

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative descriptive methods to obtain facts about students' needs on ESP in tourism. Qualitative research is an approach to get the deep meaning of individuals or group social issue as well as human problem, it begins by using theories that can form or affect the research under study (Gresswell, 2014, p. 4) . While qualitative research is a technique that reflects a well-known naturalistic research method, it also embodies the concept of positivism (phenomenology) (Mulyadi, 2011, p. 127).

This research is categorized as a descriptive research. Descriptive research intends to describe a phenomenon, subject, or area accurately and factually with its characteristics which the researcher tries to analyze, interpret, and gives conclusion for current problems from various qualitative resources (Nassaji, 2015, pp. 129-130).

In order to achieve the aims of the objectives and the relevance of the study in this research, the descriptive qualitative approach was utilized in this study with the intention of conducting research on the study of English in Vocational School (SMK). Research Setting

This research arrangement was set in the 11th grade majoring of Tourism in Vocational high school (SMKN) 04 Sampit located in JL. H Arsyad, Mentawa Baru Hulu, District. Mentawa Baru Ketapang, East Kotawaringin Regency, Sampit City, Central Kalimantan. Researcher is interested in researching this place because this place is only school that has a tourism major at Sampit, Central Kalimantan.

B. Subject

The subject of this study is students majoring in tourism in Vocational High School (SMKN) 4 Sampit who are the main targets of research in a class 12 of 22 students. The reason to choose the majoring tourism because this is new major in this school.

C. Data

The research data in this study is an analysis of the needs of ESP students for tourism in SMKN 04 Sampit and the learning materials of English subject for the students majoring tourism. Furthermore, the data is collected from interviews and questionnaires.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Arranging instruments is an important step in the pattern research procedures. The instrument serves as an assistive tool in collecting the

necessary data. The shape of the instrument relates to data collection methods, e.g. interview methods whose instruments interview guidelines, Questionnaire method, instrument questionnaires. Test method, the instrument is a test question, but the observation method, the instrument is named check-list (Black, 2006) (Sitoyo & M., 2015, p. 78).

Based on these explanations, determining and reporting a thing, means that descriptive studies occur naturally and researchers have no control over the condition or site and only the bias of measuring existing ones. Therefore, researcher several kinds of instruments, namely questionnaires and interviews.

1. Questionnaire

Most research generally uses questionnaires as a method that selected to collect data. Questionnaires indeed has a lot of goodness as a data collection instrument. Procedure for preparing questionnaires: (a) Formulate goals to be achieved with questionnaires. (b) Identify the variable to target questionnaire. (c) Describe each variable as a sub-variable that is more specific and singular. (d) Determine the type of data to be collected, at the same time to determine the analysis techniques. Determination of samples as questionnaire respondents need to get attention anyway. If the sample is incorrectly specified, the information we need perhaps we do not get the maximum (Sitoyo & M., 2015, p. 76).

This technique is used for students to obtain data on student needs in ESP for Tourism. There are two question sections in the questionnaire,

the first part is the introductory question, and the second part is the 20 questions to get the data on student needs in ESP for Tourism.

This questionnaire was given through a google form link sent through WhatsApp group to 22 students of grade 12 majoring in tourism at (SMKN) 04 Sampit. The results were received in AKIN researchers and supported by interviews.

2. Interview

Interview is a deliberate conversation between a researcher and a person or a group of people. To start an interview, researchers will use some questions as discussions and then ask additional questions based on a person's response (Spaulding & K.H, 2006, p. 125).

Generally, interviews can be conducted with direct and indirect communication. A live interview means oral or face-to-face communication, while an indirect interview means sending a list of questions to the respondent and then answering them in written form. Interviews are used to collect data on information related to the needs of ESP students. The interview was conducted to students majoring in tourism in Vocational high school (SMKN) 04 Sampit. The scope of interview questions related to students' experience in teaching and learning activities during learning, then the data can be realized into several classifications oriented to the fact-oriented approaches and applied methods used by the teacher indicated "student factors" students

in ESP (English) learning. In drawing verification and interpretation data, data collected from interviews is also used for student description and identification“ lack.

E. Data Analysis

In making the analysis of data technique Miles and Huberman as cited in (Lestari, 2019, p. 46) defined analysis as consisting of their concurrent flows of activity:

1. Reduction of data

Reduction is to summarize the data, choose the key components, pay attention to what matters, and seek for the research's central subject. The data that will be acquired will be abstracted and transformed, and the resource data that has already been obtained will be chosen, focused, and made easier. The phases in this research's reduction process were: a summary of the findings; data collection from the research instrument, including the interview; and depth questionnaires.

2. Display the data

The gathering of information known as “display the data” is organized and allows one to draw conclusions and take actions. To convey the data in the most understandable manner, this was shown to: Showcase the written material that was created from the data collected throughout the interviews and questionnaires. Display the information gathered from the data.

3. Drawing conclusion and verification

Verification refers to procedures that can address the research question, the research objectives, as well as the purposes and importance of the study. In this study, the data from the questionnaire and the interview would be compared to come to a conclusion. As a result, the researcher came to a conclusion on the use of English and an analysis of its demands for tourism students. (Huberman and Miles) as cited in (Lestari, 2019, p. 46).