

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METOD

A. Research Design

This research is about “The ability of foreign students at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin in learning English”. In finished this research, researchers used a Qualitative approach to analyze data, the research technique used qualitative descriptive techniques. That is, collecting data not in numerical form of data, but data received from interviews, field notes, personal documents, notes or memos of researchers and other supporting official documents.

According to Creswell (2014) Qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding the meaning that - by a number of individuals or groups of people - considered to originate from social or humanitarian problems this qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting data specific from participants, analyze data inductively starting from themes that are specific to common themes, and interpret the meaning of data. The final report for this study has a flexible structure or framework.

Bogdan & Taylor (1990) qualitative research is procedure research that produces descriptive data of written words or utterances from people and actions that can be observed holistically. Therefore, the research is done by using leather method to get the data scientifically or comprehensively and comprehensively according to the background and the data obtained there is no engineering element therein. Greswell (1995) according research that is guided by the qualitative paradigm is defined as:

“An inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting”.

In this case reinforced by Denzin & Lincoln (1998) qualitative research is more shown to achieve a detailed understanding of a particular organization or event, rather than describing the surface portion of a large sample of a population. This study also aims to explain the explicit meaning of structure, order, and broad patterns that exist within a group of participants. Qualitative research is called ethno-methodology or field research. This study produces human background data on the background.

Qualitative research does not use behavior, or manipulate variables. This research is flexible so that it can be adjusted with the actual situation. Concepts, data collection tools, and data collection methods can be tailored to the development of the research. Meanwhile, these researches use a descriptive method. The objective is to describe the phenomenon from the data analysis in which the conclusion of the research be drawn.

In this research, the researcher describes the ability of English from foreign students who studying at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Then in conducting qualitative research are determining the object, determining the source of data, determining the method of data collection, and determining the technique of data analysis.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at Antasari State Islamic University on Ahmad Yani Street Kilometer 4.5 Kebun Bunga, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. In this research, the researchers collaborated with the Language development center (UPB). Because none of the foreign students majored in English but studied English in the program Language development center (UPB).

Language development center (UPB) is learning English and Arabic for every day, starting at 6:40 until 8:30 in the morning. Language development center (UPB) class has 109 groups, the division of groups is divided into 3 levels, namely groups 1 until 44, it is

the highest level for this level, Language development center (UPB) uses pre-intermediate books. groups 45-106 are the basic group for this level Language development center (UPB), use elementary books. For groups below 106 including beginner level for this level the Language development center (UPB) uses the beginner books.

C. Participants

1. Subject of the study

Participants involved in this research were 4 students from Thailand and 5 students from Malaysia, who studied at Antasari State Islamic University which come from 2 faculty.

2. Object of the study

This research focuses on how the ability of foreign students in study English.

D. Teqnique of Data Collection

This research is a qualitative and related data about how the ability of foreign students at UIN Antasari in learning English. The Aspects that are seen as problems such as the problem of learning English. Data was taken from sources from 9 respondents who were international students from Thailand and Malaysia, who studied at the Antasari State Islamic University.

The researcher uses some techniques to collect the data in this research as following:

1. Document

A valuable source of information in qualitative research can be documentation. Sugiyono (2008: 240) stated that documentation can be written and picture by someone that can be used to obtain information. In conducting documentation method, the researcher can provide magazines, books, documents, etc. The function of documentation

method is to make credible the result of observation or interview. In this research, the documentation guide is placement test by UPB.

This test is a matter that is used by the Language development centre (UPB) for the correctness of English language class students (placement test). This test was made by the UPB program organizer at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This test contains 50 questions, consisting of 3 skills, namely grammar, reading, and writing. for grammar questions from number 1 to number 30, numbers 31 to number 40 are reading section, for writing questions from number 41 to number 50. The result of the test will be categorized based on the table 3.1.

Tabel 3.1		
Scale table of student ability categories		
No.	Scale of Ability	Category
1.	86%-100%	Very good
2.	76%-85%	Well
3.	60%-75%	Enough
4.	55%-59%	Less
5.	≤54%	Very, Less

(Purwanto in Gumilar, 2012)

2. Interview

Interviews are methods of gathering information using conversation. Ask questions and interact with the collectors. Or the interviewer (interviewer) and the informant or the person interviewed (interviewed) How does this collector have the opportunity to observe images, pose and physical and verbal during interviews, which can be used as interpreting the meaning of the person interviewed with the interview (Schmuck, 2006). Arikunto (2006:155) says that interview also called as the dialogue did by the interviewer and interviewee. In this

research, researchers wanted to find information about how to international students to study English in the Language development center (UPB) at Antasari State Islamic University.

The researcher prepared some questions for interview that was answered foreign students who study English at UPB UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The interview was held on June 2019. The researcher interviewed 9 foreign students who studying at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This foreign student consists of 2 countries, 5 students from Malaysia and 4 students from Thailand.

E. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10-11) explain there are three main point of qualitative data analysis. They are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification. The analysis data in this research was done in the following:

1. Data collection

The activity of data collection and the activity of data analysis is a cyclical and interactive process. Thus, during the data collection the researcher circulates among these four steps continually in order to grasp all of the information needed in the next steps of data analysis.

In the other words, it is the stage where the researcher tries to find out the “unripe” data that will be reduced, displayed, and concluded. In this research, the writer collects the data of study English ability of foreign language students.

2. Data reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstract, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions”. Based on description above, the data reduction

process are varied from several ways, such as through selection, summary or paraphrase and being subsume in larger pattern.

3. Data display

The next point of data analysis is data display. After to collect and reduces the data, the researcher displays the amassed data in organized and compressed information that will lead to conclusion. The forms of qualitative data display to include types of matrices, graphs, charts, or networks. The next point of data analysis is data display. The function of these types of data displays is to perform accessible, compact, and organized information about the data. The researcher classified the data of study English ability of foreign language students.

4. Conclusion drawing and verification.

After the data displayed in the in a form of tables, then the researcher would able to interpret it and reaches conclusions and verification. Derived from the data displayed in tables, the next step conducted by the writer is describing and interpreting the data so that the conclusions and verifications of study English ability of foreign language students can be drawn.