

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the method of the research. It consists of six parts, those are research design, subject of the research, data and source data, technique of collecting data, technique of analysis data, and trustworthiness of the study.

A. Research Design

Before defining about the research design, it is important to know about the research. Richard et al (1992: 315) states that research is the study of an event, problem or phenomenon using systematic and objective methods, in order to understand it better and to develop principles and theories about it. While research design refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data necessary for answering question (Ary: 1985: 26).

This research employed qualitative approach with case study design. It is qualitative because it deals with the factual phenomena such as English learning strategies that is used by hearing-impaired students in Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB) B Negeri Tulungagung. Generally, qualitative method is the method that is used to investigate the problems which are not arranged with using statistic procedure.

This study also belongs to case study research, because this research learn about a case of English learning strategies of hearing-impaired students in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. This research is unique because all of subjects are impaired students

B. Subject of the Research

Actually, there are many SLBs in Tulungagung that provide all classes (SLB A for students with blindness or visual impairment, SLB B for students with hearing impairments, SLB C for students with mental retardation, SLB D for students with orthopedic impairment, SLB E for students with unsociable. But only two SLBs that provide one specific impairment in Tulungagung. They are SLB B Negeri Tulungagung and SLB C Tulungagung. Therefore, the writer choose SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. Because hearing-impaired students find more difficult in learning than SLB C students. Students in SLB C still can hear and see what the teacher says. While students in SLB B have difficulties in verbal language, therefore children with hearing impairment have difficulty in following the educational program (Firman, 2012:2).

The writer sets some criteria in choosing the students as the subject of the research. The writer choose students who are active. Based on Heinz (1981:65) criteria of active learner as follows: students use their way to solve their problem, students answer the teacher's question, students try to ask, students take the information from book or teacher's explanation,

students ask with their pairs, students can make their experiment, and students be responsible to their work. The researcher got six students who meet the criteria, so they are selected as subject. S1, S2, and S4 were active learners, S3 was smartest student and as active learner, S5 and S6 were students who have good score in English.

C. Data and Data Source

In conducting a research, the researcher needs data to answer the research questions.

1. Data

The data of the study belong to qualitative data. It consist of information from interview between the researcher and students of junior high school of SLB B Negeri Tulungagung who became subject in form of interview transcript, the observation in the English class, field-notes, and documentation.

2. Data Source

The source of data is very significant in the research. The researcher cannot get information without knowing sources of data. Sources of data are subjects where the data could be acquired. In this research, qualitative data were taken from some source. They included:

- a) Person: is source of data that can give some data with oral answer with interview. In this research person who become the source of

data were the students and the teacher of SLB B Negeri Tulungagung.

- b) Place: is source of data that shows the situation of the place. They were classroom, students activities, and teaching learning process. The researcher observe how the hearing-impaired students learned English in the class, and some pictures in the class which support the learning process.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative data collection method that consists of in-depth interview with hearing impairment students, observation, field note, and documentation.

1. In-depth interview

Interview is a way to collect data that it is used to get information directly from source. The interview is conversation with contain purposes. The interview is done by two speakers, interviewer and interviewee (Moleong:2005:186). Interview is used if the researcher want to know something from subject deeply.

In this research, the researcher did interview with hearing impaired students who were chooses as subject. The subject consisted of six students. The interview was started from Monday 27th March 2017 until Monday 3rd April 2017. The researcher conducted the interview during break time, in order not to disturb their times to

learn. Times to interview for each subject was about thirty minutes. It was because the researcher needed help from the teacher to clarify not only the questions to be answered by the students but also the students' answers. The interview was conducted twice for each students. The interview was conducted twice because sometimes the students' answer not clear yet. So, the researcher needed to ask them again to clarify the students' answer. The researcher asked about the strategy that students use in their learning. The researcher employed interview guide to make interview process easily. Before the instrument (interview guide) was used, it was validated by expert validation, in this case, the advisor. And the validation sheet is presented in appendix 1. The interview guide consisted of fifteen questions. The interview guide can be seen in appendix 2.

In this research, the researcher had done interview the hearing-impaired students to get information directly about english learning strategies in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. The teacher also helped the researcher clarify the meaning of questions and students' answer.

2. Observation

According to Sugiyono (2011: 145) observation is a process of collecting data which does not only focus on communication as interview, but also the other objects around the research field. Observation is a system to get data by doing survey and making notes systematically about phenomena being presented. In his research, the

researcher observed the classroom to get information about english learning strategies.

