

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter describes some steps used in conducting research. It consists of six sub topics. Those are (1) research design, (2) research setting, (3) informant, (4) researcher as key of instrument, (5) technique of data collection, and (6) data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The design which was used in this research was a descriptive qualitative study. The researcher described all important event that naturally occur in the classroom. In the present study, the researcher observed and described all event occurring naturally in teaching and learning process in the classroom which was taught by the tutor. The researcher also interviewed when the first observation after she taught, asked about their syllabus, lesson plans, material and assessment of the students. It was suggested that numerical measures are never used but that other means of description are emphasized. It was chosen because there was no treatment in this research. Qualitative method was also considered as the most important data collection. It was called descriptive because it was different from other research like quantitative which focused in specific, detail, and explicit which used measuring statistic. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research is to describe the data systematically the facts and characteristics of area of interest factually and accurately (Issac and Michael, 1981 : 42)

The descriptive qualitative research used private document, data observation, picture of research subject observation, interview, and statements of society around that object of the research (purpose to all of elements in that course such as tutor, and the owner) as the data collection technique. By observing the object of research directly and collecting some pictures of the observation, the description evolved naturally and it can help to describe the whole real condition and situation of the object of the research.

Interview, recording, and observation checklist as the instrument of data descriptive qualitative research are the important thing to analyze the case. The interview and recording related to the research problem gave more information to develop the description because the interview is purposed to some parties around the case environment who know well about the real case in the field and the observation checklist might need in in this research to collect and ensure the data. By using the descriptive qualitative research design, the problems of the research were known well and it found the solving problem. If the result was revealed, all of the data would be discussed and compared with some theoretical support in chapter IV.

## **B. Research Setting**

This research located at *Kampoeng Inggris* in *Jl. Anyelir Tulung Rejo – Pare – Kediri*, a small village in East Java that more than 50 English Course and more than 20 others such as Arabic, Mandarin, Korean, and Japan build in this village. The place is around 38 kilometers from Kediri downtown. One of the English course places in *Kampoeng Inggris* was the

location where this research was taken, that was at LTE Cruise Ship on Brawijaya street 66 Kampung Inggris, Pare, Kediri 64212.

### **C. Informant**

Every research had certain informant to be observed. The informant was chosen to get the information about the teaching practice in English cruise ship program at LTE Cruise Pare. The informant of this research was the owner, the tutor, and the students of LTE Cruise Pare.

### **D. The Presence of the Researcher**

As the key of instrument, the researcher involves directly into object of research. The researcher used some instruments to collect data in the field, there were three kinds of instruments to be used in this research, and they were observation, interview, and documentation.

### **E. Observation**

According to Lodico (2006: 117) observation is a tool of research requires systematic and careful examination of the phenomena being studied. It means that observation was collected the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or meaning of event.

Observations are made by observing and recording the object under study, then recording is done it is necessary to obtain data in accordance with the research. This instrument is used to collect data about the Cruise Ship Pare program. There are two focuses to observe, they include; teaching and learning activities design on English for Cruise Ship program that have been

use by the tutors in the course and teacher set activities in ESP to support students learning in English for Cruise Ship

#### **F. Interview**

Ary (2010: 438) says “ The interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interview is a dialog done by interviewer to get information from the interviewee. In this research, the interview was conducted in Indonesian to avoid misunderstanding of the intention given and to make the situation more relax. The people who were interviewed by the researcher were the tutor and owner. The researcher interviewed the tutor to know the practices which used in teaching cruise ship program to the students and knowing the tutors in assisting students so they can be accepted at companies abroad.

In this case, the researcher talked and asked in informal situation and friendly way. When conducting interview, the researcher prepare a list of question as guidance to know the strategies that are applied by the tutor. The targeted interviews conducted by researches directly are:

1. The owner of LTE Cruise Pare. The informant was needed because he has the authority to open, inspect and develop Cruise Ship Program.
- 2 The tutor of LTE Cruise Ship Pare. The tutor was someone who taught students in the course, so the tutors knew well how the program of Cruise Ship was running in the class.

