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**A Library Research in English Education Research: A  
Guidance for Researchers in Writing  
Non-Research Articles**

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**Abstract**

This research describes library research in English education research as a guide for researchers in writing non-research articles. Library research is a qualitative research activity that collects information and data from various materials in a library, such as books, articles, notes, and journals. It is conducted systematically to find answers to problems encountered and can be conducted in the library or elsewhere. The content of library research can be theoretical studies, focusing on problem-solving. Researchers must follow library guidelines and comply with the library's guidelines to find temporary answers. The value of a library depends on its novelty and literature publication. Library research is a crucial method for researchers to access rich information, build a strong knowledge base, gain diverse perspectives, and support critical thinking. It involves collecting data from various sources, such as reference books, previous research results, articles, notes, and journals, to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Data collection in library research is carried out through searching, selection, and analysis of various literature sources relevant to the research topic. Collecting document data is an important foundation for building solid and relevant library research. By carefully selecting and analyzing documents, researchers can make meaningful contributions to the literature and understanding of knowledge in their field of study. After collecting data from related sources (documents), the result can be analyzed. Data analysis methods in library research include thematic analysis, content analysis, conceptual, comparative, historical, theoretical, systematic, and integrated overall technical data analysis. By applying appropriate data analysis, library research can make a significant contribution to the scientific literature and produce a deeper understanding of the research topic. However, the use of library research can involve technical problems, limitations in external validity, and risk of bias. Researchers should avoid using less reliable sources, lack insight into the themes studied, and not well-systemize systematic discussions. Library research should be conducted independently or as an initial stage in broader research to identify research gaps, develop a theoretical framework, and determine future research methods. When choosing library research, we can consider the research purposes, research question, resources, inclusion and exclusion criteria, search method, literature quality, organizing system, sustainability of literature monitoring, historical and theoretical context, validation and credibility, synthesis and analysis, and method suitability. Besides, we also consider clearly defining research objectives, developing specific research questions, choosing relevant literature sources, establishing inclusion and exclusion criteria, designing a systematic literature search strategy, evaluating literature quality, determining the organizing system, planning for ongoing literature monitoring, considering historical and theoretical context, verify the validity of the source, plan for synthesis and analysis, and ensure the library research method is appropriate for the research type.

**Keywords:** *English education research, library research, qualitative, scientific paper*

### Introduction

The form of scientific writing is very diverse, some are in the form of scientific research results (research article) and there are non-research scientific (non-research article) (Ma'ruf & Fitria, 2021; Suprihati & Fitria, 2021). A research article contains the results of the research. This type of article only contains important things which include research results, discussion of research results, and research conclusions. Meanwhile, other supporting materials are made as concise as possible. A research article is a scientific paper that contains the results of research that has been carried out by researchers (Fitria, 2022a).

The term non-research article refers to all types of scientific articles that are not research reports. It can be in the form of books, papers, results of research reports, magazines, results of studies, and so on. For non-research scientific writing, even though it is not based on the results of research in making it, it should not be arbitrary. It takes certain steps to make non-research scientific writing. Articles that fall into the category of non-research articles include, among other things, articles that examine a theory, concept, or principle; develop a model, describe certain facts or phenomena, and evaluate a product. Because of these various types of articles, the way they are presented in journals also varies. Non-research scientific articles are published reports that are carried out by a person or a team by presenting the results of analysis, study, or a conceptual framework based on scientific ethics and guidelines for writing scientific papers. Of course, to comply with scientific ethics, scientific writing must present a trusted reference source as a guide. Not only that, but a scientific paper both the results of research and non-research must be published. It would be much better if it was easily accessible to the public. For example, available in cyberspace (online). As well as easy to download. It is intended that scientific writing can be utilized by the public. Because in principle, the purpose of making scientific papers is to achieve the benefit of the public.

It is important to note that for non-research scientific articles and popular (non-scientific) articles, there are fundamental differences (Fitria, 2022b). If non-scientific articles are written using mild language so that they are easily understood by the laity, non-research scientific articles tend to use more formal terms. In addition, in terms of title and layout, the way they are arranged is also different. For scientific writing, it is mandatory to refer to the guidelines for writing scientific papers (Fitria & Prastiwi, 2022). Another important thing to note is that a non-research scientific work is not just collecting quotes from several references. The author does not only do patchwork from the author's ideas accompanied by other people's ideas that come from cited sources. More than that, the writer must have a bargaining value by analyzing to make his own decision. Both decisions are rejecting, strengthening, and developing. The most important thing is that the author's position must be clear and firm.

Lecturers and researchers may already be familiar with discussions about library research (literature research). Library research is an example of qualitative research (Fitria, 2023b). It is a technique used to find ideas or reference sources in research. Library research is a way to solve problems by exploring written sources that have been made before. In other words, the term library research is also very familiar with the term literature research and conceptual paper. In research that will be carried out, of course, a researcher must have broad insight regarding the object to be studied (Fitria, 2023a). If not, then it is certain in a large percentage that the study will fail. The sources studied should not be arbitrary. Because not all research results can be used as a reference.

One of the non-research scientific articles is library research. Library research, although it can be said to be similar, is different from the term literature review (literature study) in one of the chapters (usually in chapter II or theoretical review) in a research report (thesis). Generally, the term library research is used in a variety of terms by some research experts. Among other known terms of library research are literature review, and conceptual paper. Library research is a type of qualitative research that generally does not go into the field of searching for data sources. Library research is a method used in data search, or a method of in-depth observation of the theme under study to find a 'temporary answer' to the problem found at the beginning before the research is followed up. In other words, library research is a method of searching, collecting, and analyzing data sources to be processed and presented in the form of library research reports. What is meant by library research is research that is carried out only based on written works, including the results of both published and unpublished research. Examples of this kind of research are historical research, document research, and various other examples of research related to literature.

Library research is a series of activities related to library data collection methods (Sumargono, 2021). One of these types of research contains several ideas or theories that are strongly interrelated and supported by data from literary sources. Library sources as study material can be in the form of scientific research journals, dissertations, theses, theses, scientific research reports, textbooks whose origins can be accounted for, papers, seminar reports/conclusions, notes/recordings of scientific discussions, official writings published by governments and institutions -another institution. Some of the literature data is discussed in depth and thoroughly, to support or oppose the initial ideas or theories to produce conclusions.

According to Subakti et.al. (2022), one of the kinds of research based on research place/object material is library research. It is research using existing literature such as books, notes, magazines, research before, and so on. data obtained by using a research bibliography can be used as a basis for conducting field research. The characteristics of library research include: derived from secondary data, the condition of library data static, and the researcher is only exposed to existing reading material., Misbahuddin & Hasan (2022) state that based on the place of research, research is divided into three, such as: 1) Field Research. It is research that is directly carried out in the field or on the respondent. 2) Laboratory Research. It is research carried out on the spot (laboratory) and usually in the form of experiments or trials. 3) Library Research. It is research that is carried out using literature (library), in the form of books, notes, or reports of research results from previous researchers.

