Therefore, the researcher uses content analysis method.

The term 'content analysis' simply defines as the process of summarizing and reporting written data – the main contents of data and their messages. Content analysis involves reading and judgment.<sup>11</sup> Burhan Bungin added that content analysis method is a systematic technique for analyzing the content of messages or process messages. Alternatively, a tool to observe and

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<sup>8</sup> Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Op. Cit*, p. 212.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, p. 223.

<sup>10</sup> C.R. Kothari, *Op.Cit*, p. 7.

<sup>11</sup> Louis Cohen, et.al, *Research Method in Education, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition*, Routledge, New York, 2007, p. 475.

analyze the contents of the open communication behavior of selected communicators.<sup>12</sup>

Content analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials, which can be either spoken or printed.<sup>13</sup> Meanwhile, Klaus H. Krippendorff defines content analysis as a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use.<sup>14</sup>

Based on above definitions, in other words, it can be concluded that content analysis is a standard analytical format to understand all text materials or verbal materials, from the text to the context. In this research, the researcher analyzes the document, the book of **Islamic Education** in contextual approach, in order to understand their significance especially in the theme of method of education .

In addition, the researcher also uses hermeneutical method. The word of hermeneutic derives from the Greek, *hermeneuein* as the verb, which means to interpret and *hermeneia* as the noun, which means interpretation.<sup>15</sup> Hermeneutical method used especially for understanding documents. Interpretation is the process by which putting the meaning on the data that have collected and analyzed, then compare that meaning with those advanced by others.<sup>16</sup> By content analysis and hermeneutical method, the procedure in doing research aims to determine the interpretation of Khosrow Bagheri's thought about the concept of educational method in Islam.

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<sup>12</sup> Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2008 p. 187.

<sup>13</sup> C.R. Kothari, *Op.Cit*, p. 110.

<sup>14</sup> Klaus H. Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, Sage Publications, California, 2004, p. 18.

<sup>15</sup> Richard E. Palmer, *Hermeneutika Teori Baru Mengenai Interpretasi*, translated by Musnur Hery & Damanhuri Muhammad, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, 2003, p. 14.

<sup>16</sup> Loraine Blaxter, et.al, *How to Research*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, Open University Press, Philadelphia, 2001, p. 219.