CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURE

3.1 Research Design

Qualitative research with a case study design was used. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a research method of a case or problem that can be investigated to gain a deep understanding of a case or problem in the study. In addition, This study also forms a case study of a specific problem. Mile and Huberman (1994) defined case study as a phenomenon that occurs in limited situations. The case is, "in effect, your unit of analysis". According to Yin (2003), some case study rules to consider: (a) focus on research is to answer the questions "how" and "why", (b) cannot misuse data, (c) cannot influence or change the perceptions of participants involved in research, (d) include conditions that can explain the meaning of the situation is related to the phenomenon under study. Case study is appropriate for this research because in case study, the writer can research a little easily because the in case study design uses how and why questions, so that in this study the writer can find out how this happened and why it happened.

The purpose of this study is to discover the perceived information for students of Tourism. In this study, one teacher at SMKN 3 Palembang have been selected as participant. The writer used case study because with

case study, the writer can gain a broad understanding of a case in the most complete manner possible.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this study is teacher's challenges in teaching speaking for students of Tourism Department at SMKN 3 Palembang. In order to evade misunderstanding in interpreting the information, the writer has given some terms that will support the readers to understand this study. The followings are short explanation of the terms used in this study.

Teaching speaking is a direct process to produce meaning from interaction between teachers and students in the classroom. Teaching speaking is also the provision of material on how to speak properly and correctly by the teacher, regarding speaking skills with theory and practice aimed at learning language skills, especially speaking.

Teacher's Challenges is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination faced by teachers in teaching activities.

3.3 Participants of the Study

The participant of this study is English teacher who teach in the tourism division at SMKN 3 Palembang by using convenience sampling. Etikan (2017) revealed that convenience sampling is a type of nonprobability or nonrandom sampling where members of the target population that meet certain practical criteria, such as easy accessibility,

geographical proximity, availability at a given time, or the willingness to participate are included for the purpose of the study. There are several justification in selecting the participants. (1) the teacher teaching in students of tourism, (2) the teacher have teaching experience in teaching students of Tourism at SMKN 3 Palembang and (3) teacher who are willing to participate. The participant of this study is one teacher of English in SMKN 3 Palembang. The writer used convenience sampling. This is because participant is people who have the status or experience needed in research and also people who have special knowledge to provide the information needed in research and the teacher who become participant. So, the participant manifest certain characteristics that the researcher is interested. The teacher who taught English speaking for the tourism department at SMKN 3 Palembang was selected as a sample to find out the challenges they faced while teaching speaking. There are two Teachers who taught English Speaking, but only one teacher become to participant because one teacher busy so she cannot become a participant.

3.4 Data Collection

The data collection techniques, the writer used interview technique. Interview is one of the ways that is used to collect data. According to Creswell (2012), interviews are a question and answer activity conducted by one or more participant in general with open-minded questions with the

aim of exchanging information and ideas and taking notes during the process.

This study was conducted to find out the challenges of English teacher in teaching speaking students of Tourism Department. Interview is the method chosen by the writer to solve this problem. In accordance with it, face to face interview utilized with the selected English teacher as participant. The interview process carried out with an English teacher who has been selected based on the criteria in accordance with this research. To record all the information that conveyed writer use a voice recorder to record. The writer asked 20 questions about the challenges of English teacher in teaching speaking for students of tourism. The data from interviews used by writer to see the challenges of English teacher in teaching speaking.

The type of interview the writer used is a semi-structured interview in which the interview questions are made by the writer, and the writer has the opportunity to explore certain points. According to Sugiyono (2011) semi-structured interview is a type of interview that is included in the category of in-depth interview, which in its implementation is more free when compared to structured interviews. Interviews are conducted using open-ended questions or also known as short case study interviews involving one participant. One teacher was selected as a participant who

will be interviewed about teacher challenges in teaching speaking for students of Tourism Department at SMK 3 Palembang.

3.5 Data Analysis

Krippendorff (2004) defined content analysis as a research technique for objective, systematic and quantitative description of real content communication. Content analysis is a technique in a study to describe objectively, systematically and quantitatively of communication as real information. The writer used thematic analysis to analyze the data through following the steps of data analysis from (Creswell 2012). First, the writer collected data from the interview of participant. Second, the writer input the data to my computer after transcribing the data into the text. Third, the writer made code the data that the writer have received. Fourth, the writer have read all transcriptions and start to code the data is related to the research question of this study. Fifth, the writer made themes from the code that interconnects the themes. And last, the writer made a personal interpretation from themes and codes as the final summary about this research in related with research question.

3.6 Establishing Trustworthiness.

In this study, the writer used member checking as a method to determine trustworthiness. According to Creswell (2012), member

checking is a way to determine accurate findings. From member checking researcher ask one or more participant to check the accuracy and can also check involves taking findings back to the participant in an interview about the accuracy of the inform.

There are several steps to do during validation of the data using member checking. First, this process involves the writer and one participant with the results of the research, whether or not it is complete and appropriate based on their responses. Second, if deemed inappropriate, the writer checks and asks again about the wrong part to get correct and accurate data. And finally, the writer checked all the information to obtain adequate and accurate data.