Almost all research requires literature study. Although people often distinguish between library research and field research, both still require a literature search. The main difference lies only in the function, purpose, and or position of the literature study in each of these studies. In literature research, literature search goes beyond serving the functions of preparing a research framework, sharpening methodology, or deepening theoretical studies. Library research can simultaneously utilize library resources to obtain research data without conducting field research. Based on the explanation above, library research might be an alternative type of research that researchers can choose in writing scientific articles. Researchers are interested in discussing further related to library research, related to data collection, and data analysis.

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### Findings and Discussion

#### A. Library Research

There are several definitions of library research (literature research). According to (Sari & Asmendri, 2020), library research is research activities carried out how to collect information and data with the help of various materials in the library such as book references, results of previous studies, articles, notes, as well related journals problems to solve. Activities are carried out systematically to collect, processing, and conclude data using methods/techniques to find answers to problems encountered (Sari, 2021). Zed (2008) states that library research often called literature study, is a series of activities about library data collection methods, reading and taking notes, and processing research materials. Indra & Cahyaningrum (2019) state that library research (literature study) is a survey study of descriptive carried out by researchers to collect information relevant to that topic or problem that will be or is being researched with the literature as the main source This information can be obtained from the scientific books, research reports, scientific essays, tests and dissertations, rules, regulations statutes, yearbooks, encyclopedias, and resources written, either printed or electronically.

According to Roosinda et.al. (2021), a library research method is a research method conducted by observing various related literature with problems in research, in the form of papers, books, or writing. Hamid & Prasetyowati (2023), state that library research is a type of research that is taken from data in the field that already exists in previously published books/articles which are collected. Hamzah (2019) states that library research is research that is synonymous with text or discourse analysis activities that investigate an event, whether in the form of deeds or writings that are examined to obtain precise conceptual and theoretical facts Therefore, place is a factor that cannot be separated from the research context. Library research is a research activity carried out in the library. According to Khatibah (2011), library research is a series of activities related to data acquisition methods literature, reading and recording, and library material processing. These activities cannot be separated from the library's collections of print and electronic media, as well as library-related documents. The research literature can locate the data in the collections.

Library research can be regarded as a method of research that is in progress to search, collect, and analyze data sources for processing and presented in the form of a research report bibliography with various topics needed, education, social culture, and others. But for sure, this research can be done in the library or elsewhere as long as there are good reading sources relevant (Evanirosa et.al., 2022).

Library research is a type of qualitative research that is generally done in a way that does not involve the field in the search for data sources so this research is conducted solely based on the works written, including the results of good research that has been or unpublished. In this case, the researcher "talks" a lot, and "dialogues" a lot with books, archives, old documents, journals, records, documentation film-photographic documentation, monographs, statistical documentation, diaries, letters, and others (Simanjuntak & Sosrodiharjo, 2009). This type of research is taken based on data in the field (field- research) that already exists in books or previous publications, collected by others. Or maybe data in the library is no longer in the field because it was "eaten" by a situation of change (social changes) that occurred. At the very least, the research bibliography is a Preliminary

orientation before we do field research. Especially if our research is in the field to prove the truth or falsity of a theory, then like it or not If you want library research, we have to do it. That way, we know the theory clearly along with the analyses that have been done that led to the birth of the theory.

Library research is research conducted in the library room to collect, collect, process and analyze data sourced from the library. Literature research is a type of qualitative research by not go directly into the field but is based on various existing literature sources. Both literary sources have been published and some have not. These sources are said to be secondary data and can be searched from books, scientific magazines, historical stories, documents, or other library materials that can be used as references in scientific writing. Usually, people know this by studying literature or literature studies. The content of library research can be in the form of theoretical studies The discussion is focused on information about the problem research to be solved through research. Therefore library research includes general processes such as: identifying theories systematically, finding literature, and analyzing documents that contain information related to the research topic (Mayasari et.al., 2021).

Library research or literature research is a type of qualitative research that generally does not go into the field of searching for data sources. Judging from its nature, this research is included in descriptive research, descriptive research focuses on a systematic explanation of the facts obtained during the research. It means, if we look at it from a philosophical or rational point of view, literature research is more directed or directed towards a type of qualitative research method. Even though the library research methods can also include quantitative and even mixed. The library research method also in its analysis can use statistical testing where the data is even words (qualitative), can be converted into numbers (quantitative) based on existing theories, how to make categories or analyses that we make based on our agreement or with others. If you can include quantitative and qualitative, then you can mix what is known as a mixed research method.

Library research is a method used in data search or a method of in-depth observation (observation) of the theme under study to find a 'temporary answer' to the problem found at the beginning before the research is followed up. In other words, library research is a method of searching, collecting, and analyzing data sources to be processed and presented in the form of library research reports. Theories in library research explain the various theories obtained, then analyzed and developed in the format of the writer's/researcher's thoughts and then criticized or otherwise supported. Library in searching and collecting data must be in-depth (roots). In collecting data, researchers must comply with the type of research. Because library research is a type of qualitative research, the main data sources are humans and empirical objects that are appropriate to the research theme. The library is a type of research that is rich in data analysis to make sense of existing data sources, one of which uses data reduction and then draws conclusions using logic, aesthetics, and ethics. The value of the library is determined by the nature of the novelty of the library and the extent of the publication of the literature. The Internet allows finding information related to topics to be very easy. Information (data) is available in various formats, therefore in choosing a library source, the researchers must be careful according to the research theme.

Things to consider when choosing library research such as: 1) selection of library research requires careful consideration. There are some things to consider when selecting and designing library research. 2) research purposes.

Clearly define our research objectives. Do you want to compile a literature review, identify knowledge gaps, or develop a conceptual framework? 3) research question. Develop specific and relevant research questions. These questions will guide the literature search and focus of analysis. 4) resources. Choose literature sources that suit your research topic and objectives. Sources may include books, journals, articles, theses, and other documents. 5) inclusion and exclusion criteria. 6) establish inclusion and exclusion criteria to screen the literature. This helps avoid adding sources that are not relevant to the research objectives. 7) search method. Design a systematic and thorough literature search strategy. Use keywords that suit the research topic and explore various sources such as library databases and digital libraries. 8) literature quality. Evaluate the quality of the literature that will be used in the research. Review research methodology, reliability of sources, and relevance to your topic. 9) organizing system. Determine how to organize and store collected literature. Use a filing or reference management system such as Endnote or Zotero. 10) sustainability of literature monitoring. Plan for ongoing monitoring of the developing literature. Maintain up-to-date insight into developments in knowledge in your field. 11) historical and theoretical context. Consider the historical and theoretical context relevant to your research topic. Understanding this context can provide a deeper perspective. 12) validation and credibility. Verify the validity of the literature source by checking the credibility of the author, journal, or publisher, and the research methodology used. 13) synthesis and analysis. Plan how you will synthesize and analyze the literature. Choose an analysis method that suits your research objectives. 14) method suitability. Make sure the library research method you choose is appropriate to the type of research we are conducting, whether it is a systematic review, narrative review, or conceptual review. These considerations help ensure that our bibliographic research is carried out systematically and is relevant to our goals.

