

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher was only looking for accurate information on the activities of language program of speaking carried out by the language section and the difficulties faced by the language section in carrying out the language program of speaking conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls, the researcher employed a descriptive research with a qualitative technique in this study. According to Sugiyono (2015), Qualitative research is defined by the following criteria: using one natural environment as the data source, employing the researcher as the primary instrument, focusing on utterances or words rather than numbers when interpreting the data, and processing the data inductively.

Qualitative research aims to better understand social phenomena by offering detailed verbal descriptions of the surroundings, situations, and people involved (Ary, 2010, p. 39). As stated in objective of study, this research conducted to describe the activities of language program of speaking carried out by the language section and difficulties faced by language section in carrying out the language program of speaking conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls. By discussing this phenomenon, the researcher intends to contribute to the language section of OSPM An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School

For Girls as well as all readers' understanding of how speaking is taught at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls. In order to obtain dip information, the researcher should describe the thing in as much detail as possible.

Descriptive research can refer to a variety of different sorts of studies. Interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies are all examples of basic interpretative studies (Ary, 2010, p. 29). The type in this research belongs to case study.

In a case study, the investigator tries to get a detailed look at a person or a unit. According to Harahap (2020), the researcher seeks to find all variables that are significant in the object's history or development. The type in this research is case study because it examines a unit in depth. In this case study, the researcher tries to discover the activities of language program of speaking carried out by the language section and difficulties faced by language section in carrying out the language pogram of speaking conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls.

B. Research Setting

This research will be conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School for Girls on Jl. Cindai Alus RT.07 RW. 03 No. 29 Cindai Alus Village, Martapura, South Kalimantan, post code 70565.

C. Subject/Participant

The participants of this research are the language section at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls. The language section is a division in charge of designing and implementing the language program of speaking.

D. Data

1. Data

The data in this study are the results of observations and interviews about the activities of language program of speaking carried out by the language section and the difficulties faced by the language section in carrying out the language program of speaking conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls.

2. Source of Data

In the data source, researcher get data by observing in the boarding school when the language section doing the program and conducting interviews with language section. And then a report is made from the observations.

E. Technique of Data Collection

A technique of collecting data is the method by which a researcher obtains the data required for a research project. Data collection is critical to the research. It's because data collection was important to the achievement of the study.

1. Interview

In this research, the researcher the researcher uses tree techniques to collect data. There are interview, observation and documentation.

"A meeting of two persons to exchange communication and mutual development of meaning regarding a certain issue," Esterbergh (2002) describes the interview (Sugiyono, 2015, p .317).

Susan Stainback (1988) information and idea through question and responses, resulting in stated, "Interviewing allows the researcher to acquire a more in-depth insight of how the participant interprets a situation or phenomena than is possible through observation alone". So, via interviewing, the researcher will learn more about the participants and be able to interpret the conditions and phenomena that occur in a way that observation cannot. The following are the three types of interviews:

a. Free or unguided interview

In this strategy, the interviewer conducts the interviewee without using a systematically planned set of questions as a guideline.

b. Guided interview

Here, the interviewer conducts the interviewee using a list of questions that has been carefully designed as a guideline for conducting the interview.

c. Free guided interview

In this strategy, the interviewer asks a series of questions, each of which is designed to elicit specific information.

In this case, the researcher uses free guided interview. This method was used to gain the information about language program of speaking conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girl. It includes activities and difficulties faced by language section in carrying out the language section of speaking conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls.

The coordinator of the language program was interviewed by the researcher: In this case, the researcher conducted an interview with them to inquire about everything that deals with language program of speaking.

2. Observation

Marshall (1995) stated, “through observation, the researcher learn about behaviour and the meaning attached to those behavior” (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 310). In this case, the researcher took field notes while observing the application of a language program of speaking teaching and learning. From the beginning to the finish of the investigation, the researcher takes field notes of everything he or she performs. It also contains the schedule for the observation. So, in this study, the researcher created a schedule

and time for observation, as well as the researcher's actions while on the field. As a result, the researcher became involved and focused on the usage of a language program of speaking by English tutors and students.

3. Documentation

Documents are historical records of past events. Documents might take the shape of writing, photographs, or a person's monumental works. Diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and policies are examples of written documents. Photographs, live images, sketches, and other images are examples of documents in the form of visuals. Documents in the form of works of art, such as paintings, sculptures, films, and other media. In qualitative research, documentation studies are complementary to the use of observation and interview methodologies (Sugiyono, 2015).

Researchers use this instrument to document the activities of language program of speaking carried out by the language section conducted at An-Najah Cindai Alus Islamic Boarding School For Girls.

F. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed all the obtained data. Data analysis is the process of carefully looking for patterns and organising data in a way that makes it understandable (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998, pp. 157). Data analysis is defined as the classification, hierarchical organization, and manipulation of data.

According to Miles & Huberman (1992), the current study's data analysis is carried out using three procedures: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 337).

1. Data reduction

According to Sugiyono (2015), Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming 'raw' data. In this study, data reduction refers to the process of deciding which data would be the researcher's initial emphasis. The researcher only looked at related data, not all of the information gathered.

2. Data display

Data display is a type of analysis that describes what is happening in the natural world in order to assist the researcher in reaching a final conclusion. The information presented in this study is the result of interviews, observations, and documentation. As the same as the process of reducing data, in displaying data based on the formulation of research problems. Data display is an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking Miles & Huberman(1992). The researcher in this study used a table to display the data in order to make it easier for the researcher to draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 341).

3. Conclusion drawing/verification

In the last procedure of data analysis is conclusion drawing/verification. The third step in the analysis of qualitative data

according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions and verification. The preliminary conclusions are only temporary, and they will be revised if no solid evidence is found to support the next round of data collection. When the researcher returns to the field to collect data, the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by solid and consistent evidence, and the conclusions are credible conclusions (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 345)