

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research focused on students learning English speaking at MTS Islamic Boarding School Darul Ilmi. The author used a descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative study is a thorough investigation that includes discovery. It is also known as an unfolding model because it occurs in a natural setting and allows the writer to develop a level of detail. 2014 (Cresswell). Whereas (Ronald, Drummond, & Camara, 2007, p.26) defines qualitative research as one that is more concerned with meaning than with measurement.

According to Alwasilah, There are several characteristics of qualitative research: (1) the focus of the research is quality, (2), (The goal is to describe, discover, and comprehend. 3) the settings are natural, (4) the sample is small and purposive, and (5) The researcher served as the primary instrument for data collection, as well as interviews and observations. The descriptive method's goal is to investigate the research's current event or phenomenon. (Alwasilah, 2008, p. 92).

The descriptive method's qualitative approach is thus appropriate since it may be utilized to illuminate students' intricate motivations learning Speak in English at MTS Pondok Pesntren Darul Ilmi.

Moreover, because no treatment was administered during the observation, this study used the descriptive qualitative method.

This study only observed the phenomena that occurred in class; in particular, this study was designed to investigate Students learning speak in English MTS Islamic Boarding School Darul Ilmi.

The current study collects data using a triangulation approach because it "draws on multiple methods of inquiry" (Denzin, 1994 , cited in Rossman and Rallis 2003, p. 6). (Olsen, 2004) define striangulation as the mixing of data or methods in order to shed light on a topic from various perspectives or viewpoints. Various data sources and data collection instruments were used in the current study to identify different perspectives on the research topic. Despite its qualitative nature, the study contains quantitative data sources (eg frequencies). Overall, the current study is a descriptive qualitative case study that employs a naturalistic inquiry approach.

B. Research Setting

In this study, the writer conducted the study at MTS Islamic Boarding School Darul Ilmi. **The located at A. Yani, Landasan Ulin Barat, Kec. Liang Anggang, Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan 70722**

1. Place of study

It is important for the investigator to know the field of inquiry to facilitate the investigation. There are no specific criteria for determining areas of study, but it is still unclear where the researcher will take place. Investigators have chosen MTS Islamic Boarding School Darul Ilmi as the investigation site. For data collection, the researcher used the seventh grade O because the class had good speaking skills.

2. Research period

This study has been carried out for about two weeks with four meetings in the study room. From November 15 to November 29, 2021. research chose this month because the teaching and learning process was almost complete, so this study did not interfere with teaching and learning activities.

C. Participants

The participants in this study were English teacher and students at class seven O MTS Islamic Boarding School Darul Ilmi. The researcher was conducted in grade 7, whit 35 students, the researcher made direct observation in the classroom by following the angoing learning.

D. Data

Source of data is very important in the investigation. researcher need data sources to obtain information related to the formulation of the problem. Suharsimi Arikunto stated that the data source in the study is the subject where data may be obtained.

In Moleong, the main data sources in qualitative investigations are words and actions, and others are additional data such as documents etc. Here the author uses the main data sources. Primary data is data collected by the investigator directly from his observations and experiences. This data is the main data to run the investigation. In this study, primary data can be obtained from information obtained by investigators from direct observation and interviews with English teachers and seven O MTS Pondok Pesantren Darul Ilmi students about how teachers teach speaking using series images. , problems faced by students, and solutions taken to solve these problems.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is focused on trying to find answers to questions that have been formulated. During the process, new research questions may arise that require new information must be gathered and recorded. Data is classified and analyzed. Categorizing dates may be done in a different order. The investigator determines the acquisition criteria, if necessary, and draws conclusions. Data collection instruments are tools that are selected and used by investigators in their data collection activities so that these activities become systematic and easy.

The instrument is a tool for investigators in using data collection methods. Therefore, there is a relationship between data collection methods and instruments. In this study the investigator used several instruments. Namely observation, interviews and documentation. Explanation of the use of data collection methods is as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a system for obtaining data by carrying out reviews and recording phenomena in a systematic manner that is described. Here, the investigator is the observer of the participants. The observer actually becomes part of the state of being noticed. The reason for the participant's concern is that in many cases the view from within is quite different from the view from the outside looking in. That is to find out the activities carried out by the object almost if the characteristics of the object are habitual actions, natural phenomena, activity processes using small respondents.

Observasi made in this study by visited or came directly to the research location. Direct participation from researcher in witnessing the implementation of picture series English learning in class. By utilizing the existing facilities at the school, the teacher uses several methods such as showing picture, forming discussion groups and then making presentation.

2. Interview

The second step in data collection technique carried out by the author is interview. Interview are a popular and widely used means of collecting qualitative data. Interviews can be characterized in terms of their degree of formality, and most can be placed on a continuum ranging from unstructured through semi-structured to structure. In the most formal type, the structured interview, the agenda is totally predetermined by the researcher, who works through a list of set questions in a predetermined order. Here the researcher had done structured interview with English teacher to get more information directly about the process of teaching speaking using picture series.

The following are questions for students :

- Please tell me about your experience in English class.
- What bothers you the most about English classes? Why? Tell me more!
- How do you believe your classmates will react if you make a mistake?

3. Documentation

Data from the documents are recoded during the documentation process. It's crucial to gather information on the variable in the form note, transcript, agenda, etc. Data for this study came from a school document.

F. Data Analysis

In Moleong, Data analysis is the process of organizing the data into a solid pattern, category, and fundamental unit. The process of formally planning an effort to support the theme and the

hypothesis. It is possible to conclude from the explanation that data analysis is the act of arranging the data into the proper pattern, category, and fundamental unit in order to discover the topic and develop hypotheses that are supported by the data. The data was analyzed using an inductive approach by the researcher. Inductive reasoning moves generalizing from the particular. Understandings are developed by beginning with particular components and making connections between them. To argue inductively, start with specific pieces of evidence and then piece them together to form a meaningful whole.

According to Miles and Huberman in Yatim Riyanto, there are some data analysis procedures; they are

1. Collection the data

The collection stage is described in terms of the data collection procedure.

2. Reduction

In preparation for the data reduced to provide a thorough explanation of the observation result, data reduction is initiated by explaining, choosing the fundamental elements, and concentrating on something significant to the content of the data that emerges from the field. There are living in process and living out process in this data reduction. It denotes that the picked data is referred to as living in and the unselected data as living out.

In this study, data reduction refers to the information gathered through the student interviews. Filling out the data requires a certain amount of information, but not all of it. As a result, the author reduces irrelevant information.

3. Display

Data display is the third main flow of analysis. An information display that was arranged allowed for the drawing of conclusions and the taking of action notes. Narrative text is the most common type of display for qualitative data.

4. Verifying conclusion

Verification of the conclusions is the final stage of the analytical stream. As soon as data started to be gathered, the qualitative analysis started to determine what the data meant by identifying trends, patterns, and explanations as well as potential positives, causal chains, and propositions. Until the data gathering is complete, final conclusions might not be revealed.