

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the research method. The subsections in this chapter were: research design, data and data sources, the techniques of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

1. Research approach

This research using a qualitative approach. Bogan and Taylor (1990:3) in Margono (2005:36) defined that qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data such as written or pictures from the population and attitude which analyze. In line with that, qualitative research is descriptive data which is collected in the form of words of pictures rather than the number (Sugiyono, 2005:9). Using a qualitative approach, researchers want to obtain in-depth data to be able to find out these teaching activities to facilitate students learning being done. Sukmadinata in Sugiyono (2005:60) stated that qualitative research is research that is used to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activity, attitudes, belief, perceptions and people thinking either in an individual or in a group.

2. Type of Research

The type of research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a form of research that is intended to describe natural phenomena (Moeleong, 2007:91).

The researcher as the observer had no specific interaction with the subject of the research other than just finding the data from the observation and interview. So, all the data was naturally what the researcher found in the field. This research explains the phenomena of the object and describes the answer of all research questions. The research started this study with observation, writing the research proposal, developing a research instruments, collecting data, discussing the analysis, and activity that was writing the research report.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is all empirical facts collected by researchers for the benefit of solving the problems or answering research questions (Trianto, 2010:279). As the main data in this study are the results of observations and interviews as well as documents on the implementation of English learning being done by an English teachers at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri.

Whereas, data sources in research are the subject from which the data obtained (Arikunto, 2013:172). The data sources of the qualitative research can be taken from man, his behavior, phenomenon, documents, archives, and others (Sutopo, 2006:57). From the result of observation and interview the data are in the form of description and statement, dealing with how the teacher facilitates the students' learning. Because the data were in the form of description and statement, the data of the study belongs to qualitative data.

The research data in this research is collected in the form of the activity that the teacher was taken to facilitate the students' learning of teaching English for Intellectual-Disability students at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri in

academic year 2019/2020. The source of the data in this research includes events, places, informants, and documents.

1. Events

The event is in form of teaching English that happened in the class of English lesson which is related to the research. The students' activity of an English lesson that happened in the class. It was conducted at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri. The researcher collected the data about the Teaching English to Intellectual-Disability Students.

Besides, researchers will also conduct interviews with teachers about the teaching and learning process. This is being done by the researcher to know the activity conducted to facilitate students' learning to Intellectual-disability students. The observation was held by the researcher to record the situation and conditions during the teaching and learning English activities in the class. The researcher was assisted by the English teacher in SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri, Mrs. Siti Muhibatul M., S. Pd.

2. Place

This research was conducted at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri. Adequate facilities and infrastructure are reasons for this school to be in demand for students. The interest of parents and students to enter this school is also supported by good graduates and the achievement of students in SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri for academic and non-academic achievement.

This school was chosen as the research location for several reasons, including the following :

- a. This school is a special school which is devoted to children with special education need.
- b. Students of this school are classified as heterogeneous, because they accept Intellectual-Disability students from the low, medium, until high level.

The teacher teach English material in junior high school level at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngailuwih Kediri.

3. Informant

Hornby (1995), stated that an informant is a person who gives information about something. In this research, the researcher collected information from some informants. The researcher took Mr. Iskafit as a vice-headmaster of curriculum, and Mrs. Siti Muhibatul M., S. Pd. as an English teacher.

4. Document

The document is written information about something. According to Sutopo (2006:61) document is written material which related to certain events or activities. In this research, the researcher collected documents such as lesson plan of the English subject matter, and data related to learning English for intellectual-disability students. Besides support the analysis, the researcher also took some pictures and record the interview and video of the classroom setting, the available media in the classroom, and also some teaching tools.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data is way used by the investigator to gain data. This research was qualitative because the research dealing with the

phenomena of the people in society, which is a needed an instrument to complete this study. The instrument of this study is the researcher herself because it is descriptive research. The researcher during the entire process of the research takes roles as a designer, data collector, analyst, data interpreter, and result reporter of the research (Moeleong, 2002:12). From qualitative research, to reveal the behavioral conditions of the people under the study and the surrounding environment, various types of data are needed, such as personal experience, introspective, life history, interviews, field observations, historical travel, and visual observations. According to Creswell (2012:297) the required data and information are taken from observation, interview and documentation. In fulfilling this diversity, there are some data collection techniques used in this study :

1. Observation

Observations are made as data collection tools that being done by observing and systematically recording the observed symptoms. Narbuko and Achmad (2010:70) state that observation is an activity of viewing the research subject in detail. Arikunto (1998:136) stated that observation is an effort of researching to gain the information to other people in order the people can give the information needed.

