CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer used a qualitative research method with a descriptive design. McMillan and Schumacher (2011) in Dianitami (2015: 20) state that qualitative research is an approach referred to as an investigative approach because researchers usually collect data by meeting face to face and interacting with people at the research site. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and others comprehensively and through verbal descriptions of speech and language, in a certain natural context and using different natural methods.

Descriptive research is a form of research in which the writer examines in depth and reports on a problem under study in a way that is suitable for understanding and explaining it. The purpose of descriptive research is to provide an accurate and maximum possible explanation of what is practiced, how teachers teach and explain learning materials, how students learn, and classroom conditions.

B. Setting and Subject of The Study

The setting of the research was at Sharif Hidayatullah Cyber Pesantren. The writer chose students of fifth semester at Sharif Hidayatullah Cyber Pesantren. The reason of the writer chose this place because this pesantren is

modern pesantren with cyber system that implementing Intensive English Course Program and then the writer wants to know how active the students are in using an English language, especially speaking skill.

Research subjects are informants who are used as data sources to report data sources that are related to the research focus. The description includes what data you want to obtain, who wants to be an informant or research subject, and how the data will be sought and captured so that its validity could be guaranteed. The subjects in this research are 1 teacher of the program and 3 students.

C. **Research Procedure**

In this research, the writer used observation, interviews, and documentation as instruments. In this research, the writer used guided interview. As Arikunto (2020) states, the guided interviews is an interview that is done by the interviewer with some questions that had been prepared. Interview for teacher 11 questions about strategy, media, and challenges in implementing Intensive English Course Program and for students 12 questions about implementation and challenges in implementing Intensive English Course Program. The writer is conducted observation to determine the implementation of Intensive English Course Program students' speaking skill.

D. **Data Collection**

The writer arranged some steps to conduct this research. The data was taken by observation, interview, and documentation. The writer was explored

the implementation of Intensive English Course Program and identified the challenges faced by teacher and students in implementing Intensive English Course Program on students' speaking skill at Sharif Hidayatullah Cyber Pesantren. After that, the writer was interview the teacher and students who have implemented Intensive English Course Program. The goal of this interview is to find more information related to implementation of Intensive English Course Program, strategies, media, and challenges in implemented Intensive English Course Program. To clarify the results of observation and interview, researchers documented the implementation of the Intensive English Course Program on students' speaking skills. After gaining the data, the writer analyzed it into a description of the implementation of Intensive English Course Program.

E. Data Analysis

In this study, researchers used qualitative data analysis techniques. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process of classifying and organizing information systematically to improve understanding and present results effectively.

Nevertheless, Ary, Donald (2010: 283) states that data analysis in this study can be divided into four steps; they are coding, data reduction, data display, and conclusion or interpretation. Those can be explained as follows:

1. Coding

The first step in qualitative data analysis here is coding. Write the same code as prepare the provided data. The first stage of encryption is

called open encryption, preliminary encryption, or transient encryption. The most common approach is to read all the data over and over and organize the data by looking for units of meaning words, phrases and sentences to make it easier to learn. At this point, after receiving the data, the writer collected the data. Once all the data has been collected, the writer puts all the units with the same encoding together. It will be easier to read the data. In short, by encrypting all the data we have collected, we can highlight important data that is relevant to our research topic. This will make it easier to read the data.

2. Data Reduction

   Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, centralizing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in written notes or records. Reducing data means summarizing, selecting key factors, focusing on important elements, looking for themes and patterns, and removing the unnecessary. As a result, reduced data will provide a clearer picture, making it easier for researchers to collect additional data.

3. Data Display

   After reducing the data, the next step is to display the data. In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be in the form of brief descriptions, graphs, etc. Miles and Huberman (1984) point out that "looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding". By displaying data, it will make it easier to understand what is happening, plan further work based on what has been understood.

4. Conclusion or Interpretation

In this last step, data analysis is the conclusion. Here, the writer begins to see what the data is all about. The writer examines all the items with the same code, then merges these categories and finds the relationship between the categories. Then he goes on to tell stories and make connections between stories. Finally, the writer can get the research results and conclusions.

F. Triangulation

According to William Wiersma (1986), triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. Triangulation evaluates the completeness of data based on the convergence of different data sources or data collection processes. Triangulation is used to check the validity of data. According to Sugiono (2019), there are three types of triangulation: data source triangulation, method triangulation, and time triangulation.

In this research, the writer used data source triangulation. Meaning that the writer compared the information obtained from one source with another. Excavating the same source with different techniques and determining a different (right) time. The writer used research by Muzayyanah Awaliyah (2020). It is entitled "The Implementation Of English Day Program In Improving Speaking Skill (A Case Study At Darul Hikmah English Area Of Pondok Pesantren Kyai Sharifuddin Lumajang)".