

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The method of this research was library research. According to Sutrisno Hadi, it is a library studies or pure research.¹ This research is library research, namely research carried out using literature in the form of report books or records of previous research results.²

This research is conducted by reviewing writing contents or document sources such as books, journal and articles. In this reseach, the researcher search data by tracing from books and some of library writings and analyze them with a certain approach method. Then the researcher tried to find the moral values in senior high school English textbooks. The approach used in this research is a qualitative, an approach that uses analysis with a mindset and descriptively interpretative. Descriptive is describing or explaining a fact or thought so that it can be accepted rationally.³ In this research, moral education is concentrated, understood and explained as it is. Meanwhile, according to Anton Bakker, interpretation is exploring the contents of the book as accurately as possible in order to be able to reveal the meaning and meaning of the description presented.⁴ Interpretation Analysis is used to explore the contents of the book, both explicitly and implicitly to be able to reveal the meaning contained in it.

B. Research Subject

The subject of this study is English student textbook “Buku Interaktif Bahasa Inggris untuk SMA/MA” which published by Intan Pariwara. This book included 6 chapters. Then, the object of this study is the material that contain moral values based on demands of the 2013 curriculum for first grade senior high school. Because this research discusses about analysis of the content of

¹ Sutrisno Hadi, *Metodologi Riset*, (Yogyakarta: Fakultas Psikologi UGM, 1981), p. 9

² M Iqbal Hasan, *Pokok-Pokok Materi Metodologi Penulisan dan Aplikasinya*, (Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia, 2002), p. 11

³ Prayetno Irawan, *Logika dan Prosedur Penulisan*, (Jakarta: STIA-LAN Press, 1999) p. 60

⁴ Anton Bekker, dkk., *Metodologi Penuslisan Filsafat*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1994), p. 69

textbook, especially material, the data were analyzed qualitatively, without statistical calculations.

C. Source of Data

The source of data in this research is the English textbook used by senior high school level students in the teaching and learning process in schools. The English textbook published Intan Pariwara “Buku Interaktif Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA” for X senior high school first semester has 6 chapters and 120 pages; the writers of a selected textbook are Sonny Irawan Putra and Yuniarti Dwi Arini. The researcher focused on analyzing the verbal and non-verbal related to moral values of selected textbook. Researchers only focus on one book, and all activities in the textbook are within the scope of the first semester.

D. Instruments and data collection technique

To accumulate the data, the researcher used an instrument called data instrument. In this case, the key instrument of this research was the researcher. Data for analysis were collected from English textbooks for senior high schools. The data collection technique in this research is the documentation. The following steps for data records of this research:

1. Reading the material of the textbook
2. Identifying the material of the textbook
3. Classifying the material of the textbook based on feasibility indicators for easier to researcher to analyze.

E. Data analysis technique

The researcher analyzed qualitatively by referring to sugiono’s model.⁵ There are three steps to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research, namely: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion. Each step was elaborated below.

1. Data reduction

The procedure of selecting, identifying, classifying and select the main things, focuses on important things, look for themes and patterns about the direction the researcher finds data on moral values in English textbook. The researcher

⁵ Ayu Lestari, *Content Feasibility in English Textbook for Senior High School Grade XI*, (Medan: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Medan, 2020), p. 22

reduced the data in this research by applying those all procedures.

2. Data display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data through presentation of data. The data that has been reduced in the form of patters is displayed. In this study, researchers used tables to display data to make it easier to understand.

3. Data conclusion

In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion was temporary. It changes if the researcher did not discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, the conclusion became credible if the conclusion inside the previous data were proven through validity and consistency indicators while the researcher was going back to the field. Therefore, in this research, after showing the data, the researcher tried to conclude credibly by providing the trustworthiness of the study.

