

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with the procedures of conducting the research, it covers research approach and design, setting of the study, data and source of data, data collection technique, research instruments, data analysis technique.

A. Research Approach and Design

Uwe Flick states that Research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence that makes it possible for the researcher to answer the questions he or she has posed¹. Thus, this research was typically designed as descriptive with qualitative approach because it concerned with social phenomena dealing with teacher's lesson plan and students' needs in learning English in Hospitality at state Vocational High School 1 Buduran Sidoarjo. It was in line with Beverley Hancock's theory that qualitative research was concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena².

In addition, descriptive approach is the information describes the phenomena happens at the present³. In this study, it described the result of students' needs and analyzed the teachers' point of view toward the analysis result as their reference in designing lesson plans. It would deal with the teacher's formulation of objectives based on regulation of standardization in

¹ UweFlick, An introduction to qualitative research fourth edition (Singapore: SAGE Publications, 2009), 143

² Beverley Hancock, Elizabeth Ockleford, Kate Windridge, An Introduction To Qualitative Research, national institute for health research, 7

³ Kothari, C,R, 2004, Research Methodology Methods And Techniques, new age international publisher, New Delhi, pg. 2-3

Education and Culture Ministry which was used to plan and decide learning procedures.

B. Setting of The Study

The subject of this study was the first grade of Hospitality program. This study was held at State Vocational High School Buduran Sidoarjo. The researcher conducted the research for Hospitality students in tenth grade. There are 2 classes in Hospitality major. The location was decided because of some considerations bellow:

- 1) Tenth grade was chosen because the students in this level were prepared to master skills that they will use to have a job training outside the schools in eleventh grade.
- 2) Hospitality major provides opportunities for students to interact with many people in term of tourism and also hospitality itself. Thus, this major has special communication strategies in ways to teach the students how to serve the customers. State Vocational High School Surabaya is the only school which has its own hotel, named *Edotel*, located in the center of Sidoarjo regency. This school has already got chances to interlace with some hotels in Indonesia and overseas.

C. Data and Source of Data

The data in this study are about students' need and lesson plan. Those data were collected from source data as follow; the first source was tenth grade of Hospitality students to get data of students' needs, the second was the English teacher of tenth grade to do an interview and checklist regarding his approach

in designing lesson plans based on students' need, and the last was documents of teacher's lesson plans that have formulated before.

D. Research Stages

Based on Suharsimi's point of view, there are five steps that the researcher do in conducting a research. They are preliminary study, research preparation, research action, analyzing data and writing result of the study⁴. Thus, the researcher implements those steps in this study. They are described as follows:

1) Preliminary Study

This step is regarded as the researcher's preparation of the study. The preparation was done by asking some questions dealing with the lesson plan designed by English teacher at Hospitality program. In this study, the researcher has conducted this step on October 24, 2015. Proposing a good title, formulating research questions were included in this step. It was conducted to make research proposal to know the possibility of the research.

2) Research Preparation

After conducting the preliminary study about lesson plans at Hospitality program, the researcher did research Preparation. In this step, the researcher managed the research design, and prepared the instrument related to collect the data about students' needs and also teacher's point of view in designing English lesson plan.

⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2005)

3) Research Action

The researcher conducted the research action after the researcher has prepared for the study. This research action was completed during May 2nd 2016 to August 8th 2016. This step had three main purposes. The first, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to 72 students of Hospitality program at tenth grade (APH 1 and APH 2) and interviewed some students who have answered of questionnaire and also some students from eleventh grade as the complement informant. The second part was interviewing the teacher related the lesson plans and the students' need at Hospitality program. And the last was documentation study to describe how the teacher designed lesson plans.

4) Analyzing Data

The researcher used the data from the instruments which have been obtained from the research. Then, the researcher analyzed the instruments to clarify and answer the research questions because the researcher had to present some conclusions based on related literatures and experts. The researcher has examined the analysis which was started from May 20th, 2016 to June 16th, 2016.

5) Writing the Result of The Study

This step gave opportunity to the researcher to arrange the design of the report, the main explanation of the result of the study, some parts of the result's complement and written format of the report. In this step, while

analyzing the data which have been obtained from the study, the researcher also wrote the result of the study.

E. Data Collection Technique

In case of collecting the data of the research, the researcher needed the instrument. In this study, the researcher obtained the data by distributing the questionnaire, conducting interview and doing checklist. In short, the process of collecting the data was specified in the table below:

Table 3.1 Techniques for Collecting Data Based on Research Questions

Techniques Research Questions	Questionnaire	Observation Sheet	Interview
RQ 1	Hospitality Students (see app 1)	-	-
RQ 2	-	Lesson plan (see app 2)	Teacher (see app 3)

- 1) To answer the first research question about what the hospitality students' needs in learning English at state vocational high school 1 Buduran, the researcher obtained the data by distributing the questionnaire to the hospitality students to analyze the target needs. Then, the result of the questionnaire would be used as a tool to examine the lesson plans designed by English teacher.
- 2) To answer the second question if the students' need in learning English was accordance with the teachers' lesson plan design in part of formulating learning objectives and learning outcomes, the researcher obtained the data by conducting interview to the English teacher at state

vocational high school 1 Buduran. This technique was used by researcher to find out the teacher's points of view regarding his students' need and his lesson plans design.