### **B. Characteristics of A Library Research**

According to Zed (2008), the library research method has several characteristics, namely: (1) library research face-to-face with numeric or text data, not with primary data directly obtained from the field or eyewitnesses can be in the form of other people or objects and events, (2) data from research the library is ready to use, this means that researchers do not need to go anywhere, except face to face directly in the library with existing sources, (3) data secondary because the data is already available in the library and do not obtain first-hand primary data in the field, (4) the condition of the data available in the library is not limited by space and time.

Library research has four main characteristics, namely: 1) Researchers deal directly with text (nash) or numerical data and not with direct knowledge from the field or eyewitnesses in the form of events, people, or other objects. 2) Library data is 'ready to use' (ready-made). This means that the researcher does not go anywhere, except to deal directly with the source material that is already available in the library. 3) Library data is generally in the form of secondary sources, which means that researchers obtain second-hand materials and not original first-hand data in the field. 4) Library data conditions are not limited by space and time. Researchers deal with static and fixed information.

There are four main characteristics of library research. These characteristics will affect the nature and method of research work. These characteristics include: 1. In the form of text. Researchers deal directly with text or numerical data and not direct knowledge from the field or eyewitnesses in the

form of events, people, or others. Text has its characteristics and requires a separate approach as well. Text criticism is a method commonly developed in the study of physiology, etc. So the library is a library research laboratory and because of that, text-reading techniques become a fundamental part of library research. 2. Ready to be Used. Library data is ready to use (ready mode), meaning that the researcher does not go anywhere but only deals directly with the source material that is already available in the library. It's like learning to ride a bicycle, you don't need to read articles or books about the theory of riding a bicycle, and the same goes for library research. The only way to learn to use a library properly is to use it right away. Even so, researchers who wish to utilize library services, of course, still need to know the ins and outs of library studies for research purposes or writing papers. 3. Sourced from Second Hand. Library data are generally secondary sources, meaning that researchers obtain second-hand materials and not original first-hand data in the field. 4. Not Limited by Space and Time. The condition of library data is not limited by space and time. Researchers are dealing with static or fixed information, meaning that whenever it comes and goes the data will not change because it is already dead data stored in written records (text, numbers, pictures, tape, or film counterparts).

According to, Dakhi (2020), there are at least four main characteristics of the literature study that need to be considered by researchers, and these characteristics will influence the nature and method of research work such as: 1) Researchers deal directly with text (manuscripts) or numerical data and not with direct knowledge from the field or witnesses eye (eye witness) in the form of events, people, or other objects. Text has its characteristics and requires an approach separately too. So the library is a research laboratory for literature and therefore text reading techniques (books, articles, and documents) become a fundamental part of research. 2) Library data is ready to use (ready mode). Researchers don't everywhere except just dealing directly with the material resources available in the library. To do library research, people do not need to master library science. The only way to learn is by using the library. The right thing is to use it right away. Nevertheless, prospective researchers who want to take advantage of library services, of course still need to know the ins and outs of library studies for research purposes or writing papers. 3) Library data is generally a secondary source meaning that researchers obtain materials from second-hand and not data original from the first hand in the field. 4) That the condition of library data is not limited by space and time. Researchers are dealing with static (fixed) information whenever it comes and goes the data will not change because it has been "dead" data stored in a written record (text, numbers, pictures, tape, or film).

### **C. Purpose of Library Research**

Library research contains a systematic description of the literature review and the results of previous studies that have something to do with the research that will be carried out and try to show the current state of the field of knowledge. A literature study conducted before conducting research aims to 1) find a problem to research. 2) looking for information that is relevant to the problem under study. 3) examine some basic theories that are relevant to the problem to be studied. To make theoretical and empirical descriptions related to factors, indicators, variables, and research parameters that are reflected in the problems to be solved. 4) deepen the knowledge of researchers about the problems and areas to be studied. 5) reviewing the results of previous studies that have something to do with the research that will be carried out. This means

that the results of previous research regarding the matter to be studied and/or regarding other matters relating to the matter to be studied. 6) obtain information about which aspects of a problem have already been researched to avoid not researching the same thing.

Doing library research takes a fair amount of time because the writer needs to study several references. So that it can take up a lot of time and energy which certainly needs to be done carefully. It feels difficult indeed, but if lived it will feel light and just flow. This process is certainly important because it can improve the quality and credibility of the writings that are compiled. So, the literature study process then has several objectives such as: 1) Finding a problem or topic. A writer and researcher is guaranteed to diligently read books in his spare time. This process helps them get used to doing library research. Because by reading lots of books, articles, and journals, writers can find more topics. This topic will later be raised in writing based on several books that have been read. Meanwhile, for researchers, the literature study process helps them find a problem. This problem can then be used as a research topic to find a scientific solution. 2) Finding relevant information. Literature study also aims to help writers find relevant information. For example, bringing up the topic of mental disorders in his writings. Then it is necessary to look for books, articles, and so on that discuss mental disorders. So that many things can be discussed and described in his writings. What is described is certainly not the result of imagination but is based on facts from reliable references. 3) Examining relevant theories. The next objective of the literature study is to examine relevant theories. Relevant to what? That is relevant to the problem or topic to be discussed in the paper or research conducted. 4) Looking for a theoretical basis. Especially for writing scientific papers, be it research reports, papers, scientific articles, and the like. So there is a theoretical basis chapter in the first chapter. The contents of the theoretical basis are taken from several literary sources that have been read and reviewed, thus displaying all the basic materials discussed in the contents section. 5) Deepen the author's understanding and knowledge. By conducting a literature study, researchers or writers can deepen their understanding of the chosen topic. At the same time helping to broaden knowledge, so that in the future they can find interesting topics to be raised as topics of writing or research.

Library research is needed to find out where the knowledge related to research has developed, know the conclusions and generalizations that have been made, and look for secondary data that will support research so that the necessary situation can be obtained (Anshori & Iswati, 2019). By conducting a study of existing literature, researchers can also learn a more systematic way of writing scientific papers, and how to express fruit thoughts that will make researchers more critical and analytical in their work their research. Library research (literature study) activities in principle are very positive for both researchers and other people who are interested in research. If the activity is carried out carefully and intensively with logic and in the right way researchers will be able to add a new dimension to the frame of mind (Sukardi, 2021).

