

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Research Method

The research method used in this present study is a descriptive case study. It aims to describe an invention or phenomenon and the real-life context in which it occurred (Yin, 2013). In addition, it aids in the investigation of the phenomena. Thus, it is occupied in this study describes the process of succeeding in the subjects' speaking proficiency.

3.2 Setting and Participants

This study is conducted in Hidayah Islamic Boarding School (*pseudonym*) in Tasikmalaya, West Java. Hidayah Islamic Boarding School is only applying English conversation as their preface language. This *Pesantren* employs the English zone system. It means they are required to use English as their daily language. The condition of this study was the natural setting of English learning, especially English-speaking activities in *Pesantren*. This *Pesantren* has an organization that regulates the use of students' English, namely linguistic staff and central language development. The organization functions to invite and monitor all linguistic activities in *Pesantren* to improve students' language skills. In addition, a set of rules to control the language activities was implemented with a reward and punishment system. It is conducted to accustom students to practicing the foreign language in their daily communication around the *Pesantren* environment. This *Pesantren* also classified students into several classes according to their English language skills, namely beginner class,

intermediate class and advanced class. Beginner and intermediate classes are taught by linguistic staff. While advanced classes are taught directly by teachers or the founders of Islamic boarding schools.

Mawar (*pseudonym*) is an eligible student who matches the criteria. She started studying English at *Pesantren* in 2017. She is a successful EFL learner who is determined based on the following criteria. She has a good understanding of English knowledge and performs excellent language skills. It is proven by the English score from the teacher of the *Pesantren*. Second, she was performing an exceptional academic achievement such as National level story telling competition. Also, she is an active student in classroom activities. It is proven by her becoming part of the linguistic staff and an advanced class student, which is the highest level of proficient students in learning English at the Islamic Boarding School.

3.3 Procedure

The researcher uses steps to analyze data from students at Hidayah Islamic Boarding School:

1. The researcher goes to Hidayah Islamic Boarding School in Tasikmalaya.
 - Choosing a potential subject of a foreign language learner who has English learning experience in *Pesantren* for at least 3 years.
 - The researcher conducted the first interview by using a semi – structured interview about the student’s proficient speaking skills (adapted from Asyhar, 2019).

- After conducting the first interview, the researcher held a second interview to make sure unbiased on the data. It was done to get more detailed data and to confirm the data that have been given. The researcher used the Indonesian language to make the student feels comfortable and give the data clearly.

In this case, the researcher believes that information may be explicitly gathered through interviews or by requesting student to create data that can solve the study's concerns. The semi-structured interview is applicable in this study since it is relevant to reach an in-depth understanding when the researcher has been familiar with the phenomenon and context (Dornyei, 2007). The semi-structured interview was chosen to get data more detailed about how a student gets her English – speaking ability in the natural environment of the Islamic Boarding School.

2. The researcher identified her speaking proficiency based on the first interview.
3. The researcher transcribed the interview.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher used the guidance of interviews as research instrument. During the data collection, the interview was recorded attentively. It was conducted in English as an attempt to prove that she was a successful foreign language student. Before the interview began, the participant was already informed that any data she gave through the interview

would be kept securely and deleted as soon as the research finished. The interview was conducted until a saturation point was achieved. The saturation point is the point when there is no new information during the process of the interview. The researcher gets data from the field after conducting the interview process and reading other relevant references such as our journals, articles, research, theses, etc.

3.5 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data by focusing on a student and the way to get English as a foreign language. It will describe the way she achieves their English-speaking proficiency. The data from interviews will be transcribed and reviewed. The researcher used the Miles and Huberman (1994) model for the thematic analysis process to analyse the data. Thematic analysis is used to analyze classifications and present themes (patterns) related to the data (Alhojailan, 2012). The thematic analysis aims to classify meanings based on themes. There are three procedures to analyze the data:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is extracting information from field notes or transcriptions by choosing, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting, and rearranging it. By removing the irrelevant data from his notes and transcribing, the researcher could minimize and arrange the data. The relevant data would be categorized according to the aim of the study.

2. Data Display

Data Display is the process of generating inferences from structured and compressed data. The researcher came to findings on how a student gets her speaking ability without any hesitation in Islamic Boarding School.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusions are validated, which may be as simple as a brief trip, as complex as lengthy reasoning, or as elaborate as significant efforts to duplicate a discovery in a data collection. Initial findings were produced by the researcher, which was a subsequently verified using reference.

3.6 Research Schedule

No	Activities	Jan. 2020	Aug. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	June. 2022	Sept. 2022	Nov. 2022
1.	Submission of Research Topic							
2.	Research Topic Approval							
3.	Chapter 1							
4.	Chapter 2							
5.	Chapter 3							
6.	Proposal Approval							
7.	Seminar Proposal Examination							
8.	Conducting the Research							
9.	Chapter 4							
10.	Chapter 5							
11.	Final Thesis Examination							

Table 1. *Research Schedule*