

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research method as a scientific way to obtain data with a specific function and purpose. This subsection will be discussed further as follows:

A. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to focus on the strategy of The Language Center in Darul Hijrah, a boys boarding school environment, in cultivating the use of English as the language of daily conversation. This study describes the strategies used in Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for boys environments. Strategies include how the language department selects, uses, and implements strategies to overcome the problem of language use in daily conversation at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for boys.

Qualitative research is the investigation of social or human issues as well as the meaning of an individual, a group, or both. (Creswell, 2014). Furthermore, a qualitative study is to describe and analyze a phenomenon, event, social action, attitude, or experience of an individual or a group in a qualitative study. (Sutopo, 2010). The data gathered at the location served as the main source for the phenomena and challenges noticed during the observation phase in this inductive research design.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School, South Kalimantan, from December 12th, 2022, to February 12th, 2023, which was the research location. This Islamic boarding school is located at Cindai Alus Street, Martapura Sub-district, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. As for the author's reason for choosing this pesantren as a place of research Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School, where English is the language they must use in daily conversations not only at class as well as in the boarding environment then based on the results of previous research there is a problem that refers to the wrong usage habits of students' English in the rules of using good and correct English in their daily conversation.

C. Participants

In qualitative research, participants typically range from 5 to 10, however data collection can end if saturation has been reached and no new information can be found regarding the same statement. Tristiana (2014). There were 4 participants in this study since data saturation had been reached. The participants were the student organization of the language section, namely The Language Center, which serves as a language enforcer in the Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding school environment for classes 8-10. The reason why the researcher chose this participant is because The Language Center supports and motivates students to use English outside of school hours in addition to the teacher who serves as an educator in the classroom, and the

reason for selecting participants from several students is referring to research questions that aim to obtain data about students' problems in the use of English. As for the author's reason for choosing the three santri in this research, the researcher, assisted by members of the language section of the Darul Hijrah santri organization, has selected students who are competent in English in each generation, namely from grades 8, 9, and 10. These students are also members of the English Club (a student association that has received more English lessons by LC than other students).

D. Data

1. Data

Data is a verbal or numerical representation of information or notes on a collection of facts is referred to as data (sequence of numbers, letters, images, etc.). Although data is typically structured, it does not contain any information that may be applied in certain contexts. (Mohazan, 2016). The data for this study was taken in the form of field notes, interview transcripts, and written texts. The researcher could learn about the strategies used by The Language Center in overcoming the problems of English-speaking students using this data.

2. Source Data

A data source is a person, thing, or place that provides information relevant to research. Words and deeds, Those are the main sources of data for qualitative research. (Moleong, 1989). Additionally, there is more data, including documents and other stuff. The primary data sources in this research are observation and interview from several students and The Language Center as the primary informant.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Data collecting procedures refer to the methods used by researchers to gather the information required for their research projects. The gathering of data is crucial to study. This is so that data collection can help ensure that study is successful. In this study, the researcher employed both observation and interviewing as methods for gathering data.

1. Observation

In qualitative research, observation is the main method for gathering data. The goal of a qualitative researcher is to present a comprehensive description of behavior in a particular circumstance rather than a numerical summary of the frequency or duration of observed activities. In this observation activity, rather than asking a question, the current status of a phenomenon is determined by observation. Observation is important in descriptive research because it

allows for the collection of some types of information. (Ary, 2010). To observe it, the researcher used an observation sheet for collecting the data.

2. Interview

One of the most efficient ways to learn or gather in-depth information from someone for a study is through an interview or question-and-answer session. The purpose of an interview is to learn details about the interviewee's life story in order to assess the meaning of the "phenomenon presented." (Kvale, 1996) The researcher conducted structured interviews with The Language Center as the language section of Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School, and several students. Based on the discussion above, the purpose of the interview is to gather a lot of information about the strategies used by The Language Center section to solve students' problems in language use culture and civilizing the use of English at Darul Hijrah Modern Islamic Boarding School in general, including what factors or reasons led to the development of this system, how to use it during the teaching and learning process, how to implement it, etc.

F. Data Analysis

The qualitative data analysis approaches employed in this study were used. Data analysis is an important aspect of any research project, whether it is written or not. The focus of the research difficulties requires that the

researcher do a systematically, deep, and meaningful examination, as Burgess confirms below. In qualitative research, the researcher focuses on the problems studied, guided by the conceptual or theoretical framework. (Danim, 2003). In this study, the researcher used the data were analyzed utilizing a number of suitable processes according to Miles (2014) theory, data analysis entails three steps: data condensation, data presentation (data display), and conclusion drafting or verification (conclusion drawing). Those are the terms that will be used to describe them:

1. Data Condensation

The method of selecting, focusing, abstraction, simplification and transformation of data is known as data condensation. Miles (2014) the data contained in the field notes and transcripts in this study are described as follows:

a. Selecting

The researcher must use discretion, that is, choose which correlations and dimensions are more significant and, thus, what data may be gathered and examined. Miles (2014)

b. Focusing

Pre-analyst is the process of focusing data. Researchers concentrated on information pertaining to the formulation research problem at this point. The data selection stage is

carried over into this stage. Researchers only use the formula problem to limit the data. Miles (2014)

c. Abstraction

Creating a summary of the essential elements, procedures, and assertions that must be upheld to ensure their inclusion. On at this point, the data that has been gathered is assessed, specifically in relation to the quality and sufficiency of the data.

d. Simplification and Transformation of data

The data in this study are then processed and simplified in a variety of ways, including stringent selection through summaries or brief descriptions, data classification in a wider pattern, and more.

In this step, the researcher gathered information through an observation sheet/guide and an interview with English instructor to find out The Language Center Strategies on Solving Students' Problem In Language Use in Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School and several students to find out their problem in English language then to find out their own strategies to fix it beside the Language Center's strategies.

2. Data Presentation (Data Display)

The technique of presenting data simply in the form of words, sentences, and narratives in order for the researcher to master the data

obtained as the foundation for drawing acceptable conclusions. The data presented in this study consisted of information about The Language Center Strategies on Solving Students' Problem in The Matter of Language Use Culture in Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for Boys.

3. Conclusion Drafting or Verification (Conclusion Drawing)

The final step of the investigation involves the researcher summarizing the conversation in order to reach a conclusion. It was the final step in the research's data analysis. Following the presentation of the evidence, a conclusion was reached. There are two types of conclusions in this situation: temporary and final drawing conclusions. The researcher may use the temporary result as a final conclusion if it was valid and could solve the study challenge. If, on the other hand, it was not legitimate, the researcher should repeat the procedure, beginning with data display, to ensure that the data provided is consistent with the formulation of research concerns.