

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research focused on describing the situation or event comes from exploring the totally of the situation. Descriptive qualitative method is a type of research which does not include any calculation or numerating. A descriptive research determined and report the thing. It means that descriptive research happened naturally and the researcher has no control over the condition and the situation, and could only measure what already exist (Gay, 1992, p.11). The researcher tried to describe students speaking activity and students problems in speaking activity in Language Program. In this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher using the observation, interview and questionnaire technique to collect the data.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in the Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala. It was located in on Jl. Trans Kalimantan Km. 12, Sungai Lumbah, Alalak, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, South Kalimantan. This place was chosen because the school offers the students speaking activity in Language Program that the researcher was interested to investigate. This study was conducted approximately in two months.

C. Subject and Object of Research

Subject and object of research were:

1. Subject of research

The subject of this research was the students who lives at the dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School (GIBS) Barito Kuala, composed of 72 students from girl dormitory for junior high school.

Table 3.1

The number of students in Girls Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala

NO	CLASS	TOTAL STUDENTS
1	VII	22 students
2	VIII	25 students
3	IX	25 students
Total Students		72 students

2. Object of research

Object of this research were the students speaking activity in Language Program for junior high school at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School (GIBS) Barito Kuala, especially for girls.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data of study

- a. The researcher collected the data from observing and interviewing the students and the parties whose works at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School. The researcher were analyzed about the students speaking activity and students problems in speaking activity in Language Program at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala.
- b. The researcher supporting data to complete the research data from others important source, such as questionnaire related to the research. This data were used to strengthen the first data and to make sure the probability occurred during analyzing the data.

2. Source of data

- a. Respondents : Students who taking the Junior High School and living in dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala, especially for girls.
- b. Informant : Ustadz/Ustadzah and the students of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala.

E. Data Collection Technique

The data needed in this research was obtained through the observation, questionnaire and interview about the students speaking activity process. To obtain the data, the researcher used three technique of data collection, such as:

1. Observation

Observation used to collect the data which was needed related to the problem statement. The researchers begins the research to make an observation of a setting without altering the situation in any way. It means that the situation was really natural and it does not do any manipulation at all. The researcher was non- participant observer who sat on the back of the students, which means the researcher does not join directly in all of activities that held by Language Division and Religious Division. Then the researcher could learn from the behavior as it naturally occurs. It also be the result of the research in this study. Thus, it was appropriate to conduct this study by using descriptive design. Then, the researcher got the result of the study in the form of descriptive, not in the form of number. Finally, the result also could interpreted accurately as the result of the study. That was the way to find out the students activity and students problems in speaking

activity in Language Program at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala for Junior High School.

In this observation the researcher used field note to observe the students speaking activity and students problems while did several speaking activity in Language Program.

2. Interview

Interview is a non-test instrument in the form of a series of questions used as a reference to obtain certain data or information by way of question and answer. This technique was used to support data which gets from observation and questionnaire. The researcher asked several question to the ustadz and ustadzah and also the students about speaking activity in Language Program at Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala. The researcher also asked them about students problems in speaking activity in Language Program based on their perception towards speaking activity.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a non test instrument in the form of a list of questions that must be answered by people who become respondents in this research. This technique was used to collect the data to know descriptive of the speaking activity in Language Program at Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala and students problems in

speaking activity in Language Program at Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala from the students perception.

From the questionnaire that distributed to all of the students, the researcher could get the data from all of the students on the same time. The researcher also could get the data about what kind of students speaking problem and how many percentages of problems that the students faced while they did several speaking activity in Language Program.

F. Data Collection Instrument

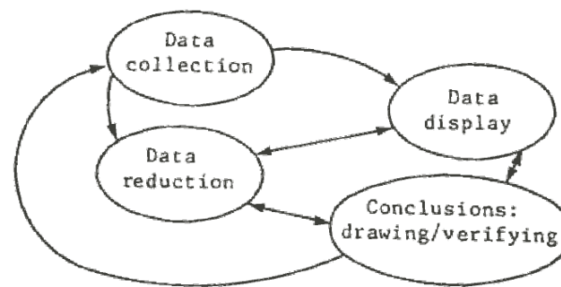
In this study, the instrument used to collect the data was in form of observation, questionnaire and interview. By using observation, the researcher could observe the students' activity and students problems in speaking activity in Language Program at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala. By using questionnaire, the researcher could find out the students opinion about speaking activity in Language Program in Global Islamic Boarding School and also the students problems in speaking activity in Language Program Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala. The researcher also using interview to collect the data. By using interview, the researcher could assess the students' speaking activity in Language Program

while they at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala environment based on their perception.

G. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is used to find out the result of the research. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so it can be understood easily, and its finding can inform others (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 334). The data are collected from observation, interview, and questionnaire. It will helps the writer or the readers to understand the result of the research and to make the conclusion in analyzing the data.

In analyzing the data that had been collected from observation and interview, the researcher uses qualitative research. As using this technique, the researcher collects data, arranges data and presents data. The qualitative method is kind of research without using any calculation or statistic procedure to know the students speaking activity in Language program at Dormitory of Global Islamic Boarding School Barito Kuala (especially for Junior High School students), the steps done are as follow:



Components of data analysis: interactive model: (Matthew B, Miles and A Michael, Huberman)

There were several ways in analyzing qualitative data by using Miles and Huberman model the researcher did data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/ verification (Sugiyono, 2013:246) as follows:

1. 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. Data reduction aimed to reduce original data by choosing the important point, focusing on particular part of topic so that the result can give the researcher clear description, and facilitating researcher to continue the next step (Sugiyono, 2013:247). This refers to the process whereby the mass of qualitative data can obtained by the researcher – interview transcripts, field notes, observations etc. – is reduced and organized, for example coding, writing summaries, discarding irrelevant data and so on. At this

stage, the researcher try and discard all irrelevant information. Then, it will make the researcher be more easier to analyze the data.

2. Data display, after data reduction the next step in analyzing the data is data display. 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”. To draw conclusions from the mass of data, Miles and Huberman suggest that a good display of data, in the form of tables, charts, networks and other graphical formats is essential. This is a continual process, rather than just one to be carried out at the end of the data collection.
3. Conclusion drawing or verification, the last step in analyzing the data is conclusion drawing or verification. According to Sugiyono (2013:252), the collected data is categorized, found pattern, and finally concluded by the researcher. The researcher will make an analysis of the data that has been obtained, then the data will be developed to make a conclusions from the research that has been done.

In applying descriptive quantitative technique, the researcher analyzed the ordinal data to find out about the percentage of the students' speaking problem at Global Islamic Boarding School (GIBS) Barito Kuala for Junior High School.

In order to analyze the data from questionnaire, the researcher used computer software for statistical analysis, which was Microsoft Excel to calculate the result in the form of percentage and chart.

Percentage Data:

$$\% = \frac{N}{F} \times 100$$

Notes:

F = number of students voters

N = total students

After all the data from observation, interview and questionnaire are collected, the researcher make a conclusion that related to the theory.

