

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this section, the researcher goes into additional depth about the research methodology. This chapter discusses the study environment, research design, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

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

In order to tackle the study's questions, this research employed a qualitative research design that was descriptive. According to Shield and Rangarajan (2013), p. 109, descriptive research is a method for describing the facts and traits of the group of people or phenomena under study. At the location where participants encounter the issue or problem under study, qualitative research is used to gather data (Creswell, 2013, p. 175). Investigating a problem's basis and the data's quality may be done through descriptive qualitative research. As a result, it does not matter how many people participate as long as the data they provide is of high quality. Thus, qualitative research refers to a set of techniques for research in which information is gathered from respondents rather than through the use of statistical methods.

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

This study was carried out at Al Anshari BatuTungku, Tanah Laut's Islamic Boarding School. This boarding school was chosen because students learn English as well as religion at this institution. The pupils also employ English in their daily lives. The students at this boarding school are required to utilize English in everyday situations as part of a program to increase their speaking

proficiency. It tries to address a number of issues that students had when acquiring foreign language skills, particularly in speaking, and it features rules and a system that requires students to utilize English in their everyday conversations. If the pupils break the program's regulations, they will be disciplined. A number of certain sanctions, such writing an essay, memorizing vocabulary, and running about the boarding school yelling. This guideline is taken into account to help pupils become accustomed to exercising foreign language skills, particularly speaking ability. Unfortunately, the lowest level—the seventh grade—still has a limited vocabulary, so the school requested that the teachers instruct their students using brief conversations. Therefore, this is the rationale behind the researcher's selection of this location.

### **C. Participants**

A purposive sample was employed in this study, concentrating on chosen informants who have a wealth of material for in-depth research (Sugmadinata, 2009, p. 101). In order to gather the information required to respond to the research questions, boarding school English instructors were interviewed and observed. In this study, a sample is defined as a subset of the population that is chosen in accordance with specific guidelines in order to fairly reflect the population as a whole (Sugiyono, 2005, p. 91). Based on the description given above, the researchers choose to employ a sample collecting method using non-probability sampling, which does not provide each participant the chance to be a sample. Hence, in this research, the participants were two English teachers who taught at Islamic Boarding School of Al Anshari Batu Tungku, Tanah Laut.

## **D. Techniques of Data Collection**

### **1. Observation**

Cresswell (2009, p. 175) asserted that qualitative observations are those in which the researcher records details of people's actions and behaviors while they are present at the research location. The researcher records information in these field notes in an unstructured or semi-structured manner. The study's observations were centered on the Al Anshari Batu Tungku, Tanah Laut Islamic Boarding School's speaking proficiency training program. The researcher watched many actions and occurrences in the English learning process. With this approach, the researcher observed, spoke with, and recorded the teachers at the Islamic Boarding School of Al Anshari Batu Tungku, Tanah Laut, as they taught students to speak using brief conversations.

This researcher did observation twice for two teachers. The first teacher did on May 22th, 2023 at Islamic Boarding School of Al Anshari Batu Tungku. Then the second teacher did on May 23th, 2023 at Islamic Boarding School of Al Anshari Batu Tungku.

### **2. Interview**

A method of gathering data called an interview involves asking the subject of the research questions orally (Kusuma&Dedi, 2010, p. 85). Those looking for information and resource people are the only two participants in an interview. According to Mason (2002, p. 62), qualitative interviews can be conducted face-to-face, over the phone, or online and can entail one-on-one conversations, larger group interviews, or focus groups.

A one-on-one interview is a method of gathering data in that the researcher asks questions and records each participant's response individually. Prior to interviewing the participants, the researcher prepared a list of questions relating to the research problems. The researcher also had some materials on hand, such as a note book to record important data.

This researcher did interview twice for two teachers. The first teacher did on May 29th, 2023 at Islamic Boarding School of Al Anshari Batu Tungku. Then the second teacher did on May 30th, 2023 at Islamic Boarding School of Al Anshari Batu Tungku.

### 3. Document

The document is an example of source data since it contains any notes intended to review research that Moleong (1995, p. 161) indicated. A curriculum, teaching aids, lesson plan, and audio recordings of interviews are all acceptable documents for use in research.

## **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

Based on what comes out of the interviews, the data in this study are examined. According to Miles and Huberman (1984, p. 54), the outcome of the interview was examined in three phases. Activities in this sort of data analysis approach are carried out interactively and constantly until they are finished, saturating the data. Data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion generation and verification are all parts of data analysis. The steps in data analysis are broken out in the list below.

### 1. Data Reduction

Presentations or comprehensive data are written using the information received. Reports created using the data collected are condensed, summarized, and focused on the most crucial information (Sujarweni, 2014, p. 33). Summarizing, selecting the key elements, concentrating on what matters, and searching for patterns and trends in order are all examples of data reduction. Three procedures were taken in this instance to decrease the data for the researcher.

- a. Gather the data: The information was gathered by documentation, followed by an interview in which participants were given a series of questions to be addressed
- b. Identification: Following the collection of the data, the data was identified using the students' speaking proficiency in English learning strategies.
- c. Classification: Following data identification, the data were categorized according to the effectiveness and efficiency of the students' speaking-skill English learning methodologies.

## 2. Data Display

To make it simpler for the researcher to observe the patterns of data connections with other data, the gathered data has been classified according to the topic matter and organized into a matrix (Sujarweni, 2014, p. 35). It will be simpler to comprehend what is happening and organize future work based on what has been learned by showing data. The following stage is categorizing the learning techniques in accordance with specific attributes

after the data have been gathered.

### 3. Data Conclusion and Verification

In the final stage, the analysis' findings led to conclusions depending on the completed research. In this instance, the analysis's findings will lead to a conclusion. Conclusions that are supported by reliable and consistent evidence are considered credible conclusions. As a result, since the definition of the issue in qualitative research is spontaneous and will change once the researcher is on the field, the findings may address the problem as it was initially defined.

In this study, the researcher employed the methods for data analysis described above, including data reduction to find the key information, grouping and selecting the pertinent data, data presentation to understand what is occurring, and supported conclusions. Summary may be necessary. The last step is formulating or confirming a conclusion based on the evidence the researcher gathered via observation.