**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

 This chapter presents the research method will be used in conducting this study. The decision covers Research Design, Setting and Subject of the Study, Data and Data Sources, Method of Collecting Data and Instruments, and Data Analysis, and Validity of Data.

1. **Research Design**

In this item presents what design will be used in conducting the study. This study will be conducted in a descriptive design using qualitative approach. (Sukardi, 2003: 119) Descriptive research is a method of research which trying to picture out and interprets the object as in the fact. So, in this study descriptive research is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about the fact and characteristics of the object or subject accurately. Descriptive research is also called as non-experiment research, because in this research the researcher does not need to give control and manipulate the research variable.

Descriptive research is unique in three things as follows:

1. Descriptive research uses questioner and interview. It often gets a little correspondence.
2. Descriptive research uses observation. Sometimes, in collecting data does not get enough data.
3. Descriptive research needs problem which must be identified and formulated clearly.

Descriptive research is identical with behavior of a person, organization, or a group. Therefore, in this study researcher focuses on a behavior of a group of school institution. The researcher begins the research to make observation of a setting without altering the situation in any way. It means that the situation is really natural and it does not do any manipulation at all. The goal is to observe and study behavior as it normally occurs. So, the researcher observes people being observed in naturalistic observation. Then we can learn from the behavior as it naturally occurs. It will be the result of the research in this study. Thus, it is appropriate to conduct this study by using descriptive design. Then, the researcher will get the result of the study in the form of descriptive, not in the form of number. Finally, the result will be able to be interpreted accurately as the result of the study.

The researcher uses descriptive design in this study because this study is focused on a certain phenomenon in the school environment. In this case the phenomenon is the activities of learning English in Pondok Modern. The researcher also does not need to give the treatment to the object of the study. Then, the researcher observes and describes the phenomena as in the fact as clear as possible without any manipulation. Therefore, the appropriate design can be used in conducting this study is descriptive study.

1. **Setting and Subject of the Study**

In the research, setting means the place and time at which the research will be taken place. Place is the location where the research conducted to overcome the research problem (Sukardi*,* 2003:53). In this study the researcher chooses Modern Islamic Boarding School of Darul Hikmah Tawangsari as a place for the study conducted. It is located in Tawangsari, Kedungwaru, Tulungagung. Then, the time I conducted my study is around April and May. These months are the end of this semester. Then, the research will be done anytime when the students have the speaking activities. It can be in the morning, afternoon, or even in the evening, because the researcher wants to know the students’ activities. The main point that the researcher can observe the students’ activities.

In this study, the subject is the person chosen in conducting the research. In this study, the subject is all the students in Modern Islamic Boarding School of Darul Hikmah. There are some reasons why the researcher chooses the students of Modern Islamic Boarding School of Darul Hikmah as the subject of the study as follows:

* Mr. Irkhamni as a headmaster of Darul Hikmah said that this study is never conducted in this school before
* Mr. Thohir Mustofa as a coordinator of Language Program states that Darul Hikmah applies many programs to practice speaking English. Two languages, Arabic and English must be mastered by the students in this school, especially mastering speaking ability.

1. **Data and Data Source**
2. Data

“The term data refers to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis” (Bogdan and Biklen, 1998:106). Data in this research will be a qualitative data. Descriptive data will be in the form of words and pictures rather than in the form of numbers. In this study the researcher will get the data in the form of the utterances from the informant, documentation, field note, interview transcript, and also document file from the institution. These data are the important aspect in conducting the qualitative research.

1. Data Sources

A data source is a person, something, or places that provides information for a piece of research. So, the researcher can get the data from these sources. In this study, data sources are derived from the teachers and the students as primary sources. In addition the document file of the school institution is also collected as a supporting data in this study. The researcher will get more information from these data sources to collect the data needed.

1. **Method of Collecting Data and Instruments**

The next step is to choose the method of data collection that will be used. The method of collecting data is the way the researcher do for collecting the data in the research. In this research, the researcher uses some methods in collecting data. Those are interview, observation, and studying the document file of the institution. Esterberg says “interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about particular topic” (Sugiono, 2009:72).By combining those methods the researcher can gain the detail information.