By doing a literature study, researchers will be able to save money and a lot of effort and expense (Ansori, 2020). In addition, prospective researchers can be more open and the problem becomes clearer. By understanding the problem being the center of attention, the researcher can: Know more precisely about what will be studied, know where or to whom information can be obtained, Know how to obtain data or information, determine the right way to analyze data, Know how to conclude as well take advantage of the results. Harahap



(2019) states that library research helps researchers in finding goals as well as helps in explaining how the research was carried out. In describing the research, it is necessary to explain the variables or variables used, the model used, the research design, sampling and collection techniques, data analysis, and how to interpret them. The purpose is so that others can repeat the same research.

The purpose and usefulness of library research show the path to solving research problems. If the researcher knows what has been done by other researchers, the researcher will be better prepared with the knowledge deeper and more complete (Arfa & Marpaung, 2016). In addition, literature studies can also be used to get an overview or information about similar/related research with the problems studied, to obtain research methods, techniques, or the problem-solving approach used, as well as sources of secondary data to enrich new ideas and get to know anyone other researchers in the same field and who is the user of the results. Literature review is done by reading, therefore reading sources are part of research support (Hidayat, 2021).

According to Zainuddin (2020), based on the function of the library sources is divided into two kinds, namely as follows 1. General reference, which contains concepts, theories, and information. Others are general. As a general reference, we can use textbooks, indexes, encyclopedias, pharmacopeias, and so on. 2. Special references, which contain related previous research results with the research problem under study. Typical specials in the form of journals, research reports, bulletins, theses, dissertations, brochures, and others. It should be noted, for prospective researchers that library reading materials are sought and used must meet two criteria, namely: relevant (relevance) and recent (recent), to obtain the latest and relevant information closely related to the problem.

#### **D. Writing a Library Research**

According to Hermawan (2019), the process carried out in library research involves identifying theories systematically, finding literature, and analysis of documents that contain information related to the topic study. There are several steps in writing a library research such as: 1) Topic identification. Before choosing a topic, there is a statement that must be underlined, namely: "State the idea of the research topic as a question." for example, if you are interested in finding out about the consumption of cigarettes by students, you can also ask the question, "what is the effect of smoking on the health of current students?" identify the main concepts or keywords in the question. 2) Find context and background information. Once the researcher has found the research idea and some keywords, search and read articles in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and handbooks. These articles will assist the researcher in understanding the context. The most common source of background from print collections and online references. The textbook also provides definitions of terms and background information. 3) Find a book. Look for literature that has something to do with the idea that has been selected. To make your search easier, you can search through the library catalog where you can find references. 4) Look for articles. Use online databases to find article definitions in journals, newspapers, and magazines (periodicals). You can also search for periodical articles based on the article author's name, title, or keywords by using the database in the subject area of the database. 5) Evaluate data sources. Give value to the function and accuracy of the information that has been found. This is a crucial step in the process of this literature research. 6) Cite sources using standard formats or styles. Citing or noting sources that

have been used in research. This is intended to give proper appreciation to the reference authors you have used and allow them to see the work that has been made.

There are four activities in library research 1. Recording all findings regarding "research problems" in any research discussion obtained in the literature and sources, and or the latest findings regarding "the research problem" 2. Integrating all findings, both theory and new findings 3. Analyzing all the findings from various readings, relating to the shortcomings of each source, the strengths or relations of each about the discourse discussed in it. 4. Criticizing, providing critical ideas in the results of research on previous discourses by presenting new findings in collaborating different thoughts on "research problems".

In carrying out library research, several steps need to be considered such as: 1) determine research objectives. Define clear literature research objectives. Do you want to answer research questions, identify research gaps, or develop a theoretical framework? The research objectives will be a guide in carrying out the entire library research process. 2) identify topics and boundaries. Choose a topic that is specific and relevant to your research. Also, create research boundaries to focus on the scope of your research. For example, if you are researching the effect of social media on the mental well-being of adolescents, you might limit your research to studies that were conducted within the last five years. 3) collection of library resources. Start looking for library sources that are relevant to your research topic. Use academic databases, digital libraries, scholarly journals, and institutional repositories to search for suitable literature. It is important to try to get a variety of sources, such as books, journals, research reports, and other sources. 4) evaluation of library resources. After collecting the literature sources, evaluate the reliability, credibility, and relevance of each source. Consider factors such as the quality of the journal, author's reputation, research methodology, and relevance to your topic. This will help ensure that the sources used are of good quality and reliable. 5) analyze and synthesize information. Read and understand the content of each relevant library source. Identify patterns, themes, or concepts that appear in the literature. Make notes or summaries of each source you read, including key quotes, main findings, and relevant arguments. 6) integrate and write reports. After analyzing and synthesizing information from various sources in the literature, it's time to integrate the findings. Identify the relationship between different sources and build your research framework. Write a literature research report with an organized structure, including an introduction, literature review, analysis of findings, and conclusions. 7) compile bibliography. Make sure to compile a bibliography that is complete and follows the writing format that is followed. Use an academically recognized reference writing style, such as APA, MLA, or Harvard. It is important to respect the work of others and give proper credit to the sources we use.

### **Advantages of Library Research**

There are several advantages of the library research method such as: 1) Have wider access. The main advantage of the library research method is that researchers can obtain richer information about the topic being researched. Information can be accessed in libraries, online data, scientific journals, books, reports, and other written sources, thereby enabling researchers to broaden their horizons and understanding of the subject being researched. 2). Have a strong knowledge base. The library research method helps researchers build a

strong knowledge base regarding the research topic. By reading and analyzing relevant written sources, researchers can study theories, concepts, previous research findings, and the views of experts related to the topic. This helps researchers in developing a solid theoretical foundation for their research. 3). Gain diverse perspectives. The library research method allows researchers to obtain diverse perspectives from writers, experts, and scientists who have contributed their knowledge in written form. By studying diverse literary sources, researchers can understand the various points of view, approaches, and controversies related to the topic under study. This helps in forming a comprehensive and objective understanding of the subject. 4). Supports critical thinking and analysis. The library research method involves reading, exploring, and analyzing various sources of information. This encourages researchers to develop critical thinking, identify strong arguments, evaluate the reliability and credibility of sources, and conduct in-depth analysis. This method strengthens the researcher's ability to develop arguments based on solid evidence.

Library research is an activity that cannot be separated from research. Almost all research requires a literature review or literature studies. Although people often distinguish between library research and field research, both still require a literature search. There are many benefits of a literature study in the process of writing a research paper. One of them is bringing up the latest ideas in research. Because no research is 100% new, there will be bits of duplication from previous research. By studying literature studies, one can look for research ideas, research novelties, sharpen ideas, find suitable methods, or even carry out AIM (Observe, Imitate, Modify).

Library research, namely research conducted by collecting information or data in the library such as reference books, similar previous research results, articles, notes, and also journals related to the problem to be solved. Research activities are carried out systematically to collect, process, and conclude data by using certain methods/techniques to find answers to the problems faced. It can be concluded that library research is research conducted by collecting information or data from literature, either in the form of books, scientific journals, research reports, theses, dissertations, articles, and other library sources. After that, the researcher will read, analyze, and evaluate the information contained in the library sources.

