

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Method**

This study utilizes a qualitative research method to examine students' perceptions of the Morning Conversation Program at Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School. According to Sugiyono (2019), qualitative research is an approach that aims to understand social or human phenomena by forming a detailed and comprehensive depiction, which is then expressed through descriptive narratives. This method involves gathering data through interviews, observations, documents, or other relevant sources and presenting the findings based on participants' perspectives within their natural environment.

Creswell (2018) emphasized that qualitative research focuses more on processes and meanings rather than on measuring the quantity, intensity, or frequency of certain phenomena. It highlights the subjective and socially constructed nature of reality, where the interaction between the researcher and the participants plays a central role. Unlike quantitative approaches that seek objective and measurable outcomes, qualitative research is inherently value-laden and deeply influenced by the social and cultural context in which it is conducted.

The strength of qualitative research lies in its ability to capture the richness of participants' lived experiences. It does not aim to establish generalizable cause-and-effect relationships, but rather to understand how individuals interpret their experiences and the meanings they attach to them. In this study, the qualitative design allows the researcher to explore in depth how students perceive and respond

to the Morning Conversation Program, providing insights that are grounded in their personal experiences and contextual realities.

### **3.2 Research Design**

This study utilizes a descriptive qualitative research design because it emphasizes the analysis and interpretation of data in the form of words, not numerical values. As a qualitative study, the main objective is to explore and gain a deep understanding of students' perceptions toward the Morning Conversation Program at Dayah Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School. By using this design, the researcher is able to investigate the participants' experiences in a natural setting and interpret the meaning behind their responses.

The descriptive method in this research is employed to present the data in a detailed and structured manner. This approach helps the researcher describe and explain the findings based on the actual conditions experienced by the students during their participation in the program. As stated by Sugiyono (2020), descriptive research is appropriate for presenting data in a comprehensive and systematic way, allowing for a clear understanding of the phenomena being studied. Through this method, the researcher aims to provide an in-depth picture of how the Morning Conversation Program is perceived and experienced by the students.

### **3.3 Research Subject**

The subjects of this study are students of Dayah Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School. In qualitative research, a sample refers to a group of individuals selected from the broader population who are expected to provide meaningful insights into the research topic. Arikunto (2016) describes a sample as a representative segment

of the population that reflects the characteristics of the whole, helping researchers understand the larger group through a smaller subset. Similarly, Creswell (2018) emphasized that a sample is chosen through specific procedures and plays a critical role in the research process.

Kusumastuti & Khoiron (2019) also explains that a sample is a subgroup taken from the target population for the purpose of analysis and conclusion-drawing. In this study, the researcher selected a number of students from the Islamic boarding school who have participated in the Morning Conversation Program. These students were chosen purposefully based on their involvement and experience with the program, making them suitable sources for exploring perceptions and attitudes related to the topic.

### **3.4 Research Instrument**

The primary instrument used in this study for data collection is a semi-structured interview guideline. This tool is designed to gather in-depth and relevant information from selected participants regarding their perceptions of the Morning Conversation Program at Dayah Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School. The semi-structured format allows the researcher to ask focused questions while providing participants with the flexibility to elaborate on their personal experiences, opinions, and challenges in developing their English-speaking skills. According to Sugiyono (2020), interview guidelines are one of the most commonly used instruments in qualitative research, as they enable a deeper understanding of participants' thoughts, emotions, and perspectives in their own words.

The interview questions are based on perception indicators from Robbins (2007) and Walgito (2010), specifically focusing on Reception, Comprehension, and Evaluation. Each of these three indicators is represented by three questions, making a total of nine interview questions in the study. This structure allows the researcher to explore various aspects of students' perceptions, providing rich and detailed data while maintaining a clear focus on the key themes related to the Morning Conversation Program.

### **3.5 Procedure of Collecting the Data**

To collect data, the researcher utilizes multiple techniques to obtain comprehensive information. The primary methods employed in this study are interviews and documentation. These methods enable the researcher to explore relevant data and gain deeper insights into the students' perceptions toward the Morning Conversation Program.

#### **3.5.1 Interview**

In this research, the interview plays a vital role as the primary method for collecting data directly from selected participants. This technique enables the researcher to obtain in-depth insights by engaging in face-to-face conversations with individuals who have experienced the Morning Conversation Program. As explained by Arikunto (2016), the person who provides information in an interview is known as the respondent or interviewee, while the individual who conducts the interview and poses the questions is referred to as the interviewer. An interview is a method of data collection in which information is gathered by asking questions and receiving verbal responses.

This approach allows the researcher to explore the participants' perceptions, thoughts, and feelings in a more natural and interactive manner. In this study, semi-structured interviews are used to ensure a balance between consistency in questioning and flexibility in exploring unexpected yet relevant topics. Through this process, the researcher aims to uncover detailed accounts of students' experiences, challenges, and motivations related to their participation in the Morning Conversation Program, ultimately enriching the overall understanding of the program's effectiveness in enhancing English speaking skills.

### **3.5.2 Documentation**

Documentation is also employed as an important method in this research to support the process of data collection. As noted by Sugiyono (2018), documentation involves the collection of written, visual, or recorded materials that can be used as supplementary evidence to strengthen the findings of a study. These materials may include photos, school records, activity reports, program schedules, or any form of written notes related to the Morning Conversation Program.

In this study, documentation helps the researcher validate data obtained from interviews and observations by providing tangible records of the program's implementation. For example, photographs taken during the Morning Conversation sessions, student attendance lists, and language program schedules serve as visual and factual evidence to reinforce the qualitative data. This method not only complements the primary instruments but also contributes to building a more comprehensive and credible representation of the research findings.

### **3.6 Technique of Analyzing the Data**

In this research, the data analysis process follows Miles and Huberman's in Sugiyono (2020) three-step model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. This approach is adapted to ensure the research objectives are achieved effectively.

#### **3. Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, simplifying, and organizing raw data obtained from the field. In this step, the researcher focuses on identifying relevant information from interview transcripts, observations, and documentation, while discarding data that does not contribute to answering the research questions. By summarizing and categorizing the data, the researcher can better understand the core issues and patterns related to students' perceptions of the Morning Conversation Program.

#### **4. Data Display**

After the data has been reduced, it is then displayed in an organized and easily interpretable form. This can include the use of tables, charts, diagrams, or narrative descriptions. The purpose of data display is to help the researcher visualize the information, recognize relationships between themes, and draw comparisons across participants' responses. Presenting the data in a structured manner facilitates deeper analysis and helps in making sense of the findings.

#### **5. Conclusion Drawing and Verification**

The final stage involves drawing conclusions based on the patterns and themes that have emerged from the data. These conclusions are not made

arbitrarily, but rather through careful analysis and reflection on the data presented. Verification is also carried out by revisiting the original data and ensuring consistency and accuracy in interpretation. This step ensures that the research findings are credible, valid, and aligned with the objectives of the study.