

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

#### A. Research Methodology

In this research, she use the Qualitative Research on identifying The Techer Technique in Teaching Speaking for Tourism Student. Qualitative Research is the data collection in natural setting by using natural method and conducted by the person or who is interest.<sup>1</sup> She used qualitative case study as the method of this research of teacher technique in teaching speaking for tourism student.

Besides, she used the case study as the method to conduct the research, and case study is one of the types of qualitative research where Marriam said in patricia's book "The qualitative case study can be defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit. Case study are paticularistic, descriptive and heuristic and realy heavily on inductive reasoning in

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<sup>1</sup> Moleong. J Lexy. *Metodologi kualitatif. (Bandung, Rosda,2007)*, p.5.

handling multiple data sources”.<sup>2</sup> In brief, Case study is a form of qualitative analysis where observe and investigate of an individual or situational is done. Then, she used qualitative case study as the method of this research of teacher technique in teaching speaking for vocational school.

In this research she observe four times to vocational school 1 Cinangka to know the learning process then to anlyze what techniques are use in teaching speaking for tourism students. The researcher does three times observation to get a complete data for the research.

The main aim of the study is to find out the techniques of the teaching speaking for tourism vocational school. Moreover, the research was conduct to reveal whether there were obstacles faced by the teacher in implementing the technique and to describe the students responses toward the techniques.

## **B. The Setting of the Research**

For conducting this research, she observe at the tenth grade of a vocational school 1 cinangka. It was located in jln. Raya Anyer, Cinangka, Serang, Banten 42167, Karang Suraga, Serang, Banten

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<sup>2</sup>Patricia A. Duff, *Case Study Research in Applied Linguistic* (Newyork: Taylor & Prancis Group, 2008),P22.

42167. This vocational school was selected as a place of this research because it was the favorite vocational school in Cinangka. It has good buildings. Besides that the school also cooperated with many local companies job placement for the students. Especially in the hotel major the school cooperated with foreign hotel company for job placement for the students when they do the field work. The research will be starting the observation on 13<sup>th</sup> august 2019 to September 3<sup>rd</sup>20019.

### **C. Participant**

Participant is a person who takes part in or becomes involved in a particular activity. Suggested to Shannon Wiltsey Stirman, Gregory K, and Brown in the official journal of the American that “research participations represent the population from which they are sampled”<sup>3</sup> In this research, she focus the participants based on this criteria. The criteria of participants are:

1. English teacher
2. 30 students of Tenth Grade at SMKN 1 Cinangka.

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<sup>3</sup>Shannon wiltsey stirman, Gregory K, and Brown, *Participation Bias amSuicidal Among Suicidal Adults in a Randomized Controlled Trial, (American Association of Suicidology:2011),P.203*

#### **D. Research Instrumen**

According to Arikunto, there are four methods of collecting the data commonly used in a research. There are a test, interview, questionnaire and observation. I used two instruments that is observation and inteview.<sup>4</sup>

#### **E. The Technique of Data Collecting**

Since the researcher used the qualitative method with descriptive analysis in this study, it required certain appropriate data collection technique. There were three kind of data collections technique that used classroom observation, interview, documentation and recording.

##### 1. Observation Fieldnote

To explore the technique that use by the teacher in teaching speaking to students of vocational school, first step in collecting the data the reseacher will conduct systematic classroom observation where the researcher become participant observer and will use the field note and observation sheet as a guidance in conducting classroom observation.

##### 2. Interview Guideline

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<sup>4</sup> Arikunto, S. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta),p198

To complete the data and get more information deeply, personal interview will conduct to the teacher and students. The result of the interview was record and write in the interview transcript. According to Stainback interviewing provide the research a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interpret a situation of a phenomenon than can be gained through observation alone.

### **3. The Technique of Data Analyzing**

Accoarding to Sugiyono data analysis is the process systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes and other material that we accumulate to increase our own understanding of them to enable use to present what we have discovered to others.<sup>5</sup>

#### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focussing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in the written up filed note or trunscription (Miles and Huberman ). In this step the reseracher summarized the data, selected the main matters, focused on the important thing, and looked for the theme and patterns.

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<sup>5</sup>Sugiono, Bogdan & Biklen. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitaif, Kualitatif & R&D*. (Bandung, Alfabeta,2008), p.244 -245

## 2. Data Display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information and that permits conclusion, drawing and action after the data were summarized and selected the main matters, the researcher displayed the data in narrative text to present the data systematically to the readers. As Miles and Huberman said that the most frequent form of display data qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.<sup>6</sup>

## 3. Conclusion

At the end of the process, after all data are summarized and displayed systematically the researcher made the conclusion and verification. The conclusion in qualitative research could be a description, causal and interactive relationship, hypothesis and theory.

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<sup>6</sup>Miles & Huberman. *Qualitative Data Analysis: Second Edition*. (London: Sage Publication, 1994), P25