

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher present the research method use in to conduct the research. There are research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used the qualitative method. According to Nassaji (2020), a broad definition of qualitative research is an approach to inquiry that is naturalistic and works with non-numerical data. Instead of seeking to explain and manipulative variables, it aims to comprehend and investigate. It emphasizes the development process or patterns rather than the results or product of the research since it is contextualized and interpretive. The researcher used a case study design to gain in-depth information about the study's focus. A case study permits the researcher to employ any data collection method that best matches their needs as long as it is practical and ethical (Priya, 2021).

3.2 Research Subject

The subject for this research were ten grade XI students from two class of the tourism study program at SMKN 8 Surabaya, along with one English teachers. These students were chosen using the purposive sampling technique to select some specific subjects involved in the research process. Purposive sampling is a sort of non-probability sampling in which participants are chosen based on specific criteria

or for a specific purpose that corresponds with research objectives. According to Patton (2022) in Palinkas, L. A., Horwitz, S. M., Green, C. A., Wisdom, J. P., Duan, N., & Hoagwood, K (2015), purposive sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research to identify and select cases with significant information by selecting individuals or groups of people who are exceptionally knowledgeable or experienced with a phenomenon of interest. The participants were chosen based on their English subject grades and students' experience in English classes that were suitable to provide information about their learning needs. Furthermore, the research chose an English teacher based on teachers' understanding of Kurikulum Merdeka and used those in their day-to-day teaching activities.

3.3 Data Collection

Data for their study were gathered through an interview and questionnaire. To collect the data, the questionnaire was distributed to the twenty students who participated in the study is about their desired that they believe will be valuable to them. It consisted of seven main question that the students had to answer. All the question is written in Indonesian to ensure that all participants understood each items. The questionnaire was distributed to the students via Google Forms. Individual interviews with five questions were conducted with five selected students and the English teacher to gather information about the student's need and lack.

3.3.1 Instruments

In this study, the instruments used to gather the data were as follows:

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a set of questions or items intended to collect information about respondents' attitudes, experiences, or opinions. Taherdoost (2019) has stated that there are open and closed questions. Open-ended questions get broad responses. Respondents frequently comprehend open question as an opportunity to elaborate on a question. A closed question, on the other hand, is one in which a respondent must choose from a limited number of alternative replies. Usually, this is a simple yes or no. other closed questions, such as multiple-choice answer, likert scales, and semantic differential scales, may demand the respondent to select from many response alternatives. This instrument consists of seven question about students' want. Students' want are what they believe is helpful for them to learn, and their opinion may differ. The questionnaires were distributed to the students via Google Form. The researcher provided the questionnaire link via the WhatsApp group of each class of Culinary Art students in XI grade. The questionnaires were developed from Bacha and Bahous (2008) and (Kamaruddin, Fitria, & Patmasari, 2021) questionnaire framework to measured how students perceive their abilities and the importance of the English language in their major.

2. Interview

The researcher chose this instrument to ask one or more subjects generic, open-ended questions and record their responses. Interview is beneficial to

understanding the story behind a participant's experiences and gathering in-depth information about a subject. According to Utibe Monday (2010), using interviews as a tool for data collection research aids in gaining direct explanations for human activities through a thorough speech interaction. The research found that while interviewing is a valuable tool for gaining insights into interviewee perspectives, it should be used along with other methods that provide in-depth information about participants' underlying values and beliefs. The instrument consists of five questions about necessities and students' lack. The researcher interviewed the English teacher with five main question to determine the necessities, students' lacks, and compatibility in curriculum, which is what students should know and be able to learn in the target situation. The researcher interviewed five selected students to identify the gaps between the target proficiency and the current students' proficiency. Interviewees must be English teacher who teach in Culinary Art major and students who interest in learning English.

3.4 Data Analysis

The information from the participant interviews will be transcribed in English. The transcript are then categorized and content-analyzed to identify the demands of the students for the ESP course, their perceptions of their experiences learning English for culinary arts in the tourism industry, and suggestion for course improvement.

The researcher used the technique of data analysis based on (Kamaruddin, Fitria, & Patmasari, 2021), namely:

1. Data reduction

The data reduction focuses on picking significant data from the questionnaire and interviews, while irrelevant material is removed. The relevant data is then evaluated for further discussion.

2. Data display

The data will be presented pie chart and interview extracts. The data display emphasizes connections between relevant data points to understand the information quickly.

3. Drawing conclusion

In this step, the data concerning each entry is interpreted and explained. The conclusion is written by combining significant themes to assist readers in grasping the major findings of the research, which leads to what students' needs are and how the compatibility of Kurikulum Merdeka with the students' needs.