

CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

Based on the statement of problems, this research is a descriptive qualitative research focuses on describing and understanding in detailed of a phenomenon or situation or event comes from exploring the totally of the situation. A descriptive research determined and report the thing. It means that descriptive research, the research happened naturally, and the research has no control over the condition and the situation, and could only measure what already exist (Gay, 1992: 11). This research is a case study. Case study is attempts to shed light on a phenomena by studying in depth a single case example of the phenomena. The case study can be an individual person, an event, a group, or an institution. (Kardos & Smith, 1979), to learn from a case study analysis you will be Analysing, applying knowledge, reasoning and drawing conclusions. The issue discussed in this research is the outdoor English program. The case investigated here is speaking skill improvement.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted the research at Islamic Junior High School of An-Najah Puteri Cindai Alus Martapura on 8th Mei 2017 until 8th July 2017. It is located in Jl. Taruna Praja. Desa Cindai Alus RT 7

Kec. Martapura Kota Kab. Banjar Propensi Kalimantan Selatan Kode Pos 70612. This place is chosen because the school offers an outdoor English program that the researcher is interested to investigate.

C. Subject and object of the research

Subject and object of research are:

1. Subject of research

The subject of this research is all of the students seven graders of An- Najah Islamic Boarding School. They are 51 students of seven grades.

2. Object of the research

The object of this research are the outdoor English programs in improving students' speaking skills at the seven grades of Pondok Pesantren Putri An-Najah Cindai Alus Martapura. It consist of 2 question on the statement of problem.

D. Data and Sources of Data

1. Data

a. The students of English programs:

- (a) English speaking area
- (b) Memorizing vocabulary
- (c) Public speech
- (d) Peer conversation
- (e) Grammar study

(f) Memorizing wish word

b. The data consist of improving students' speaking skills the outside classroom of the seven grade in An-Najah Islamic Boarding School.

(a) Pronunciation

Pronunciation has word stress and to understand the word stress you need to know what the syllable (the part of a word that contains one vowel sound along with one or more consonant sound). In English, word of more than one syllable have stress, if you stressing the right syllable is an important part of the correct pronunciation, but if you stress the wrong part pf the word people may be can't understand what you mean. It's mean that the students of An-Najah Islamic Boarding School repair they pronunciation.

(b) Grammar

Teaching grammar is the art of helping students make sense, little by little, of a huge puzzling construct, and engaging the in various activities that enhance usage abilities in all skill areas and promote easy, confident communication for all students of first intensive Grade An-Najah Islamic Boarding School.

(c) Comprehension

Comprehension about what we want to speak to other is very important aspect, because many of students at An-Najah Islamic Boarding School only using what they have speak without

look for what the mean of the word and does not used what they have learnt in the classroom.

2. Sources of data

The data is taken from the sources as follow:

- a. Respondents : Students of seventh grades of Mts An-Najah boarding school in Cindai Alus Martapura as subject of this research. Students will give information for this research by doing interview. Moreover, language section have important rule for this research. They will do interview by the research.
- b. Informant : Head of manager, language managers, students in Pondok Pesantren Putri An-Najah Cindai Alus Martapura.
- c. Documents : All written reports which perhaps keep any detailed record of the outdoor English programs in improving students speaking skills in Pondok Pesantren Putri An-Najah Cindai Alus Martapura.

E. Data Collection Procedure

The technique of data collection that the researcher uses are:

1. Observation

This technique is used to collect the data which is needed related to problem statement. It means the researcher observe directly in the Outdoor situation to gain a better picture of student's English program. in collecting data, The researcher was a non-participant observer who sat on the back of the students' that give attention to the students which means

the researcher does not join directly in all of events held by boarding school programs.

In this observation the researcher used observation the field note, which related to find kind of outdoor English Program and to find the improvement of students speaking skills giving by language section.

