CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this study, the researcher focuses on the process of the internalization of Islamic moderation values in English teaching at the tenth graders of SMK N 1 Kedung. The method of this study is qualitative descriptive. According to Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss, Qualitative research is a research in which a researcher collects and interprets the data and making the researcher as a part of the research process as a participant and the data they provide[1]. They also argue that qualitative research is the kind of research that the finding is not arrived by means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification[2]. Qualitative research does not use statistics in analyzing the data. However, the data analysis is through some stages namely, data collection, analysis, then interpretation[3]. Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that qualitative descriptive approach is a study which the result of the study is described in the form of descriptive or sentences without any statistical procedures.

This study is a field research. It means that the data of the study is obtained directly in the field. Ayse Tosun and friends define the definition of field research. According to them, field research is a study that is carried out in the natural environment of the study subject rather than in a laboratory environment, it involves observations, experiments and interactions with the participants of the study[4]. It can be concluded that the study with

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[1] Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss, *Basic of Qualitative Research: Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory*, 4th ed. (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2015),3, https://books.google.co.id/books?id=hZ6kBQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id#v=onepage&q&f=false.

[2] Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss, *Basic of Qualitative Research: Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques* (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc, 1990), 17.

[3] 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=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false .

[4] Ayse Tosun, Burak Turhan, and Ayse Bener, "A Methodology for Construction and Evaluation of Recommendation Systems in Software

field research is a study in which the researcher in collecting the data directly comes to the field in order to understand the situation related to the study.

B. Research Setting

This study was conducted at SMK N 1 Kedung which is located in St. Raya Bugel - Pecangaan No. KM 1 RW II, Dongos, Kedung, Jepara regency. This school was chosen as the research location because this school has implemented the internalization of Islamic moderation values. Another reason that interests the researcher in conducting the study in this institution was they have some students with different backgrounds of religion. Thus, the researcher believed that it is relevant to the study that will be conducted by the researcher. This research was conducted in January 2021 until the finish.

C. Research Subject

The subjects of this study were the two English teachers and four students of the tenth grade of SMK N 1 Kedung. The researcher decided to choose the student of the tenth grade as the subject of this study was based on the recommendation from the English teachers. They explained that the second-year students were busy getting ready for the Fieldwork Practice Program. While the third-year students were busy getting ready for the final examination.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

In conducting this study, two instruments were used by the researcher for collecting the data. There was an observation sheet and an interview guide. An observation sheet is used in obtaining the information about the description of the implementation of instilling Islamic moderation values based on the situation during the observation. Meanwhile, an interview guide was useful as guidance for the researcher in conducting interviews with the subject of the study (the English teachers and the tenth-grade student of SMK N 1 Kedung).

In this study, the researcher collects the data by conducting observation, carrying out interviews with some research subjects, and collecting some relevant documents.

Engineering," *Recommendation Systems in Software Engineering* 1, no. 1 (2014): 329, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-45135-5.

1. **Observation**

   Observation is one of the techniques of data collection in which the researcher obtained the data by directly observing in the research location. Furthermore, Farida Nugraha defined that observation is a data collection technique used to find data from the source in the form of places, activities, objects, or recorded images[5]. Therefore, the data which the researcher got was based on the fact. Observation is an activity that is involved in field research. The purpose of observation is to investigate the real situation related to the study. The researcher noted the information got during the observation. In conducting observation, the researcher carried out several observations in several classes in order to get data valid. The classes being observed by the researcher are the tenth grade of the Accounting and Financial Institution (AKL 2) and Agricultural Products Processing Agribusiness (APHP 2). In this study, the researcher conducted the observations at SMK N 1 Kedung on the tenth-grade classes in order to know how the English teachers instill Islamic moderation values, the situation of the teaching and learning activities, and the students' participation in the class.