In library research, data analysis is done by identifying patterns, themes, or concepts that appear in relevant literature sources. In addition, researchers can also synthesize or combine information from various sources in the literature to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

Library research can be carried out as independent research or as an initial stage in other, broader research. The results of this literature research are in the form of a better understanding of the research topic, identification of research gaps, development of a theoretical framework, and determination of the approach or method to be used in future research.

### **Problems in Library Research**

Usually in library research, there are technical problems related to finding data sources, collecting data, and analyzing data. This can happen because there is a gap in distance and time between researchers and research sources. So in choosing a theme or even a title, obstacles are often encountered, for example, the theme is very interesting to study as a reinforcement or rejection of existing theories. Usually, when looking for references that match the title, it is very difficult to find. And in the search for primary data sources, it

is very difficult to access them. So it can be said that making a theme (title) is easier than finding the data source, especially the primary data source. Because in qualitative research there can be a shift or even a total difference between the initial theory which is the initial capital of the researcher and the findings of the data. So that the title/theme of the research must be subject to the data found.

There are several disadvantages of the library research method such as:

- 1) Requires longer time. The library research process takes longer than other research methods because it involves searching, selecting, and reading extensive literature.
- 2). Limitations of external validity. Library research methods tend to be limited in external validity, namely the ability to generalize research findings to a wider population. Because this method is based on the analysis of written sources, the research results may not be directly applicable to different contexts or populations. Therefore, the generalization of findings often requires further research involving empirical data.
- 3). Limitations of interaction and primary data collection. The library research method does not involve direct interaction with research subjects or primary data collection. This can limit in-depth understanding of an individual's social context, behavior, or experiences. This method is more suitable for studying existing knowledge rather than exploring new data.
- 4). Risk of bias and inaccuracy of information. The information sources used in the library research method may contain bias or inaccuracy. Books, articles, or written reports may reflect the viewpoint of the author, a particular group, or errors in research methodology. Therefore, researchers need to be critical in evaluating the quality and reliability of the information sources used.
- 5). Rely on published literature. Library research methods usually rely on published literature. This may result in limitations in accessing unpublished information, such as internal company reports, unpublished data, or ongoing research.

There are some mistakes or problems that might be made when conducting library research:

- 1) Too greedy in collecting libraries. Too much focus on searching and tracing can cause researchers not to start writing research reports and may even change the focus of the research topic. The ideal step is to collect library materials, read and continue by studying them.
- 2) Library sources are less reliable. Usually, the library sources that can be said to be less 'satisfactory' are especially when finding sources from the Internet or books/journals that are the result of translations. Often internet resources can be accessed for a limited time. Because of this, it is very important to note the date when accessing the library. In some cases, papers/research written and published on the internet cannot be traced by the person in charge. The best step is to contact the author (eg via e-mail).
- 3) The lack of insight into the themes studied. The lack of insight and limitations of researchers in interpreting data can occur because researchers are very minimal in reading scientific literature, especially those related to research themes. The lack of insight into reading can lead to misunderstandings (perceptions) in analyzing research data sources. For example, researchers want to explore historical events in the development of the role of Islamic boarding schools in the world of education during the pre-independence period. However, researchers do not understand the historical sequence from the beginning of the establishment of Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia until the beginning of the independence period. So this will lead to poor research results analysis.
- 4) Systematic discussion is not well systemized. Researchers only collect literature according to the theme, and then combine them into one. But without conducting further analysis which authentic data sources can be developed and which secondary

data sources can be used as an explanation? So this will cause research results to be wider (biased) and there can be a lack of focus in discussing. Literature research is not just a matter of reading and then recording literature, but a detailed and thorough method.

Lecturers and researchers may already be familiar with discussions about library research (literature research). Because they need to master this chapter. Library research is a technique used to find ideas or reference sources in research. Library research is a way to solve problems by exploring written sources that have been made before. In other words, the term library research is also very familiar with the term literature research and conceptual paper. In research that will be carried out, of course, a researcher must have broad insight regarding the object to be studied. If not, then it is certain in a large percentage that the study will fail. The sources studied should not be arbitrary. Because not all research results can be used as a reference.

Some that are common and appropriate to use are books by trusted authors (preferably academic works), accredited national and international scientific journals, and student research results in various forms, for example, final assignments, theses, dissertations, practicum reports, etc. The theories underlying the problems and areas to be studied can be found by conducting library research. In addition, a researcher can obtain information about similar studies or those related to his research and previous studies. By doing library research, researchers can take advantage of all the information and thoughts that are relevant to their research.

### **E. Method of Collecting Data**

Mardawani (2020) states that documentation study is a method of data collection qualitatively by examining or analyzing documents that are made by the subject himself or by someone else about the research subject. Documentation is one method of collecting qualitative data viewing or analyzing documents made by the subject himself or by others about the subject. By its nature, the document consists of three types, namely daily documents, personal documents, and documents official (Mardawani, 2020).

In the process of collecting literature study data, there are important processes are needed, namely editing, organizing, and finding. Editing. Re-examining the data obtained, especially in terms of completeness, clarity of meaning, and harmony of meaning between one and another; Organizing. organizing the data obtained with the required framework; Finding. Carrying out further analysis of the results of organizing data using predetermined principles, theories, and methods so that conclusions are found which are the results of answers to the problem formulation. To gain high credibility, researchers must be sure that the documents/texts are authentic. Must meet at least the following requirements: 1) Data collection can be done without disturbing the object or atmosphere of the research. 2) Data collection also needs to be supported by documentation, including photos, videos, etc. This documentation will be useful for checking the data that has been collected. 3) Data collection should be done in stages and as much as possible researchers try to collect.

In qualitative research, the common data collection method used in qualitative research is documentation. Documentation comes from the word document, which means writing. Meaningful documentation data collection process carried out with record data (information) that already exists. Data documents can be in the form of literature, diaries, magazines, meeting

minutes, audio corpus, videos, photos, and more, etc. This method is used to browse historical data, archival remains as well as books about opinions, theories, propositions laws laws, and other related issues study.

The collection process of this document is done because the researcher has a strong argument that important data exists on certain documents (Abdillah et.al., 2021). In the collection process, there are sources of data originating from non-humans such as documents, photographs, and materials statistics. This documentation method is one of a kind and the easiest data collection because researchers only observe inanimate objects and in case of easy mistakes revise it because the data source is fixed and does not change (Abdussamad, 2021). Documentation is data collected or gathered from past events (Riyanto & Hatmawan, 2020).