2. Interview

This technique is used to support data which gets from questioner for some students. Researcher will ask more about the student opinion about the outdoor English program in improving students' speaking skills. Also, interview the language section and head of manager by ask them to give opinion about the outdoor English program in improving students' speaking skills.

3. Questionnaire

This technique is used to collect the data to know descriptive the outdoor English program.

4. Documentary

Documentation method is to get a written data linked to research object that will be elaborated in this research.

This method is used to collect data dealing with general description of boarding school's program, and English program of boarding school data of student and other document.

This technique is aimed at looking for all written reports or documents which perhaps keep any detailed records of manager and students, school facilities and so on.

F. Scoring system of students speaking performance in An-Najah Boarding School.

The researcher find the documentation about scoring system of students' speaking improvement in An-Najah Boarding school to know the improvement of students' speaking skills at Pondok Pesantren Putri An-Najah Cindai Alus Martapura by looking at the score of pre-test and post-test students.

Table 1.3 Oral Proficiency Scoring Categories:

| Score | Grammar | Pronunciation | Comprehension |
|---------|---|--|---|
| 0 - 45 | Errors in grammar are frequent, but speaker can be understood by a native speaker used to dealing with foreigners attempting to speak his language. | Errors in pronunciation are frequent but can be understood by a native speaker used to dealing with foreigners attempting to speak his language. | Within the scope of his very limited language experience, can understand simple questions and statement if delivered with slowed speech, repetition, or paraphrase. |
| 46 - 55 | Can usually handle elementary constructions quite accurately but does not have thorough or confident control of the grammar. | Accent is intelligible through often quite faulty. | Can get the gist of conversations of non-technical subject (i.e., topics that require no specialized knowledge). |

| | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|
| 56 - 69 | Control of grammar is good. Able to speak the language with sufficient structural accuracy to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversation on practical, social, and professional topics. | Error never interfere with understanding and rarely disturb the native speaker. Accent may be obviously foreign. | Comprehension is quite complete at a normal rate of speech. |
| 70 - 84 | Able to use the language accurately on all levels normally pertinent to professional needs. Errors in grammar are quite rare. | Errors in pronunciation are quite rare. | Can understand any conversation within the range of this experience. |
| 85 - 100 | Equivalent to that of an educated native speaker. | Equivalent to and fully accepted y educated native speakers. | Equivalent to that of an education native speaker. |

(Adapted from Karliayh, 2014)

They are five categories for scoring of speaking English outdoor that include grammar, comprehension, and pronunciation. Each skill is scored about 0-100 points. If the skill 100 performed perfectly, so the total is 100. The score around from 0-100. It is be classified become five categories. They are:

The score analytic scale is like below:

| Score | Grade |
|--------|-----------|
| 0 – 45 | Very Poor |

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 46 – 55 | Poor |
| 56 – 69 | Fair |
| 70 – 84 | Good |
| 85 - 100 | Excellent |

After all have done, will be know the improvement of students' speaking skill at Pondok Pesantren Putri An-Najah Cindai Alus Martapura. The highest score of speaking is 85-100 (Excellent) and the lowest score is 0-45 (Very Poor).

G. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis in qualitative research is an ongoing activity that occurs throughout the investigative proses rather than after process. According to Sugiono (2010: 48), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview, transcript, field notes, and other materials that accumulate to increase own understanding and enable to present what have discover to others.

In this research the researcher use field analysis data is activity in qualitative analysis data doing by interactive and continuous until complete so that the data satisfied. The activity in data analysis is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Such as explanation under as follows:

According to Moleong (1993: 190), the collected data is then analysed through qualitative descriptive method. After collecting data it is analysed in the following ways:

1. Elaborate all of collected data from many source.
2. Reduction of data by abstracting to summarize the data, process and statement.
3. Display of data by organizing main theme with the research focus an explains descriptively.
4. Monitoring the validity of data and give the meaning as research result with connecting the theories.
5. Taking a conclusion.