

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study's research design used a descriptive qualitative methodology. The qualitative method was selected because researchers are interested in seeing phenomena and human behavior as it occurs in the real world. Researchers searched everyday activities for natural occurrences resulting from communication tactics in this investigation. By attempting to determine the depth or deeper significance of the data, descriptive qualitative analysis describes it in a methodical, factual, and correct manner (Kriyantono, 2020, p. 62). The definition of descriptive data gathering is information that can be used to characterize a situation or set of conditions. This is important to the study since it looks into the prevalence of communication styles in everyday interactions.

(Rusandi & Rusli, M.) pointed in Qualitative descriptive research is one of the types of research included in the type of qualitative research. Research is a research strategy in which researchers investigate events, phenomena of individual lives and asking an individual or group of individuals to tell about their lives. This information is then retold by the researcher in a descriptive chronology. The characteristic of descriptive itself is that the data obtained in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers like descriptive research not numbers like quantitative research.

This type of descriptive qualitative research presents the data as it is without manipulation or other treatments. The purpose of this research is to present a complete picture on an event or intended to expose and clarify a phenomenon that occurs. None other than by describe some number of variables that with regard to

the problem under study. This research interprets and describes data related to the situation that situation, attitudes and views that occurring in a society.

In general, the research procedure basic or descriptive qualitative research procedures are actually almost the same as other research procedures. The descriptive research procedure in a qualitative research approach are as follows:

- 1) Identify a problem significant problem to be solved through qualitative descriptive methods
- 2) Limit and formulate the problem clearly
- 3) Determine the objectives and benefits of research
- 4) Conduct a literature study related to thE related to the problem
- 5) Determine the framework and research questions
- 6) Designing the research method that to be used including in this case this determines the population, sample, sampling technique, determining data collection instruments, analyzing data and interpreting data.
- 7) Collecting, organizing and analyze data using techniques in qualitative research that are relevant
- 8) Producing a research report.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at Darul Hijrah Pesantren located in Martapura, South Kalimantan. The researcher chose the boarding school because it has a language program. The program is the obligation to use English in communicating in daily activities in dormitories and schools. and besides that the reason I chose this place was because the students use English repeatedly and of course they have varied communication strategies.

C. Participant

The participants this time were junior high school students, namely a language advisor and students with a total of 11 people at the Darul Hijrah boarding school for female. The reason why there are only 10 students is because they are the only ones who are willing. As we know, boarding schools have quite busy times both at school and in the dormitory.

D. Data

1. Data of Research

The researcher need all of the information about the strategies for communicating used by the students as well as all of the information about the methods used by the teacher to convey these strategies to the students so that they can learn English fluently. The researcher collected data through interviews and on location observation.

a. Primary Data

Primary information is obtained directly from sources or through experience. In this case, observations and interviews were used for collecting primary data. Information collected directly from original sources, such as through interviews and observation, is referred to as primary data. Because primary data is customized to the needs of the researcher, it is typically more complete. With the support of interview and observation protocols, researchers conducted interviews and made observations.

The primary data in this research is that the researcher witnesses, observes and then records important elements in the communication strategy. The researcher witnessed, observed and recorded important elements in the communication strategy. The researcher conducted interviews with parties related to the communication strategy as many as 10 informants, consisting of

1 ustadzah in the language section, namely ustadzah Helmi Diana, S.Pd, and 9 representatives of junior high school santriwati.

b. Secondary Data

In addition to main data, secondary data sources are collected from research data. Researchers get information on a topic using indirect methods. A literature review was done by the researchers in order to collect secondary data. From the data collected by library research, sources such as books and journals were found.

The secondary data sources of this research come from interview and observation documentation, journals, and websites related to the object of research.

2. Data Sources

English instructors and pupils of the Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding school in Martapura City, South Kalimantan, are the data sources. Additionally, some journals and books that support this research were used by the researchers.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Researchers make use of observation and interviews

1. Observation

Researchers gathered student images through observation. filmed for additional interviews to collect the required data. Widoyoko (2014, p. 46), pointed in systematic observation and reporting of the ingredients present in events that exist in the subject of inquiry constitutes observation.

In this study, researchers carried out direct observations at the observation research location on Monday, March 11, 2024. In this observation, the researchers can get clearer information, and understand the situation in the field.

2. Interview

The interview is the second method. An interview is done to learn more about the different forms of communication. how the pupils at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for female approached their method. Satori and Komariah (2011, p. 130), pointed in interviews are a type of data collecting technique used to directly extract more information from data sources through dialogues and question and answer sessions. Researchers will employ interviews to learn things related to more in-depth knowledge. A talk between two individuals acting as an interviewer and someone being interviewed for a specific purpose is called an interview, pointed by Moleong (2006, p. 186).

The researcher spoke with students who were having conversations with their friends in their dormitory during this interview. Students were questioned by the researcher on several occasions. Of course, the questions the researcher asks will only have to do with the strategy of communication being research.

In this study the authors conducted interviews or asked directly to the respondents. Researchers conducted questions and answers twice at different times. The first was on December 21, 2023 and on March 11, 2024 researchers conducted the second interview. This interview was conducted twice. the data I want to find here is what their communication strategies are and how they overcome these communication strategies. By conducting interviews, the researchers obtained information from teachers and students regarding English communication strategies at Islamic Boarding School for female in Cindai Alus Martapura.

F. Research Instrument

This part describes instrument needed as source of data to measure variable being investigated. The instruments can be in the form of questionnaire, test, and etc. After describing the instrument, the procedure of developing instrument, validity and reliability test of the instrument must also be explained in this part. The writer must describe whether the instrument is taken from the available standardized instrument, or adapted or developed by the researcher herself. Another thing that should be included in this part is how to score, to categorize, or to give indicator of each item or each question.

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic description elements so that themes can be found and working hypotheses formulated as suggested by the data (Moleong, 2004: 280). The data analysis technique used in this research is interactive analysis by adopting the method of data analysis pointed by Miles and Huberman. The steps of data analysis pointed by Miles and Huberman (1992: 15-19) are:

1. Data collection, namely collecting data at the research location by conducting interviews, distributing and filling out questionnaires.
2. Data reduction, namely as a process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, transforming rough data in the field directly and continuing at the time of data collection starting from the researcher focusing on the research area.
3. Presentation of data, which is an advanced stage of analysis where researchers present research findings in the form of categories or groupings (Afrizal, 2016: 179). Presentation of data is obtained from various types, networks, linkages of activities or tables. In presenting this data the author present in the form of a description of the data from

interviews with 11 respondents regarding English communication strategies at the Darul Hijrah Putri Islamic Boarding School.

4. Drawing conclusions, which is an advanced stage where at this stage the researcher draws conclusions from the data findings (Afrizal, 2016: 180). Drawing conclusions is the final step in qualitative data processing qualitative data processing. After drawing conclusions, researchers reviewed and understood the information they found. The information they found. In addition, they asked for opinions from various parties about what they know on the data collected and reconfirm that the data obtained is correct. collected and re-confirmed that the data obtained was correct and valid.. Thus, the conclusions made will answer the formulation of problem regarding the English communication strategy of Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for female