F. Data Collection Instrument

To answer the research questions, some instruments were used as follow:

1) Questionnaire

The questionnaire is useful in gathering data for a large number of participants⁵. In this study, it was used to get data to answer the research question. Giving the questionnaire to the students was intended to get information about their needs to learn English. Furthermore, student's needs is an abstract thing, it cannot be seen by observation. Therefore, students' need analysis was used to examine the needs in Hospitality students. The instrument of the questionnaire was formulated as follows (see Appendix 1).

2) Observation sheet

The observation sheet in this study was used to get the data related to the formulation of objectives and learning procedures in the lesson plans designed by English teacher in Hospitality major. In this section, the instrument was designed by considering some theories regarding to students' needs analysis and the lesson plans. This instrument is used to assist information about how the lesson plans designed regarding the needs of Hospitality students (see Appendix 2).

⁵ Mother and child health. "Qualitative field research" www.oxfordjournal.org accessed: 27-3-2016

3) Interview guideline

This interview guideline was used by researcher to find out the teacher's point of view about his students' need and his lesson plan (see Appendix 3). By having the interview, the researcher could collect the data and examine them with the lesson plans.

G. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is a process of resolving data into its constituent components, to reveal its characteristic elements and structure. Based on Robert K. Yin, data in qualitative research is analyzed in five- Phased technique: (1) Compiling, (2) Disassembling, (3) Reassembling (and Arraying), (4) Interpreting, and (5) Concluding. However, the data in this study were analyzed in four phases because disassembling and reassembling phase could be combined (assembling). The steps and figures will be depicted as follows:

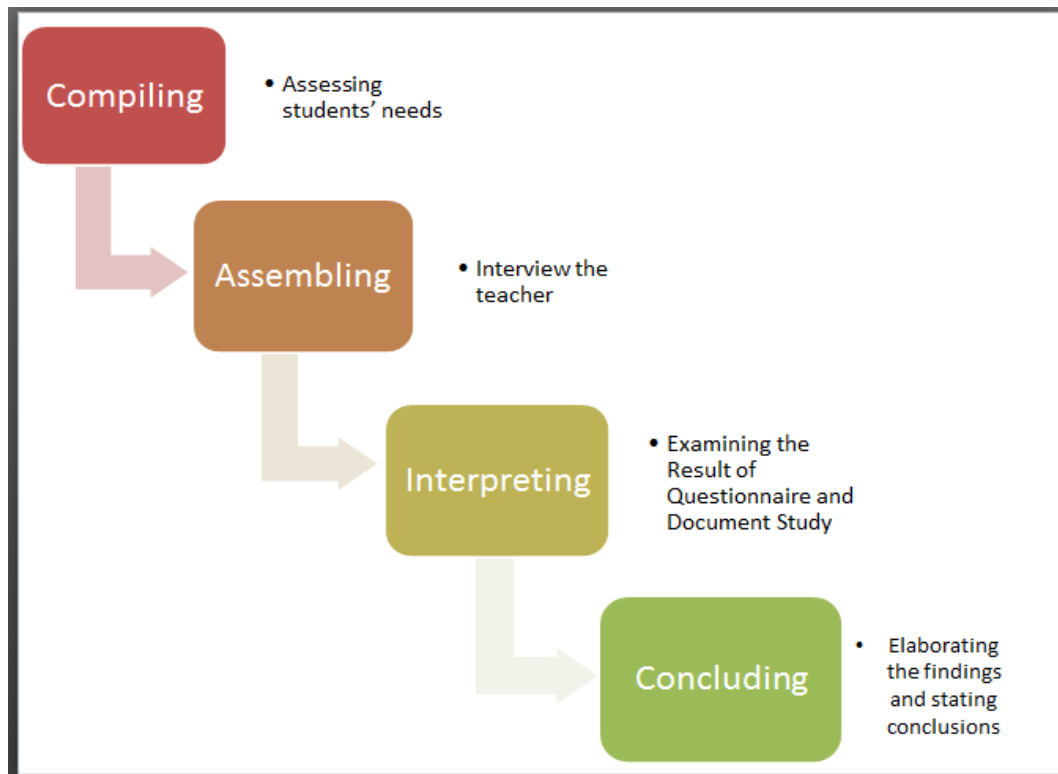


Chart 3.1 The Modification Steps of the Analytic Phases (see Yin, K. Robert. 2011). The Guilford Press

1. Compiling (Assessing students' needs)

The first stage of this study was called Compiling. This stage was used to conduct the need analysis of the students. In this stage, questionnaire was distributed to the hospitality students to obtain data about their needs. Besides, interview to some students was also done in this step. The researcher interviewed some students from tenth grade related the answers of questionnaire and three students from eleventh grade as the complement informant.

2. Assembling (Interview the teacher)

After distributing the questionnaire, the second step that the researcher did with the instrument was interview to the English teacher at Hospitality program. In this step, the researcher asked the teacher's point of view in designing lesson plan and also their students' needs.

3. Interpreting (Examining the result of questionnaire and document study)

In this stage, the researcher analyzing the result of need analysis that was conducted before and continued by analyzing the documents studies which means here the lesson plan designed by English teacher using the observation sheet.

4. Concluding (Elaborating the findings and stating conclusions)

In the last section of analysis data, the researcher could decide to draw the findings about the data obtained, representing it in tables or charts to summarize and explain the conclusions in words to provide answers of the research questions⁶. The result of collected data then would be analyzed by using descriptive qualitative, means that data was described as the way it was whether the lesson plan which means here learning outcomes and learning procedure are accordance with the students' needs or not.

⁶ Cresswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational Research* (4th ed.). Boston: Pearson. p. 10