

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Using qualitative methodologies, the study "Instilling muhadharah in building students' public speaking ability at the boarding school", define Anggito and Setiawan (2018) it is concluded that qualitative research is data collection that takes place in a natural setting with the aim of interpreting the data. Gathering data in a natural environment with the intention of analyzing the phenomena that take place is known as qualitative research. The techniques employed in muhadharah activities are interpreted using this manner as an attempt to enhance public speaking abilities. This study was designed by using qualitative design because the focuses of the research were to find out the challenges and method of students' speech preparation as orator in muhadharah. The researcher uses a case study as part of the research design. Stake in John (2014) states that case studies are a type of inquiry design that is used in many fields, particularly evaluations, where the researcher uses a range of data collection techniques over an extended period of time to develop an in-depth analysis of a case, which is typically a program, event, activity, process, or piece of information. In

the process of detailed and in-depth data collection, researchers focus on one or several topics that are bound within a certain timeframe, and provide case descriptions and themes based on those cases. This research falls into the category of case studies, which are utilized to explore the implementation of muhadharah in developing public speaking skills for students in Islamic boarding schools.

B. Research Setting

In this study, the researcher chose Al Furqan Islamic Boarding School as the research location. Al Furqan Islamic Boarding School is located at Jl. Cemara Ujung, Sungai Miai, North Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The selection of this school is based on the diversity of language use, namely Indonesian, Arabic, and English. This research was conducted on November 22nd to December 6th to guide and conduct research at Al Furqan Islamic Boarding School.

This boarding school implements muhadharah as an approach to address the challenges of public speaking, based on the observations made by the researcher. Additionally, the researcher aims to understand the muhadharah method established by the students and how they prepare and deliver speeches when acting as speakers. Before conducting the research, the researcher obtained permission from the school by submitting an official research

permit. Subsequently, the research involved the students at the boarding school.

C. Participants

The participants of this study were 11th grade students at MA Muhammadiyah 2 Al Furqan, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Students who were leading the Muhadharah at that time participated in this study. The Muhadharah officers were chosen alternately for each class and consisted of 1 student as MC, 2 students who read out the Quran and its meaning, and 10 people who gave speeches in 3 languages chosen by the teacher in charge. Muhadharah is conducted once a week. Every Friday from 15:00 to 16:00. The researcher chose this school because she believes that the introduction of Muhadharah will boost the students' self-confidence. This also has a positive effect on the English learning process. The students learn new vocabulary after participating in muhadharah activities because the speakers have to name the vocabulary of 3 languages after they finish their speech. In addition, muhadharah trains students to be good public speakers.

D. Data

The data in this study were obtained through observation to find out what methods students use in giving speeches and interviews to investigate how they prepare themselves as speakers in Muhadharah

activities.

To obtain existing data, researchers need data sources. The data source is the subject of the research. In this study, the data were obtained from the 11th grade students of MA Muhammadiyah 2 Al-Furqan who were selected as Muhadharah speakers and became participants in this study.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To obtain data, the researchers used 2 data collection techniques, namely observations and interviews. Each data collection technique has an instrument that facilitates the researchers to collect data in this study. Below are the data collection techniques:

1. Observation

The first data collection technique used in this study was the observation. In particular, observation is an effective tool to systematically collect research data and observe a real phenomenon in the place where the observation takes place (Almeida, 2017). Since the research focus will continue to evolve throughout this activity, unstructured observation is the method used in this qualitative study. Field notes, a crucial instrument in qualitative research, include the findings of this study.

In qualitative research, field observations are conducted by researchers using the observation method. Following their

observations, researchers directly document the phenomena they observe in order to gather information on how students are using the muhadharah method activities to develop their public speaking abilities.

2. Interview

The second data collection technique used to obtain the data was interview. To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by students in preparing and delivering speeches as orators, the researcher applied the interview method for data collection. Data was obtained through direct interactions and question-and-answer sessions between the researcher and respondents, using a prepared interview guide.

Referring to Moh Nazir (1999, as quoted in Mulya, 2016), an interview is a series of stages for gathering information through direct dialogue between the interviewer and the respondent. The implementation of the interview involves the interviewer controlling the course of the discussion and asking questions, while the respondent provides answers to those questions.

Interviews can be conducted in person; therefore, in this study, the researcher conducted interviews with students at the school. First, the researcher interviewed students to identify various challenges they faced when preparing and delivering speeches as speakers. Additionally, question guides were

compiled and used to assist students so that the interview process could proceed smoothly for data collection.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is doing to answer the research question in this research. Miles and Huberman (pub : 1982) state that qualitative data analysis is done constantly until the data is interactive and saturated. Data reduction, data display, conclusion, and data verification are the phases which make into data analysis.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means make summarizing the information that relates to a certain topic. It's similar to picking the key details, focusing on the crucial details by searching for the theme and pattern of the research topic. The researcher used observation and interviews to gather data for this study. After that, the researcher transcribed the data and presented it in a descriptive format.

2. Data Display

Displays of data include charts, brief descriptions, the connections between categories, and more. Its purpose is to help the researcher comprehend the phenomenon. Thus, the researcher can plan for more action. Data can be displayed using networks, charts, graphs, narrative text, and matrices.

3. Conclusion and Data Verification

The last step of data analysis is to make a result or

conclusion from the data. The initial conclusions that have been mentioned are still temporary. If the conclusion is supported by consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field, the conclusion can be considered credible. The aim of the conclusion in this research is when the conclusion can answer the research question in this research.