2. **Interview**

   Interview is the process of asking the respondent orally to obtain detailed information. In the interview process, there are two parties namely the interviewer (who gives a question) and the interviewee/respondent (who gives answer). According to Esterberg in Khorin Nuril Islamiah's study, interview has 3 types namely: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured[6]. In this study, the researcher used semi-structured in order to get information deeply and open. It is because a semi-structured interview which is freer than a structured interview. The interviews were conducted with

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[5] Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, vol. 1 (Surakarta: Farida Nugrahani, 2014), 162, http://e-journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/viewFile/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0Awww.iosrjournals.org.

[6] Khoirin Nuril Islamiyah, "Integrating Living Value Education in English Teaching and Learning Process at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Sidoarjo" (Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel, 2018): 17, http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/28693/.

several participants that are expected to give the information related to the implementation of instilling Islamic moderation values, like the English teachers and the students of the tenth grade of the Accounting and Financial Institution (AKL 2) and Agricultural Products Processing Agribusiness (APHP 2) of SMK N 1 Kedung (2 students for each class). Before conducting the interviews, the researcher has prepared an interview guide in order to organize the point of information that the researcher needs. The researcher will understand the conversation and record it then use it as data of the study.

3. **Documentation**

Documentation technique is a data collecting technique by using data in writing form that has been documented. According to Suharsimi Arikunto in Husni Muzzakiyyati, documentation comes from the word document which means written stuff.[7] It means that in the documentation technique the data can be obtained from objects related to variables in writing form, for example, transcripts of notes, books, documents, and so on. In this study, the researcher obtained the data in the form of archives regarding SMK N 1 Kedung such as school history, school profile, organization structure, and so on.

E. **Research Data Validity**

Research needs data validity. The statement is strengthened by Haradhan Kumar that Reliability and validity are the two most important and fundamental features in the evaluation of data instruments for good research. According to Sugiyono, validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that happened in the object of the study and the data that can be reported by the researcher[8]. Validity test is used in order to enhance the accuracy of the assessment and evaluation of a

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[7] Husni Muzakkiyati, "The Internalization of Multicultural Value in Islamic Education Learning to Increase the Tolerance of Religion at State Senior High School 8 Malang" (Thesis,Maulana Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, 2017), 41, http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/10639/.

[8] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 267.

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research work[9]. Validity and reliability can help to assure the scientists accept findings as credible and trustworthy[10].

According to Sugiyono, there are some techniques in checking the data validity such as extension of researcher attendance, persistence improvement of the researcher, triangulation, negative case study, referential sufficiency, and member checking[11]. Furthermore, the researcher used several techniques of investigation including persistence improvement of the researcher and triangulation.

1. Persistence improvement of the researcher

Improving persistence means conducting the observation more accurately[12]. By conducting observation more accurately and systematically, the researcher will obtain accurate data and can recheck whether the data is false or true. In this research, the researcher improves persistence by reading several books as the references and the observation results or other documents related to the study. By reading them, it will expand the insight of the researcher. Therefore, it can be used to check if the data found is accurate or not.

2. Triangulation

Sugiyono defined that triangulation is validity data checking by sharing resources in several ways and times. By the definition above, it can be concluded that triangulation method is a method of checking data validity by using other resources in order to check or to compare the data. There are some types of triangulation namely, source triangulation, technique triangulation, time triangulation.[13] However, the researcher used source triangulation and technique triangulation.

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[9] Haradhan Kumar Mohajan, "Two Criteria for Good Measurements in Research: Validity and Reliability," *Annals of Spiru Haret University* 17, no. 3 (2017): 59, https://doi.org/10.26458/1746.

[10] H.I.L Brink, "Validity and Reliability in Qualitative Research," *Curationis* 16, no. 2 (1993): 35, https://doi.org/10.1109/IPDPS.2003.1213313.

[11] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 270.

[12] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 270.

[13] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 273.

