

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the research method as a scientific technique for gathering data with a specific objective and purpose. The researcher explained the research design, research setting, participant, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis. This chapter will be explained more below.:

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

In this research, the writer employs a qualitative approach. It signifies that the behavior is being studied. Perception, action, motivation, and other research subjects, this is then articulated through words and language in a unique context that occurs organically. (Moleong, 2014) This research is categorized as ethnographic research. (Brewer, 2000) defines ethnography as “field research” or “fieldwork” which refers to the study of individuals in their natural environments or fields” using methods that capture their social meanings and ordinary activities, involving the researcher participating directly in the setting. Therefore, the author tries to investigate the English program's implementation process and its effects for learners in Al Falah Banjarbaru

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

The research takes place in *Al-Falah* Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. It's one of the biggest boarding schools in Kalimantan, just like, *Darul Istiqamah* Boarding School in Barabai, *Darul Hijrah* in Martapura, *Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah* (Rakha) in Amuntai, and so on.

The writer chooses Al-Falah Banjarbaru because because the English dormitory program can only be found here.

### **C. Participant**

The participant in this study are students of English dormitory members of Al Falah Banjarbaru, English teachers, and chief of the English dormitory program, the selection for students took 40 students who were still studying in the dormitory, the researchers chose the members of the dormitory because they had studied there and had adapted to the course of the program.

In the viewer sample, researchers took samples based on theory according to Nasution (1992), he said that qualitative methods use sample selection based on research objectives, and the samples taken tend to be small

### **D. Data**

Data is divided into two categories based on where it was obtained. Primary data and secondary data are examples of these categories. Primary data is information derived from the first resource, whereas secondary data is information derived from the second, third, and so on. As a result, primary data, not secondary data, has the highest level of legitimacy. (ANDI, 2015)

In this analysis, the primary data is Implementation of Language Dormitory Program as A Development Method and A Facility of Learning English in Alfalah Putra Islamic Boarding School while the secondary data

is student's perception toward the implementation of English dormitory.

## **E. The Technique of Data Collection**

Based on Badrun Kartowagiran (2009:2), Research instruments are tools that are used to collect data., whether it is qualitative or quantitative data. The researcher is the primary instrument in qualitative research because he establishes the research focus, chooses the informant as a data resource, collects data, examines data quality, analyzes data, interprets data, and develops conclusions based on his findings.

Ethnography contains judgments about: the focus of the research, which is to observe individuals in natural settings. the role of the researcher in that setting, which is to understand and explain what people are doing in that setting by directly participating 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, the writer is going to use some kinds of research instruments, such as observation, interview, questionnaire, and documentation.

### **1. Observation**

(Sugiono, 2007) stated in his book that observation is a research instrument in which there are some complex activities in the process, they are biological and psychological activities. The two most important things during the observation are the process of observing and remembering.

When the research object is something like human behavior, a

work process, or a natural phenomenon, and the observed respondent is not too broad, observation is required.

Based on the explanation above, this observation seeks to learn more about the entire process of implementing English Week in the boarding school. Also, depending on the students' viewpoint, it can have a positive or negative impact.

## **2. Interview**

One of the data collection strategies used in the communication process is the interview, which is a connection or private dialogue between the researcher and the respondents. An interview process can be applied directly or indirectly. A direct interview is defined as a "face-to-face" conversation between the two communication actors, even though an indirect interview is classified as the data collector delivering a list of questions to the responder to answer in writing. an interview is required since it is assumed that only the relevant respondents know anything about themselves (adi, 2004). As a result, no data collection instrument or technique can be used about the respondent except the interview (Dantes, 2012). Based on the discussion above, so that the interview itself is intended to gain many pieces of information related to the implementation of the English dormitory program in *Al Falah* Islamic Boarding School generally, such as what are the reasons for developing such a system, how is it employed throughout the teaching and learning process, what are the laws for its implementation, and so on.

### **3. Documentation**

Documentation is a means of gathering facts and making meaningful notes about the problem encountered, as a result, complete and valid data will be acquired (Suwandi, 2008). This approach just uses the already-existing data, such as grade points, the student income, the community, and so on this research, documents are used to gain information about the rules of English dormitory program implementation and students' responses to the implementation of the English dormitory program in the form of a questionnaire.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the most significant and hardest portion of the research since important information will be gathered in the form of research findings. Understanding that information is an inductive process that begins with learning from the data rather than with previous preconceptions about the topic matter. Data analysis should begin concurrently with data collection so that the researcher can identify additional patterns and decide whether to pursue those leads for more in-depth inquiry.

According to Roper and Shapira (2000), they suggest the following strategies for ethnographic analysis:

1. 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.

2. Based on the discussion this study discussed the language program there, namely the English dormitory program.
3. Pattern-finding, this process involves extracting themes from groupings and identifying potential connections between the material. identifying outliers, or instances, circumstances, events, or settings that do not "fit" with the rest of the data.
4. Generalizing constructs and theories, which is the process of connecting patterns or related discoveries to theories in order to make sense of the rich and complex data collected.
5. Memo with reflective remarks Memos are insights or ideas about data. They are written so that the researcher will know if anything is missing.