

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

This chapter presents: (1) method of research, (2) operational definition, (3) participants of the study, (4) data collection, (5) data analysis, and (6) establishment of trustworthiness.

3.1. Research Design

In this study, qualitative research method was used as a research design. Qualitative research is a scientific methodology that is valuable for investigating and interpreting a key concept (Creswell, 2012). In relation to this study, this study also included in a case study method. Creswell (2012) states case study is an issue to be researched that will show an in-depth view of a case or boundary structure that included observing an occurrence, operation, procedure, or one or more entities. Therefore, this research was used in-depth interview. In this step, collecting data by conducting interview two lecturers of ESP at STIKES Abdurahman Palembang, and then identified and checked the validity of the interview data that researcher was looking for to find out the difficulties in teaching ESP for Midwifery Students.

3.2. Operational Definitions.

This title of this research is The Difficulties in Teaching ESP for Midwifery Students. Therefore, there are two terms in the study which are defined in order to avoid the possibility of misinterpretation, they are described below:

Lecturers' Difficulties mean the difficulties faced by the lecturers of English which the English lecturers have challenges and obstacles in teaching English.

English for Specific Purposes was considerate of teaching and learning of English as a foreign or second language were the main objectives of the learners are to use English in a particular domain and also part of the branches of English Language Teaching in General.

3.3. The Participants of the Study

In this research, STIKES Abdurahman Palembang was used as the research site of the study. The researcher used purposeful sampling technique in this study. According to Creswell (2012), purposeful sampling is the way researcher intentionally select individuals for study. Additionally Patton (1990) explained that information-rich cases mean those from which one can study a great deal about issues of central importance to the objectives of the study. Thus, a purposeful sampling technique was used to choose individuals as participants in this study.

Moreover, there were four English lecturers who taught English for Specific Purposes at STIKES Abdurahman Palembang. The researcher took two participants of English lecturers as the participant of this research because the researcher chose two participants as the representative of the lecturers from different point of view. Since, the two of those lectures were taught ESP for midwifery for certain period of time, while the others two lecturers didn't teach for Midwifery student, they were taught ESP for

Pharmacy student. The participants who would be interviewed in this study were expected to answer the research problem.

3.4. Data Collection

Data collections permit the researcher to efficiently gather data about the object of study (individuals, objects, phenomena). In the collection of data, the researcher must be efficient provided that the researcher gather information randomly; it was exceptionally hard for him to address inquiries in a decisive manner (Choliludin, 2013). The data for this study were collected from:

3.4.1 Interview

In this research, the interview was supported the data to know lecturers difficulties in teaching ESP for Midwifery Students. The interview consisted of fifteen questions related to the difficulties of teaching ESP for midwifery students. An interview is a conversation for gathering information (Easwaramoorthy & Zarinpoush, 2006). Gill, Stewart, Treasure and Chadwick (2008) interviews are study phenomenon or where detailed insights are required from individual participants. In that case, the researcher was used interview to gain deeper information from my research's participant.

In interview process, there were some steps done by researcher, namely; the researcher prepared the instrument of interview. In this research, interview protocol was used as an instrument in interviewing two of ESP lecturers. Furthermore, the researcher recorded the interview

section as the data in this study. Camera was used as tool of interview to record all conversations between an ESP lecturer of STIKES Abdurahman Palembang and the researcher aimed to know lecturers' difficulties in teaching ESP for Midwifery Students and get information that related to the study. Next, the researcher tried to code the data to support the researcher to decide the theme and described each themes. Last, the data were interpreted and reported narrative.

3.5. Data Analysis

In analyzing this data, the researcher used thematic analysis through following the six steps of data analysis from Cresswell (2014). Firstly, the researcher gathers the obtained data (e.g., transcriptions or handwritten notes). The researcher put the data into computer files and filed folder after transcribing the raw data into text. Secondly, the researcher began to code data. In this process, the researcher read all transcriptions and started to code the data that was related to the research question of this study. Thirdly, the researcher did a process of putting segments and text into various category.

Process of analyzing all the data was focused on the research problem which was to find out lecturers' difficulties in teaching ESP for Midwifery Students. The fourth step were made the descriptions of the participants which was two ESP lecturers, the research site which was STIKES Abdurahman Palembang and the qualitative interpretation to avoid misunderstanding. The researcher conducted the interview with the recorded method. Then, the researcher transformed the interview record

into a transcription. Afterwards, the researcher made an interpretation as the result of interview about what were the lecturers' difficulties in teaching ESP for Midwifery Students. Lastly, the researcher made a personal interpretation as the final summary about this research.

3.6 Establishment Trustworthiness

In this part, all the process included the collecting and the analyzing must be accurate. Validating findings means that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking or triangulation (Creswell, 2012, p. 259). In qualitative research, trustworthiness used terms such as credibility, dependability, conformability, transferability, and authenticity. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985), trustworthiness is one way researchers can persuade themselves and readers that their research findings are worthy of attention (as cited at Nowell, Norris, White and Moules, 2017). From those explanations, the researcher was conduct trustworthiness in this study.

The researcher used member checking to check finding with participants in the study to determine if findings were accurate. According to Creswell (2012), member checking is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account. In checking the accuracy of interview result, the researcher asked the interviewee to make sure their transcripts were exacts same and get their agreement about all the information that has given. The researcher also asked them about the transcript that researcher made whether it was

completed and not out of the conversation during the interview. If the researcher found unclear statement or the answers, the researcher would not hesitate to recheck with them. Therefore, all the data was able to be applied as valid data. And also the correctness of trustworthiness of the data was checked. In short, to recheck the credibility of the data, the researcher used member checking in the researcher's research and data analyze.