In this research, the researcher observed the students learning process in the classroom to verify the students' answers from interview. The observation was conducted when the students learn in the class. The reseacher conducted the observation about one hour for 5 days (started from Monday 27th March 2017 until Saturday 1st April 2017). By conducted the observation, the researcher can know if students' answers in interview transcript was correct or not. Before the instrument (observation guide) was used, it was validated by expert validation, in this case, the advisor. And the validation sheet is presented in appendix 3. The observation guide (checklist) is presented in appendix 4.

3. Field notes

Fieldnotes refer to qualitative notes recorded by scientists or researchers in the course of field research, during or after their observation of a specific phenomenon they are studying. The notes are intended to be read as evidence that gives meaning and aids in the understanding of the phenomenon. field notes as supporter in result of interview and observation. The field notes was conducted after interview and after observation. Field notes cover what the researcher see, hear, and feel when collecting the data. In other word, the field notes as addition to completed the data which not presented yet in

interview and observation. The field notes are presented in appendix 5.

4. Documentation

Documentation is a process of decoding data from the documents. Documentation is important to collect data. Documentation of this research is note. According to Bogdan & Biklen (1998: 57), document refers to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia of all sort that can be used as supplemental information as part of study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing.

In this research, the researcher collected the photos when students learn, and field notes. The students photos as a proof in research.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2011: 244) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note, and other materials that researcher accumulates to increase the understanding and to enable the researcher to present what the researcher has discovered the others.

The writer should analyze and present the data in order to make the reader know which steps taken in the processing of arranging data. In this

research, the writer use qualitative approach. The qualitative data could be in form of words or symbols (Arikunto, 2006). The qualitative is technique to analyze data from the field of study to the form of words or symbols.

This analysis used inductive method and used data analysis that started from the particular facts, the concrete things to get conclusion by drawing the particular facts and things to the general ones. According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2011: 246), data analysis consist of three main activities, those are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. The explanation below are more explanation about them.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in field notes or transcriptions. In the present research, the researcher followed several steps. Firstly, the writer collected data by using interview, observations, and documentations. Then the writer selected, transcribed the interview, and made field notes. The researcher summarize, chose the main topic, and focus in important things (such as statement that related each other). In this research, the researcher reduce data from interview. After the researcher transcribed the interview, the researcher give the code to each subject's answer. The researcher make a table or matrix to clasify the

data. To classify the data from interview, the researcher make code with initial name of students, and code Q as question which must answered by the students. In the matrix, the researcher underlined the main answer of the students. Usually, the answer from subject was long answer. So, the researcher should search the main answer of the students' answer.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this steps, after collecting and reducing the data, the writer displayed those transcribed data into narative. The researcher organize the similar data that already reduced firstly. In this research, the researcher match the data from interview with data from observation. The researcher make draft or table to organize the result. Data display make the researcher easy to take conclusion. This displayed data should be suitable with research question.

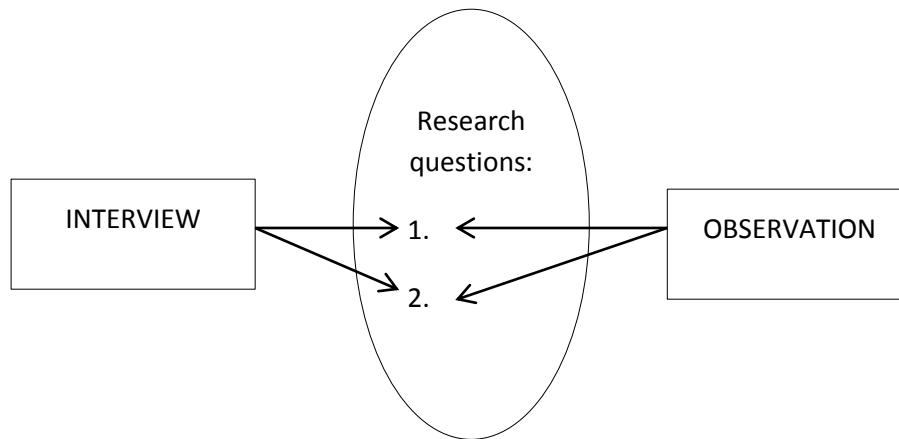
3. Conclusion drawing and verification

In this step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken. This research used temporary conclusion and final drawing conclusion to make data valid. The drawing conclusion was begun since the beginning of the research until the data were collected. If data were organized in data display, it is easier for the researcher to take conclusion.

F. Trustworthiness of the Study

In qualitative research, to make data valid, the researcher used triangulation technique. Triangulation is not the combination of different kinds of data, but rather than attempt to relate different sources of data. Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation (Sugiyono, 2011: 273).

In this study, the writer uses methodological triangulation to crosschecking the research data validity.



The data of the study have been triangulated by interview with the hearing-impaired students and observation in learning process in SLB-B class. The information collected from interview is cross checked with the information from observation in the classroom.