According to Pringgar & Sujatmiko (2020), the technique used in collecting data in this library research uses secondary data, namely by collecting data indirectly by examining the object in question such as documents. Mukhtazar (2020) states that data collection techniques carried out in research this is by using the technique of literature study, namely studies conducted by studying the literature that has to do with the problem under study collecting data through reading materials or by how to review reading books and other literature.

First, daily documents in which a large number of facts and data are stored/available in the form of letters, diaries, souvenirs, reports, artifacts, photos, and so on. The main nature of such data is unlimited by space and time to provide opportunities for researchers to know things that have happened in the past. In detail, the ingredients documentaries consist of several kinds, namely autobiographies, letters personal records, books/diaries, memorials, clippings, government documents or private sector, data on servers and flash drives, data stored on websites, and so on. Second, personal documents are notes or compositions of a person in writing about his actions, experiences, and beliefs. The purpose of documentation is to obtain an original viewpoint of the inner events real situation. There are three common forms of personal documentation used, namely: (1) diary, which contains a variety of activities and activities including feelings, (2) personal letters (written on paper), e-mail, and chat can be used as material in document analysis provided that the researcher obtains permission from the person concerned, and (3) Autobiography, which comes from the Greek consists of a combination of three words, namely auto (alone), bios (on), and grapein (write). Defined Autobiography is writing or statements about experiences as experiences in life (Mardawani, 2020). Third, an official document is a document that is official and issued by a legal institution. The official document consists of two parts, the first is an internal document, namely can notes, such as memos, announcements, instructions, rules of an institution, the system in place, the results of the minutes of the meeting, the decisions of the leadership, and so on, etc. Second, external documents can be in the form of material information produced by a social institution, such as magazines, newspapers, bulletins, statements, and so on. Official documents can provide an overview of activities, and individual involvement in a particular community in a social setting (Mardawani, 2020). One of these types of research contains several ideas or theories that are strongly interrelated and supported by data from literary sources. Library sources as study material can be in the form of scientific research journals, dissertations, theses, theses, scientific research reports, textbooks whose origins can be accounted for, papers, seminar

reports/conclusions, notes/recordings of scientific discussions, official writings published by governments and institutions -another institution.

Library research from the source is divided into two sections namely: conceptual literature and research literature (Kusumawati & Rusyani, 2023). The literature includes existing concepts or theories in books and articles written by deep experts delivery is largely determined by the ideas or experience of these experts. On the other hand, the research literature includes research reports that have been published both in journals and scientific magazines. For beginners, it is recommended to use literature study originating from conceptual literature, For easier to summarize and categorize theory, according to the needs at the time of going create a conceptual framework. Based on the above, then there are several strategies in conveying the study literature: 1) The phrase literature review is closely related to research variables. 2) Literature review phrases in order from the start exposure to the independent variable to the dependent variable or expression of a variable whose scope is general and broad to the direction of a specific variable. Of course widely and appear to greet each other between exposure to these variables and is not a collection of quotes so it is not into a holistic pattern of thought. 3). Can be disclosed matters relating to sample and demographic characteristics, if applicable needed.

A library research or literature study is different from a literature review (theoretical review). The literature review is a study conducted using documents as the main data source, such as manuscripts, books, newspapers, magazines, etc. Along with the development of technology, the meaning of the library not only refers to written documents but also digital documents (Sugiarti et.al., 2020). In its use, the mention of this type of document is often followed by the words online, online, or digital. Everything refers to the same meaning, namely documents on the internet. This type of research is used mainly when data is needed by researchers to answer research problems and can only conducted through a search of documents and are not available in the field.

According to Dimiyati (2013), documentation as a method of research data collection has advantages and disadvantages, that is: 1. Efficient in terms of time when carrying out data collection it is necessary to determine the right time between researchers and the source of information, so it can save time and can complete the research on time. 2. Efficient in terms of cost, by collecting information in the form of documents, either pictures or writing, of course, it will save costs that will be incurred. 3. Efficient in terms of personnel, with the implementation of data collection efficiently in terms of energy it will have an impact on the results well and able to complete his research. However, the documentation method also has a weakness, such as the validity and reliability of the data may be low and can still be doubted.

The main purpose of documentation research is goods to obtain information, knowledge, information and evidence on a problem researched, and what the research was intended to do explore someone's thoughts or views (character) to a concept, or compare it with the character's thoughts of others (Suhardi, 2023). Some of the literature data is discussed in depth and thoroughly, to support or oppose the initial ideas or theories to produce conclusions. Method observation, questionnaires, or interviews are often supplemented by documentation search activity (Kriyantono, 2014). The goal is to get information that supports the analysis and interpretation of data. The documentation method is a way of collecting data by recording the data that already exists. This method is easier compared to other data collection methods (Winarni, 2021).

Apart from coming from text in printed form in the form of writing or notes in the form of letters and numbers, literature searches can also be done through computer form or computer data. In other words, library research can also be in digital form. Bias also comes from films (recordings), pictures, documents, and historical archives. One of the conclusions of library research can be obtained by collecting data/information from various sources of literature and then processing and presenting it in a new way to gain new interests. Literature research should be carried out starting from general information, and then obtained from more specific information. Library research should use reference sources that use primary sources, derived from the results of scientific research reports, research seminars, and research journals. Primary sources or references are references obtained directly from the source, not opinions from primary sources cited by others in a written work. So that the authenticity of the written work will appear, because it is closer to the 'something' to be studied, or in other words looking for research objects of literature review from first-hand or first-hand sources that have not experienced mixing from second-hand or second-hand sources.

Researchers need to have skills in studying materials (references). Skills in reviewing library materials are important once for researchers for scientific information to be collected later following the needs of researchers and in terms of use time efficient and effective (Fadjarajani et.al., 2020). To be effective, in conducting literature studies in research, it is necessary to take into account the possible sources that are needed, and how and where to look for them. The researcher is required to select relevant sources of information, which directly related to the subject matter. Researchers should also try to find primary sources which are usually more complete, thorough, and detailed because it was written by the researchers themselves (Abdillah et.al., 2021). Therefore, by conducting a literature study or review. The researchers' literature has deep depth broader and deeper to the problem they want researched.

Library research is a method of searching, collecting, and analyzing data sources to be processed and presented in the form of a library research report. The methods that can be used in library research include:

1. Keyword search. Search for relevant keywords in catalogs, indexes, search engines, and full-text sources. This is useful both for narrowing searches to specific subject headings and for finding uncaptured resources under relevant subject headings. To search the database effectively, start with a Keyword search, find the relevant records, and then find the relevant Subject Titles. In search engines, include lots of keywords to narrow your search and carefully evaluate what you find.
2. Subject search. The subject title (sometimes called a description) is a special term or phrase used consistently by online or print indexes to describe what a book or journal article is about. This applies to library catalogs as well as many other library databases.
3. Find the latest books and scientific articles. In catalogs and databases, sort by latest date and search for books from scientific magazines and articles from scientific journals. The more recent the source, the more recent references and quotes.
4. Search for citations in scientific sources. Keep track of references, footnotes, endnotes, citations, etc. in relevant readings. Search for a specific book or journal in the library catalog. This technique helps you become part of a scholarly conversation about a particular topic.