The first interview with the owner and some of officer was on 12<sup>nd</sup> of December 2019 to complete the data in the previous study. The interview data were transcription and recording as the primary data.

#### **G. Documentation**

Ary (2010:442) stated document refer of a wide range of written physical and visual material, including what other authors my term artifact. In this research, some picture which be used as data to answer the research problem were taken the observation. The researcher collected document as the evidence that the researcher and to support the interview and observation. Here, the document were included picture of teaching process during observation. These picture were as the secondary data.

#### **H. Trustworthiness of The Data**

All qualitative researchers collect multiple sources of data to ensure that they have a deep understanding of the phenomena being studied. To enhance credibility, the researcher discusses how the information provided by the different data sources was compared through triangulation to corroborate the conclusions (Lodico, Spaulding, and Voegtle 2010: 170). It means that triangulation enables the researcher to conduct a practice of viewing this case from more than one perspective. Therefore, the researcher can get better understanding to investigate the level of anxiety, factors that cause students' anxiety and their strategies to solve it.

Analysis triangulation also referred by some authors as the data analysis triangulation. It is the use of more than two methods of analyzing

the same set of data for validation purposes (Kimchi, Polivka, & Stevenson: 1991). In other words, it involves the convergence of multiple data sources. According to Denscombe (2007: 136), the validity of findings can be checked by using different sources of information. This can mean comparing data from different informants (informant triangulation) or using data collected at different times (time triangulation). In the study, the researcher used data which were collected from the field and students as the main data. For the triangulation procedure, he used the data from students which were collected through in-depth interviews as the data comparison.

#### **I. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research there are some technique that can be used to make the research data valid. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Cresswel (2009:185) Triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple source. Additionally, Ary el.all (2010:498) said that the use of multiple source of data, multiple observes and multiple in referred to as triangulation.

Here, the researcher used methodology triangulation to check the validity of the data the researcher used different method to get the some data. It means that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the research was not only conducted interview but also did observation, and made document. So, by using those methods, the researcher is able to

strengthened the result of each method. From those three different methods, the data collected by the researcher were the same.

## **J. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit it can be from interview, field notes and other materials. From the explanation, it can be synthesized that data analysis is the process organizing and put the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so we can find the theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the inductive method. Inductive thinking proceeds from the specific to the general. Understandings are generated by starting with specific elements and finding connections among them.

As using this technique, the researcher collected data, arranges data and presents data. The qualitative method was kind of research without using any calculation or statistic procedure. To know the Teaching Strategies of English Cruise Ship Program at LTE Cruise Pare, the steps done are as follow:

### **1. Data Reduction**

The data is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field, so the data reduced can give description deeply to the observation result. According Miles Matthew (1994:10) this data refers to the process of selecting, abstracting, and transforming the data that

appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this data reduction, there are living in process and living out process. It means the data selected is called in living in and the data unselected is called living out.

In this research, data reduction will be done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection note and data selection. Data reduction can be using of greeting in opening and ending the lesson, the teacher's voice in teaching and etc.

## 2. Data Display.

The data had been process showing data simply in the from of word, sentence, narrative, table and graphic in order that the data collected are mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Miles Matthew (1999:35) The most frequent from of display for qualitative data in the past has been extended text. In this research, the researcher will use narrative essay I displaying the data because it is the most common data display used in qualitative research.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

Presented preliminary conclusion is still tentative and will change if not found evidence that supports strong data collection on the next stage. In the last step, the conclusion will be verified to the notes taken and furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making



conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected and the data from of a good statement and having clear data. Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what analyzed data analysis mean and to assess their implication for the research question. In this phase, the writer drew meaning from the data in a display. Furthermore, the data was checked for their sturdiness and confirmability. The writer checked the validation of the data using triangulation strategy. According to Miles and Huberman, triangulating is tactic for verifying or confirming findings by using multiple sources and modes of evidence (Matthew, 1994: 267).The writer examined multiple sources, such as interview responses and observational data as many times as necessary to obtain the valid findings of the study