Then, the instrument is a mean used by the researcher to collect the data. The instruments in this research are;

* *Interview sheet*. It is the list of questions that is used to get information needed for the research. The researcher creates 25 same questions for teacher and headmaster. Then, there are 10 questions that are asked to the students to get information about speaking activities.
* *Observation guide*. It is the list of some points that the researchers want to observe when observation taking place. So, the researcher observes what I want to know and need for gaining the information. In the observation of this study, the researcher observes the school condition and speaking activities. So, researcher only observes those areas.
* *Documentation*. It is the pictures or photos that the researcher gets from the process of observation. In this study, the researcher captures the school building and all students speaking activities such as public speaking (speech performance), delivering vocabulary, and conversation partner.
* *Field notes.* It includes the notes of whatever the researcher does during conducting the research from the beginning until the end. It also includes the schedule of the observation done. So, in this research the researcher write done the schedule and time of observation including the researcher’s activities when doing observation in the field.

The interview is done by the instrument of interview sheet to guide the researcher in interviewing the interviewee. Also by the observation guide, the researcher uses it to guide in observing the students’ activities. So, the researcher knows which activities should be observed appropriately. The last, by documentation the researcher knows what the program carried out by the institution and also the progress of the students in speaking English. This documentation is in the form of pictures. It can be used to help the researcher knowing the real condition of the activities applied in this Islamic boarding school. This will be supporting data in conducting this study.

1. **Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process. It is the process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable to present the result to others.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. Analysis involves working with data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, discovering that is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what you will tell others. (Bogdan and Biklen, 1998:157)

Nevertheless, the data analysis in this study can be broken down into four stages, they are Coding, Data Reduction, Data Display, and Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation. Those can be explained as follows;

1. Coding

The first stage in analyzing qualitative data here involves coding. Coding is analogous to get ready for data provided. The first step in coding is referred to as open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning-words, phrases, and sentences, to make it easy to be learned. After all data are coded the researcher places all units having the same coding together. It will be easier to read the data. In short, by coding the all data we gathered, we can underline the significant data that are appropriate with our topic of research. So, it will be easier read the data.

1. Data Reduction

The second step of data analysis is Data Reduction. It is the process of reducing the data occurring repeatedly. “Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form” (Sugiyono, 2009:92, translated in English). Thus, data that are reduced will give clearer image rather than previous data. Then, it will make the researcher easier to analyze the atad and looking for the other data if needed.

1. Data Display

After data reduction the next step in analyzing the data is Data Display. It is the process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so that it gets more understandable. Miles and Huberman (1984) points out “looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do some thing-further analysis or caution on that understanding” (Sugiono, 2009:95). In this study, the researcher will use essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative research. Miles and Huberman (1984) points out “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text” (Sugiono, 2009:95). After this step, the researcher can go to the last step in analyzing qualitative data.

1. Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation

This is the last step of data analysis that is Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation. Here, the researcher begins to see what is in the data. The researcher examines all entries with the same code and then merges these categories and finding the connection among categories. Then, it continues to tell the stories and to make connections among stories. Te researcher begins to make meaning of the categories and themes to connect them. So, we can get the idea from this step.

Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study’s participant and abstracting important understanding from them. The researcher makes generalization based on the connections and common aspects among the categories. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion is in the form of description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher can get the result and conclusion of the research.

1. **Validity of the Data**

In qualitative research, there is a common technique that is usually used to increase the research data validity. This technique is called *Triangulation. “*Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different techniques of collecting data and some different data sources” (Sugiyono, 2009:83). The aim of triangulation is to increase one’s understanding of what ever being investigated. In this study, the researcher use two kinds of triangulation. Those are *Data Collecting Technique Triangulation* and *Data Sources Triangulation.* These can be explained as follows:

1. Data Collecting Technique Triangulation

This triangulation means the researcher uses some different techniques in collecting the data to get the data from one subject or the same source. In this study, the researcher interviews a certain student namely Mahdi about speaking activities in Darul Hikmah, then observes his speaking activities, and document or taking his picture when he practices speaking. Here the researcher gets information from different ways those are interview, observation, and documentation. It emphasizes on the use of different technique to get the data from the same informant.

Observation

Interview

Documentation

 *Figure 3.1. Data collecting technique triangulation (Sugiyono, 2010: 372)*

1. Data Sources Triangulation

This triangulation means the researcher uses the same technique to get the data from some different sources or informants.“It came to mean that many sources of data were better in a study than a single source because multiple sources lead to a fuller understanding of the phenomenon you were studying”(Bogdan and Biklen, 1998:104). In this study, by using an interview the researcher collects the data about speaking programs from some informant those are Mr. Irkhamni as a headmaster, Mr. Thohir as a teacher Mahdi as a student. The researcher asked the same thing about the speaking programs and activities in Darul Hikmah. Finally, the researcher gets valid information about the speaking programs and activities in this school.

Interview

*Figure 3.2. Data Sources triangulation (Sugiyono, 2010: 372)*