

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, writer uses a qualitative approach. It means that the research focuses on the phenomenon experienced by research subjects like perception, action, motivation, etc., in a special context happens naturally, which is then described in the forms of words and language. (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014: 2-6) This research is categorized as an ethnographic research. John D. Brewer (2000: 18) defines ethnography as ‘field research’ or ‘fieldwork’ which means the study of people in naturally occurring settings or ‘fields’ by means of methods which capture their social meanings and ordinary activities, involving the researcher participating directly in the setting. Therefore, writer tries to investigate the implementation process of English Week and its implication to the students in Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The research takes place in Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School Martapura, South Kalimantan. It’s one of the biggest boarding schools in Kalimantan, just like Al-Falah Boarding School in Banjarbaru, Darul Istiqamah Boarding School in Barabai, Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah (Rakha) Boarding School in Amuntai, and so on. The writer chooses Darul Hijrah Boarding School because Darul Hijrah is one of three modern boarding schools in South Kalimantan which

follows Gontor in the matter of language learning system beside Ibnu Mas'ud Boarding School in Kandangan and Darul Istiqamah Boarding School in Barabai. Moreover, Darul Hijrah is the oldest modern boarding school in South Kalimantan beside Darul Istiqamah and Ibnu Mas'ud. It was established in 1986, while Darul Istiqamah was established in 1989 and Ibnu Mas'ud was established in 1990.

### C. Research Subject and Object

#### 1. Research Subject

Research subjects are divided into two types, they are primary subject and secondary subject. Primary subject is a person who becomes the main target of research, whereas secondary subject is only people who become supporting factors for the main person researched. (Andi Prastowo, 2014: 28)

In this research, the primary subjects are 50 students of class 2 TMI and 30 students of class 5 TMI of Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School Martapura academic year 2018/2019, while the secondary subjects are the headmaster of Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School, some English teachers, the Head of Central Language Council Department (CLCD), and the Head of Language Department Center (LDC) of OSDA.

#### 2. Research Object

The objects of this research are the implementation of English week and its implication to the students in Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School Martapura.

## D. Data and Source of Data

### 1. Data

Suharsimi Arikunto (2006: 118) said that from the source of decree of Education and Culture Minister Number 0259/U/1977 on July 11 of 1977, it's said that data is all facts and numbers which can be used as a tool to arrange an information. Data is divided into two types based on its origin of acquisition, they are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained and collected from the first resource, while secondary data is data obtained and collected not from the first resource, but it's from the second resource, the third, and so on. Therefore, the data which has the highest level of authenticity is the primary data, not secondary data. (Andi Prastowo, 2016: 204-205)

In this research, the primary data is the implementation of English week and its implication to the students in Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School Martapura, while the secondary data is students perception toward the implementation of English week.

### 2. Source of Data

- a. Respondents: students of class 2 TMI and students of class 5 TMI of Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School Martapura academic year 2018/2019, the Headmaster of Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School, some English teachers, the Head of Central Language Council

Department (CLCD), and the Head of Language Department Center (LDC) of OSDA.

- b. Document: regulations of English Week by CLCD and LDC and students responses to the implementation of English week in the form of questionnaire.

#### E. Research Instruments

According to Badrun Kartowagiran (2009: 2), research instruments are tools used to collect the data, whether it's a qualitative or quantitative data. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher himself because he is determining research focus, choosing the informant as data resource, doing data collection, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data and making a conclusion of his findings.

Ethnography involves judgements about: the object of the research, which is to study people in naturally occurring settings; the researcher's role in that setting, which is to understand and explain what people are doing in that setting by means of participating directly in it; and the data to be collected, which must be naturally occurring and captured in such a way that meaning is not imposed on them from outside. In this case, writer is going to use some kinds of research instruments, such as observation, interview, questionnaire, and documentation.

## F. Data Collection Procedure

### 1. Observation

Sugiyono (2007: 166) stated in his book "*Metode Penelitian Administrasi*" that observation is a research instrument which there are some complex activities in the process, they are biological and psychological activities. Two most important things during the observation are the process of observing and remembering.

Observation is needed when the object of the research is like human behavior, work process, natural phenomena, and the observed respondent is not too broad.

Based on the explanation above, this observation aims to gain deep informations about the whole process of English Week implementation in the boarding school. Also, about its implication to the students; it can be good or bad implication based on students perception.

### 2. Interview

Interview is one of techniques of data collection through communication process, it's a relation or private conversation between the researcher and the respondents. The process of interview can be used directly or not. Direct interview means a 'face-to-face' and oral conversation between the two communication actors, while indirect interview means using a list of questions sended by the data collector to the respondent to answer it in written form.

(Rianto Adi, 2004: 72)

Interview is really needed because of an assumption says that only the relevant respondents who really know about themselves, so it can't be used any instrument or technique of data collection about the respondent except interview. (Nyoman Dantes, 2012: 51)

Based on the discussion above, so that the interview itself is intended to gain many informations related to the implementation of English week in Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School generally, such as what are the things or reasons to build such this system, how is it used during teaching and learning process, what are the regulations for its implementation, etc.

### 3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a list of written questions made by the researcher to gain some informations from the respondents about their personal life related to the research objects. (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006: 151)

Related to this research, the use of questionnaire is aimed to gain deeper informations or responses from the students about their perception toward the implementation of English week and its implication to them, so it can be taken a reflective process to this system in order to make a better improvement.

### 4. Documentation

According to Basrowi and Suwandi (2008: 158), documentation is a technique of data collection producing some important notes related to the problem observed, so it'll be obtained a complete and valid data. This method only takes the existing data like grade point, the number of the students,

income, the number of population, and so on.

In this research, documents are used to gain informations about the rules of English week implementation and students responses to the implementation of English week in the form of questionnaire.

#### G. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis is the most important and also difficult part of research, because there will be obtained some important informations in the form of research findings. The process of understanding those informations is inductive in which it's begun by learning from the data rather than starting with preconceived notions about the subject matter. The data analysis should also begin while the data are being collected, so that the researcher can discover additional themes and decides whether to follow those leads for more intense investigation. (Nisaratana Sangasubana, 2011: 570)

According to Roper, J. M., and Shapira, J. (2000), they suggest these following strategies for ethnographic analysis:

- a. *Coding for descriptive labels*, which is to formulate basic domains that can categorize a broad range of phenomena, for example, setting, types of activities, events, relationships and social structure, general perspectives, strategies, process, meanings and repeated phrases.
- b. *Sorting for patterns*, which is to develop themes from those groupings and a sense of possible connections between the information.

- c. *Identifying outliers*, which is to identify cases, situations, events or settings that do not 'fit' with the rest of the findings.
- d. *Generalizing constructs and theories*, which is to relate the patterns or connected findings to theories in order to make sense of the rich and complex data collected.
- e. *Memoing with reflective remarks*. Memos are insights or ideas that one has about the data. They are written so that the researcher can know if anything needs further clarification or testing.