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a. Source triangulation

Source triangulation is checking data validity by checking and comparing the data that has been obtained from several sources.[14] In this study, the researcher used observation and interview data from different respondents.

b. Technique triangulation

Technique triangulation is used to test data validity by checking the data from the same resource with different techniques.[15] In this study, the researcher checked the data validity by using different data collecting, such as observation, interview, and documentation.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In conducting a study, it is important to carry out data analysis. Sugiyono stated that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and organizing the data that has been obtained such as data from interview transcript, observation, and documentation by organizing, synthesizing, and drawing conclusions so it will be easy to understand by both the researcher and the readers of the study. Furthermore, Wahidmurni asserts that in qualitative research, data analysis techniques are carried out during the data collection process until the study has been done[16]. The data analysis techniques used by the researcher were data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data collection

The fundamental technique of data analysis is data collection. According to Farida Nugrahani, data analysis in qualitative research was carried out concurrent with the data collection process and will continue until all

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[14] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 274.

[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 274.

[16] Wahidmurni, "Pemaparan Metode Penelitian Kualitatif," 2017, 13, https://www.google.com/search?q=wahidmurni+kualitatif&safe=strict&sxsrf=A LeKk00j4UpF2rHyT4tCqMBAhM7vij4a6A%3A1616053964526&ei=zAZTYL _TH8G1mgeptaCIBA&oq=wahidmurni+kualitatif&gs_lcp=Cgdnd3Mtd2l6EAM 6BwgAEEcQsAM6BwgjEOoCECc6AggAOgYIABAKEB46BggAEAUQHjoC CCY6Bw.

the research questions have been answered[17]. The researcher collected the data by conducting observation, interview, and documentation related to the implementation of instilling Islamic moderation values in SMK N 1 Kedung

2. Data reduction

Reduction means summarizing, selecting, and focusing only on the important data and eliminating the unimportant data. Therefore, it will provide a more clear description and make it easier for the researcher to carry out the further step.[18] So, it can be concluded that in the process of reducing data, the researcher selected, organized, and simplified the data in order to make the researcher easier in the data processing. In this study, the researcher selected the data needed such as the implementation of instilling Islamic moderation values in English teaching, the problem faced by the English teachers, and its solutions.

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 data of the study. According to Sugiyono, data displays can be presented in the form of description or narration, charts, tables, graphics, and so on.[19] Data display is aimed to organize the data and make the researcher easier to understand what is happening. The researcher displayed the data in the form of description or narration.

4. Conclusion drawing/verification

The last step is conclusion drawing. After all of the process has been done then the researcher concluded the data. Conclusion drawing is an interpretation activity of the analysis result.[20] The preliminary conclusion is still

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[17] Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, vol. 1 (Surakarta: Farida Nugrahani, 2014), 171, http://e-journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/viewFile/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0Awww.iosrjournals.org

[18] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 247.

[19] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 249.

[20] Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, (Surakarta: Farida Nugrahani, 2014), 177, http://e-

tentative, and it will be changed if there is no strong evidence supporting them. A credible conclusion can be achieved if it is supported by valid and consistent data[21]. In this study, the researcher drew the conclusion that was supported by the data obtained in the field research. The conclusion will answer the research problem and the researcher will get a general conclusion about the implementation of instilling Islamic moderation values in English teaching in SMK N 1 Kedung.

G. Research Ethical Consideration

This study was conducted after obtaining approval and research permission from SMK N 1 Kedung. The researcher also pays attention to several points represent the most important principles related to research ethical considerations[22].

1. Research participants should not be harmed in any ways
2. Respect to the research participants
3. Obtain approval from the research participant prior to the study
4. The privacy of the research participants must be guaranteed
5. Any exaggeration about the purpose and objectives of the research must be avoided
6. Any communication related to the study must be conducted with honesty and transparency

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journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/viewFile/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0Awww.iosrjournals.org

[21] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 249.

[22] Alan Bryman and Emma bell, oxford university press, USA, Business research method, 2007, https://books.google.co.id/books?id=YnCcAQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false