

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### A. Design of the Research

The research used qualitative descriptive approaches to find out the research question. According to Sukmadinata (2005, p. 13) qualitative basic research is constructivism assume that the fact is multi dimensional, interactive exchange of experience and social interpreted by each individual. Qualitative research is the specific relevance to the study of social relations, due to the fact of the pluralization of life worlds.

Creswell (2007) defined qualitative research as an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions on inquiry that explore a social or human problems. A qualitative descriptive, it is intended that the results of research in the field of course be noted and recorded in accordance with the title, and then the data is accurately described so that the reader can understand the language and became more apparent (Sutopo, 2001, p. 111-113).

Descriptive research hasn't purpose to test the certain hypothesis, but just describes some variable and condition naturally. Thus, descriptive qualitative method in this research has purpose to describe about the grammatical Interference that made by students "*Darul Istiqomah*" Islamic Boarding School For Girls Barabai systematically and accurately based on the reality.

## B. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of the research involved a number of “*Darul Istiqomah*” Islamic Boarding School for Girls students in the Tenth Graders. There are 95 students at Tenth Graders of “*Darul Istiqomah*” Islamic Boarding School for Girls that consist of 35 students that already study in the boarding school from class one Junior High School (Class Fourth or Tenth), 20 students of Islamic Senior High School (MA A), 21 students of Islamic Senior High School (MA B), and 19 students of Vocational High School (SMK).

**Table: 3.1:  
The Number of Subject**

No	Class	Total
1.	X MA A	20
2.	X MA B	21
3.	X SMK	19
4.	Class Fourth or Tenth	35
Total		95

The object of the research are 35 students that analyzed. The 35 students are taken from the students that already study in the boarding school from class one Junior High School and always use English since Three years for their daily communication.

The researcher analyzed the students just in some situation, example when they are cleaning Boarding School/ class in every weekend or in their room. The researcher used purposive sampling.

### **C. Location/ Setting of the Research**

The research conducted at 10<sup>th</sup> grade of “*Darul Istiqomah*” Islamic Boarding School Barabai. It is located in South Borneo. The researcher conducted the research “*Darul Istiqomah*” Islamic Boarding School Barabai For Girls because the students of that school learn english language and use English for their daily communication.

Besides, the researcher done the research about language interference to enhance the students quality in the Boarding School. The researcher needed to observe students’ first language interference in their speaking that used in their communication.

### **D. Data and Source of the Data**

#### **1. Types of the Data**

##### **Primary Data**

- a. The first primary data of this research was recording. The data were records from the students’ in speaking English, and the researcher collected the data from observing and interviewing the students and the parties whose works were analyzed for this research.
- b. The second data of this research are to complete the primary data, the researcher supporting data to complete the research data from others important records related to research. This data were used to strengthen the first data and to make sure the probability occurred during analyzing the data.

## 2. Source of the Data

The data is taken out from the sources as follow:

- a. Respondents : One class of the Tenth Grader's of "Darul Istiqomah" Islamic Boarding School Barabai.
- b. Informants : The parties that known and provided information like: Headmaster, Language Section, teacher and administration staff.
- c. Document : which other supporting data to complete the research data from the books or from others important records related to research on the researcher.

## E. Data Collection Procedure

*Data Collection is a series of interrelated activities aimed of gathering good information to answer the question (Creswell, 2007, p. 118).*

In this research, the researcher used recording to take the data from the students while observing and the interview's result then documentation technique to take the data from references.

### 1. Recording

Specifically, the researcher observed and record the utterance that they produced to find the grammatical interference from English into Mother Tongue language.

### 2. Observation

Observation can be defined as the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviors, and artifacts (object) in the social setting chosen for the

study. The observational record is frequently referred to as field notes- detailed, nonjudgmental, concrete descriptions of what has been observed.

The researcher was gathered data on: the physical setting, human setting, interactional setting, and program setting. By done the observation, the researcher can feel the atmosphere of the field and recorded the students' speaking directly. The researcher was done the observation in the Tenth of students of "*Darul Istiqomah*" Islamic Boarding School for Girls. The researcher observed the students activities about six times in some situation.

**Table 3.2:**  
**List of Observation at the students of "*Darul Istiqomah*" Islamic Boarding School for Girls**

<b>Observation</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Time</b>
First	Wednesday, February 15, 2017	16.07-18.00
Second	Saturday, February 18, 2017	12.30-14.00 16.00-17.50
Third	Saturday, May 06, 2017	16.00-18.20
Fourth	Monday, May 08, 2017	12.30-14.00 16.00-17.50
Fifth	Thursday, May 09, 2017	16.07-18.00
Sixth	Thursday, May 11, 2017	12.30-14.00 16.00-17.50

### 3. Interview

In this way the researcher conducted a number of interviews with some related persons, like teachers, administrative staff and the head master of "*Darul Istiqomah*" Islamic Boarding School For Girls. The researcher also used this technique to the students' of "*Darul Istiqomah*" Islamic Boarding School to know their mother tongue when they are speaking in their house.

#### 4. Documentary

In this research, the researcher used documentary to get all documents that can complete this research. Then, the researcher sorts the data which one is important or not as a data collection. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 231), documentation is a number of data that presents the verbal data such as correspondence, journal, memory, report and others' which can be mutually responsible. In this research, the researcher used to complete the research. There are pictures, some notes and file.

#### **F. Data Analysis Procedure**

Data analysis can be defined as the process of bringing the order, structure, and interpretation to the mass of collected data. In this research, researcher will use qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data are analysis without using number. The researcher got the qualitative information from data such as journal/ diary entries, interviews, classroom recording of interaction among ourselves and/or the students and observation notes.

There are some processes in data analysis; the first process is recording their speaking to find some interference that made by the students. Data analysis on the field was done when collecting data and after collecting the data. The activities on the qualitative data were done interactively and continue until complete. There are three activities on data analysis; data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification.

## 1. Data reduction

Reduction of data is the second step which has to do in analysis of the data. Reduction refers to resume the data, choosing main things, focusing on the important things, look for the theme. Therefore, data that was reduced will give clearer drawing and make the researcher easier to collect the next data.

Next steps from these activities are selecting, focusing, and make simpler the data, abstracting, and transforming raw data that were written on the field note that together with the record. Reduction steps in this research are: first, Resume the result of documentation. Second, classify the result of documentation and interview the students about their errors. Third, the result of interview and documentation changed to be good language, then it is transforming into the note.

## 2. Data display

After reduction the data, next step is display the data. Display the data is the collection of information which arranged and gives possibility to get the conclusion and take the action. By displaying the data, the data will be organized, arranged. Therefore, it will make easier to be understood. On the qualitative research, displaying data can be done on the short description, draft, flowchart, etc.

Some activities of display the data on this research are: First, Display the documentation and interview data that was done and has been arranged into written text. Second, Display the data from the observation about the grammatical Interference analysis in speaking that made by students "*Darul*

*Istiqomah*” Islamic Boarding School For Girls Barabai. From display the data, researcher got the conclusion in order to answer all about the problem statements in this research.

### 3. Conclusion drawing and verification

After the data displayed, then the resercher interpreted it and reached conclusions and verifications. Verification refers to the process which are able to answer the problem statements and the objectives of the research.

On this research, withdrawing the conclusion is doing by comparing between observation data, documentation data, and interview data. Observation data were forceful by documentation data and interview data. Thus, the researcher got conclusion about the grammatical interference produced by students of “*Darul Istiqomah*” Islamic Boarding School For Girls.