5. Search through published bibliographies (including sets of footnotes in relevant subject documents). Published bibliographies on certain subjects often list sources that are missed through other types of searches. A bibliography is a subject title in the Catalog, so a guided search with Bibliography as your subject and topic as keywords will help you find it.
6. Searching through people sources (whether through verbal contact, email, etc.)  
People are often more willing to help than you might think. Such people are for example professors or librarians with relevant knowledge.
7. Systematic browsing, especially of full-text sources organized into predictable subject groupings. Libraries organize books by subject, with similar books stored together. Browsing through piles is a good way to find similar books; however, in large libraries, some books are not on the main stack, so use the catalog as well.

### **F. Technique of Analyzing Data**

Data analysis is the process of finding and compiling systematically the data obtained. Data analysis is done by organizing data, describing it into units, performing synthesis, arrange into patterns, choosing what is important and what will be studied, and drawing conclusions told to others. It should be underlined here, that data analysis is a process. Process analysis data has started working since data collection is carried out and worked on intensively.

Data analysis techniques in library research are one of the research processes carried out after all data needed to solve the problems studied have been obtained practically (Evanirosa et.al., 2022). Sharpness and accuracy in the use of Data analysis techniques greatly determine the accuracy conclusion, because data analysis technique library research is an activity that cannot be ignored in the research process. Error in determining the analysis tool can be fatal to the resulting conclusions and this will have an even worse impact on the use and application of the research results. Therefore, knowledge and understanding of various techniques of data analysis are necessary for a researcher to the results of his research can make a significant contribution to the solution of the problem as well as the outcome scientifically justifiable.

According to Evanirosa et.al. (2022), data analysis techniques certainly have a goal to be achieved in their use in a study. Data analysis is an important stage in the study. This data analysis technique is very closely related depending on the research design and the problem predetermined. Can be said that data analysis techniques can only be performed when the research points have been fulfilled, for example, appropriate data collection that is adapted to problems in certain research. The purpose of data analysis techniques is to determine or get an overall conclusion derived from research data that has been collected by researchers. In addition, analytical techniques data aim to describe and explain the research data, so that can be understood by others. The analysis includes data presentation and discussion conceptually done. Data analysis should always be related to context and construct analysis. Context relates to related matters with the structure of the work, while the construct is in the building analysis concept. At first, words are collected into common reference elements so it's easy to build a concept. The concept is expected to accommodate the content or message of the work comprehensively. Data analysis techniques in Library research include content analysis.

This library research data analysis technique with using qualitative data analysis (Miles et.al., 2018; Miles & Huberman, 1994). The technique that is

carried out is data reduction (data reduction), presentation data (display data) as well as conclusion and verification (conclusion drawing/verification). At stage reduction, the author examines the data through books, articles, or other relevant sources. later writer, Presenting data in the form of pictures/graphs/tables. Furthermore, the authors draw conclusions based on the data which has been analyzed.

1. Data reduction means summarizing, selecting key points, focusing on the things that matter, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding the ones deemed unnecessary. This means that the data that has been reduced will give a clearer picture, and easier for researchers to do the next data collection, and search again if necessary. In reduction, data can also be assisted with electronic tools by providing aspects to facilitate the data reduction process. At this stage, the main focus is to simplify and group the data found in the literature.
2. Data display (data presentation) stage after data reduction, is done in the form of descriptions/descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and others. Presentation data aims to simplify and understand what happened. When the hypothesis given is always supported by the data in the field that will be grounded. This theory was discovered inductively, based on data found in the field, and tested through online data collection continuously. At the data presentation stage, the reduced information is presented in a more structured way.
3. Concluding and verification is an assessment from the beginning of data collection, flow, causation/causality, and other proportions. conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation problem in the first place, but maybe not, because as already stated the problems and formulation of the problems in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field. However, conclusions in qualitative research are expected to lead to findings novelty that had never existed before. The final stage involves drawing conclusions or verifying the findings found. This includes conclusion development, conclusion verification, and preparation of recommendations:

According to Subagiya (2023), in carrying out library research in the field of education, several approaches can be taken by a researcher, namely approaches with descriptive, theoretical, historical, comparative, and critical studies. First, descriptive study, namely an approach that aims to describe or explain certain phenomena or problems related to education. This research uses data from primary and secondary sources such as books, journals, and official documents related to education. Second, theoretical studies, namely an approach that aims to develop new theories or test existing theories in education. This research also uses literature sources and theories related to education. Third, comparative studies, namely an approach that aims to compare concepts, thoughts, curricula, and others related to education using data from literary sources or official documents. Fourth, critical study, namely an approach that aims to critically evaluate concepts or theories related to education. This research uses literature sources related to education and uses critical analysis methods to evaluate related concepts or theories.

Data analysis methods in library research related to language education involve a series of systematic steps to detect, produce, and organize information from literary sources. The choice of data analysis method depends on the research objectives and research questions asked. Some library research can use a combination of these methods to gain richer and more holistic insights.

These examples are designed to provide further insight into how to apply various data analysis methods in the context of literature research related to language education. Be sure to adapt the examples to your research focus and research questions. The following are several data analysis methods that can be used:

1. Thematic Analysis:

This analysis is related to the identification and classification of major themes in language education literature. The researcher can 1) Identify keywords and concepts in literature, 2) Categorize information into related themes, and 3) Analyze trends and patterns within these themes.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	If we conduct a thematic analysis regarding language learning in the digital age, emerging themes might include "use of technology in language teaching," "language skill development through digital media," and "challenges and opportunities of online language learning."
2.	In a thematic analysis of the literature on teaching speaking skills in the English classroom, themes may include "development of speaking skills through student roles," "teacher strategies to increase student participation," and "assessment of speaking skills in the curriculum."

2. Content Analysis:

This analysis is related to analyzing the content of the text to conclude the meaning and message conveyed. The researcher can Identify units of analysis such as words, sentences, or paragraphs, 2) Code and categorize information based on specific elements. 3) analysis of Quantitative (frequency) and qualitative (meaning) data.

Besides using three-step analysis in analyzing data on library research, the other analysis method used content analysis. Data analysis techniques used in library research are to use content analysis techniques meaning data analysis by focusing on the contents of the book then presented systematically (Mukhtazar, 2020). Content analysis is widely used to describe the content characteristics of a message. There are at least four content analysis designs that are generally used to describe message characteristics. Content analysis is used to look at messages in different situations, situations here can be in different contexts, social and political. Content analysis is used to look at messages to different audiences, audiences here refer to readers, listeners, or viewers of different media. Content analysis is used to see messages from different communicators. Content analysis can not only be used to see the description of a message. Content analysis can also be used to conclude the causes of a message. In content analysis the focus here is not on the description of the message, but on answering the question of why the message "content" appears in a certain form.

