

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach was used to obtain meaningful data. Meaning is the value hidden behind factual, tangible, visible data. In other words, this research focuses on explaining phenomena experienced by researchers, such as language and language-related perceptions, behaviors and motivations in specific naturally occurring contexts.

This study used phenomenology research techniques. Phenomenology is a type of qualitative research that seeks to understand the meaning of an event and the interaction of people in certain situations (Yusuf, 2014). Therefore, the author sought to investigate the process of implementing a unique English language education program implied by teachers and how the perception's participants of the Special English Class program on that implementation.

Phenomenological research design, like other qualitative research is not as rigid as quantitative research. The design is more flexible and may also change in the field if new things and principles are discovered. Among the steps that need attention are as follows:

1. Find research phenomena that are reasonable to research through qualitative research.

2. Analyze whether the phenomenon is suitable to be revealed through phenomenology.
3. Determine the subject under study and the actual context.
4. Data collection in the field.
5. Note-taking, including photographs.
6. Data analysis.
7. Report writing

Data analysis has been ongoing since the beginning of the research, data reduction and data triangulation (including phenomenological reduction, eidetic reduction, and transcendental reduction), so that the description of the actual phenomenon is done carefully and cautiously (Yusuf, 2014).

B. Research Setting

Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School for girls is an Islamic Boarding School located in Barabai, Hulu Sungai Tengah, South Kalimantan, a rural town 175 kilometers away from the capital city of Banjarmasin. They were found to educate young Muslims in middle school ages. This Islamic boarding school has a vision are: faithful, accomplished, and skilled in Arabic and English. It bases on the idea of this Islamic boarding school: proficiency in Arabic and English. Therefore, this Islamic boarding school develops activities to encourage students and develop their foreign language skills. One of them is a unique English class program designed to make learning English fun for students. This program motivates a researcher to investigate. This research was conducted for a month, from September 19, 2022, until November 19, 2022.

C. Participants

A subject is an information provider that provides information about a particular group or organization (Yusuf, 2014). In this study, the researcher took grade 4 students who participate in the Special English Class program and the teacher who taught in this SEC program as the research subjects. In this SEC program, there is only one class consisting of 30 students from grade 4, which is commonly referred to as grade 10. Grade 4 students attend boarding school since grade 1 of junior high school and continue to senior high school. This program is only participated by grade 4 because it is an appreciation for those who continue their education in boarding schools and prepare themselves to become the next generation of organizational administrators in boarding schools.

The SEC program has 7 teachers who are experts in their fields. Some of the teachers have experience in learning English outside the island and even abroad. The researcher used purposive sampling in taking the sample. The researcher took all teachers of the SEC program and representatives of 4 students of the SEC program as research subjects. The 4 students were representatives of the study groups in the SEC program. So, the total number of teachers and students who became informants in this study were 11 people.

D. Data

The source of the decree of Education and Culture Minister Number 0259/U/1977 on July 11, 1977, says, "Data is all facts and numbers which can be used as a tool to arrange the information (Arikunto, 2009)." The data needed

is teaching and learning English in a fun way was implemented in the Special English Class Program at Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School for girls.

Data is divided into two types based on the collection source: primary and secondary. Primary data is data received and collected from the first resource. Secondary information is collected from the second, third, and not the first (Dantes, 2012). In this research, the primary data is the implementation of the Special English class program by the teachers in the SEC program to the students at Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School for girls. So the secondary data is students' perception of the implementation of the Special English Class Program.

This research was gathered from some as follows informant: English teachers who taught in the Special English Class program and students of class 4 as participants in the participant of SEC program.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

Observation is necessary when dealing with human behavior, work processes, or natural phenomena, and the observed population is narrow. Data collection created this technique to obtain information about real human behavior. Observation as a data acquisition tool gives you a clearer picture of the problem and explains how to solve it. The two most essential things during observation are the process of observation and memory (Miles, 2014).

Before conducting the observation, the researcher asked permission from the leading representative of Darul Istiqamah Islamic boarding school. Finally, the boarding school was permitted to conduct observations for two days. So, the researcher made observations on 26-27 September 2022. The researcher observed the learning process that applied fun learning strategies applied by the teacher when teaching English. According to several experts, the researcher examined the learning process using research instruments that followed the theory of fun learning strategies. After two days, the researcher was finally able to make four times observations on the learning process.

2. Interview

Interviews are a data collection method through communication, a relationship or a private conversation between a researcher and a informant. The interview process may or may not use directly. A direct interview means a face-to-face and verbal exchange between two communicators. An indirect interview means utilizing a list of questions the data collector sends to the informant in writing. Means. Interviews are essential as they assume that only the relevant informants know themselves. Therefore, this research can only collect data about informants other than interviews. (Miles, 2014)

Before conducting the interview, the researcher asked permission from the leading representative of Darul Istiqamah boarding school. Finally, the boarding school permitted the researcher to conduct face-to-face interviews with teachers and students of the SEC program in the living room of the boarding school. So, the researcher conducted interviews for three

days, namely on 28-29 September 2022 and 4 October 2022. The researcher interviewed all teachers and four students of the SEC program. The researcher conducted interviews about the learning process that applies fun learning strategies applied by teachers when teaching English and students' perceptions of it. According to several experts, the researcher asked questions using research instruments according to the theory of fun learning strategies. Over three days, the researcher conducted 11 interviews with 11 informants.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most essential and challenging part of research because it obtains the necessary information. According to Miles and Huberman (2020) model of qualitative analysis as follow:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that clarifies, classifies, guides organizes, and organizes data to produce final results and developments. Data reduction continues throughout the study. Next are summarization, coding, topic tracking, clustering, and note-making. This process continues until the data then recorded in the field. The final step in data reduction is the development of a coding system.

2. Data Display

As Miles and Huberman emphasize, presenting data is about finding meaningful patterns and providing opportunities for reasoning and action. The presentations in this study also aim to understand the data obtained

and systematically organize them from complex to particular but specific types of information (Miles Matthew, Huberman Michael, 2020).

3. Verification and Drawing Conclusion

The analytical activity's third step is to draw and validate conclusions. Since data collection, researchers have sought to understand the meaning or importance of symbols, memos, regular patterns, explanations, and causal pathways. The conclusions drawn from this activity are still unrestricted and general and proceed to concrete/detailed. After the data collection is complete, the decisions need to remove (Fitri & Haryanti, 2020).