Content analysis is research that is an in-depth discussion of the contents of written or printed information in the mass media. Content analysis can be used to analyze all forms of communication, both newspapers, radio news, television advertisements, and all other documentation materials. Its relation to the discussion is one of the author's efforts to facilitate understanding by analyzing the truth through the opinions of the scholars which are then used as research references.

Content analysis or content review is a research methodology that utilizes a set of procedures for concluding valid from a book or document. This is an in-depth discussion of the content any written or printed information. From the explanation above it can be concluded that content analysis is a way of research with certain stages to take the essence of something ideas and information which are then drawn to conclusions.

There are several conditions for using content analysis which of course must be taken into account, namely that the available data mostly consists of documented materials (books, newspapers, recording tapes, texts/manuscripts). Then, there is complementary information or a certain theoretical framework that explains and is a method of approaching the data. Researchers have the technical ability to process the materials/data they collect because some of the documentation is very unique/specific.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	Content analysis of children's English vocabulary learning literature could involve identifying key concepts in texts and categorizing the information into criteria such as "vocabulary teaching methods," "effectiveness of learning strategies," and "the role of cultural context in understanding vocabulary." ."
2.	Content analysis of English textbooks may involve identifying and categorizing the topics presented, such as "vocabulary," "grammar," and "listening skills," with a focus on the frequency of use and detail of the material.

### 3. Conceptual Analysis:

This analysis is related to examining concepts and theories that emerge in language education literature. The researcher can 1) Identify and examine key concepts in literature, 2) and Analysis of the relationship between concepts and the theoretical framework used.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	A conceptual analysis of literature on teaching writing skills in Indonesian can involve understanding concepts such as "writing teaching strategies," "writing skill development," and "evaluation of students' written work"
2.	In a conceptual analysis of literary learning literature, you might examine concepts such as "literary understanding," "critical analysis," and "development of literary appreciation."

### 4. Comparative Analysis:

This analysis is related to Comparing information or findings from different literature sources. The researcher can Identify similarities and differences between literary sources, and then Analyze the impact of these differences on language education research or practice. Comparative analysis is a way of looking at two or more similar things to see how they differ and what they have in common. It is used in many ways and fields to help people understand the similarities and differences between products better.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	In comparative analysis, we can compare language teaching approaches in two different educational systems and identify similarities and differences in curriculum, teaching methods, or student learning outcomes.
2.	In a comparative analysis, we can compare the methods of learning two minority languages in educational settings and identify similarities and differences in teaching approaches and student outcomes.

5. Historical Analysis:

This analysis is related to tracing the development of language education concepts, theories, or practices over time. The researcher can Chronological research on language education literature, and then identify changes or evolution of language teaching concepts and methods.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	If we do a historical analysis of teaching English grammar, we can trace the development of concepts and approaches to teaching grammar from ancient times to the present.
2.	A historical analysis of English language teaching in Indonesia could involve tracing the evolution of curriculum, teaching methods, and the impact of demographic changes on curriculum and teaching practices.

6. Theoretical Analysis:

This analysis is related to Applying a theoretical approach to analyze literature and develop conceptual understanding. The researcher can Identify theories relevant to language education and apply these theories to analyze and provide context to literature.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	A theoretical analysis related to English language education might involve applying social constructivist theory to understand how social interactions influence language learning.
2.	In theoretical analyses of language learning by children with special needs, the application of Vygotsky's theory of social development can be used to understand how social interactions support language learning.

7. Systematic Analysis:

This analysis is related to a Structured and organized investigation of language education literature. The researcher can develop inclusion and exclusion criteria for literature selection. Compiling and filtering literature according to these criteria.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	In a systematic analysis of foreign language learning literature, we might establish inclusion criteria, such as year of publication, research methods, and learning focus, and filter the literature based on those criteria.
2.	In a systematic analysis of vocabulary teaching methods in the context of learning Japanese as a second language, systematic criteria may include the year of publication, type of method, and evaluation results.

8. Integrated Overall Analysis:

This analysis is related to Developing a comprehensive understanding of language education by combining findings from various literature sources. The researcher can integrate the main findings from the analyzed literature. Formation of an overall picture regarding language education.

No	Example of Thematic Analysis
1.	If we integrate findings from various literature sources, we can construct an overall picture regarding second language teaching by including findings about teaching methods, the use of technology, and its impact on student learning outcomes.
2.	If we integrate findings from the literature on Indonesian language teaching, an integrated overall analysis could include a comparison between traditional teaching methods and modern approaches, as well as exploring their impact on students' understanding and skills.

**Conclusion**

Library research is a qualitative research activity that involves collecting information and data from various materials in the library, such as book references, previous studies, articles, notes, and related journals. It is conducted systematically to find answers to problems encountered and can be conducted in the library or elsewhere as long as there are relevant reading sources. Library research can be theoretical studies or in-depth observation of the theme under study. Researchers must comply with the type of research and follow the library's guidelines, considering the library's novelty and the extent of literature publication. When choosing a library source, researchers must be careful due to the variety of information available in various formats.

Library research is a crucial method for researchers to access rich information, build a strong knowledge base, gain diverse perspectives, and support critical thinking. It involves collecting data from various sources, such as reference books, previous research results, articles, notes, and journals, to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Library research can be conducted independently or as an initial stage in broader research, providing a better understanding of the research topic, identifying research gaps, developing a theoretical framework, and determining future research methods. However, it can also have disadvantages such as requiring longer time, limitations in external validity, and reliance on published literature. Researchers should master the concept of library research, having broad insight regarding the object to be studied and not arbitrary sources.

Common sources for library research include books by trusted authors, accredited scientific journals, and student research results. Collecting document data is an important foundation for building solid and relevant library research. By carefully selecting and analyzing documents, researchers can make meaningful contributions to the literature and understanding of knowledge in their field of study. Besides, data analysis is done by identifying patterns, themes, or concepts in relevant literature sources. Data analysis methods in library research include thematic analysis, content analysis, conceptual, comparative, historical, theoretical, systematic, and integrated overall technical data analysis. By applying appropriate data analysis, research literature can make a significant contribution to the scientific literature and produce a deeper understanding of the research topic.

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When choosing library research, consider the research purposes, research question, resources, inclusion and exclusion criteria, search method, literature quality, organizing system, sustainability of literature monitoring, historical and theoretical context, validation and credibility, synthesis and analysis, and method suitability. Clearly define research objectives, develop specific research questions, choose relevant literature sources, establish inclusion and exclusion criteria, design a systematic literature search strategy, evaluate literature quality, determine the organizing system, plan for ongoing literature monitoring, consider historical and theoretical context, verify the validity of the source, plan for synthesis and analysis, and ensure the library research method is appropriate for the research type.

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