In this study, the researcher observed and recorded every teaching and learning process in English subjects, starting from the opening process, presenting teaching and learning which includes the teacher providing material, statements, and reinforcing material to intellectual-disability students, and closing that teaching and learning process.

What would be observed are activities in the classroom, how the teacher facilitates intellectual-disability students in the teaching and learning process. In this case, the researcher would observe all of the process of teaching and learning English to know the activities conducted by the teacher to facilitate the students' learning English.

2. Interview

The interview is a research method in which an investigator ask another individual, questioned designed to obtain an answer relevant to a research problem. Sutopo (2006:59) stated that interview in the descriptive qualitative research is generally done by giving the open-ended questions. It has the purpose to gain deep information and it is done by using unstructured formally things to get the views of the subject observed about many things that bring advantages for gaining the detailed information.

The interview is a dialogue done by the interviewer to get information from interviewees. In this study, the English teacher was interviewed to get deeper information about the activities conducted by the teacher to facilitate students' learning English through questions or interview sheets that have been prepared. The researcher prepares the list of questions before the interview the informant or other material like note book to write the important data the information from the informant.

The interview has done by the researcher with the English teacher. The researcher asked about activities conducted by the teacher to facilitate students'

English learning. Besides, the interview also being done with the vice-headmaster to adding the supporting data that taken from the English teacher.

3. Documentation

The documentation method is to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting notes, agendas, and so on (Arikunto, 2013:274). Sutopo (2002:54) said that the document is written documents are sources of research, which are often having an important role in qualitative research. Further, he explain that document is used in research because of some reasons: the document is sources of research, which is stable, rich and supported; it is as evidence to testing and it has natural characteristic so it is appropriate to qualitative research.

In this study the researchers found the data about things in the lesson plan, and the data in the form of documents related to teaching English for children with a special education need at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained from the interview, field notes, and other materials, so it can be understood easily, and its findings can inform others. Muhajir (1996:104) stated that data analysis is a process to find out and result in data from observation, interview, and questionnaire to increase the research about the study and make it understand by the writer and others. Data analysis is the process of arranging data, organizing it into a pattern, categorizing and basic unit description (Tanzeh, 2011:95).

In analyzing data, after the researcher collected the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Using this technique, the researcher collected data, arranged data, and presented data. The qualitative method is a kind of research without using any calculation or statistical procedure. After collecting the data, the data were analyzed based on The Miles and Huberman (2002:95) theory framework for qualitative data analysis by three components, as data reduction, data display, drawing or verifying conclusion.

This qualitative analysis aims to identify the teacher activities conducted to facilitate the students' learning of intellectual-disability at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri. It means that reducing the data is the starting point to analyze the data. Then, the researcher presents the data by the process, the fact systematically and logically so that events occurring in this research are clear. The data analysis is done in the study are as follows :

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the things that are important and removing the unnecessary (Sugiyono, 2016:338). Data reduction in this study focusing on the selection process, focusing attention through simplification so that the reduced data provides a more specific picture and make it easier for researchers to be done further data collection and look for additional if needed. Data reduction is used for collecting the data from observation and interview. The data related to the research question about how the teacher facilitates the students' learning to Intellectual-disability students at SLB

Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri that collected by using interview and observation were coded.

In data reduction, the researcher summarizes and focuses on the important data that eases the researcher in collecting the next data. There was the main topic that is the overview to do data reduction:

- a. For an interview, the researcher needs all information about the process of teaching and learning process for intellectual-disability students, and the teacher activities conducted to facilitate the students' English learning.
- b. Observation, in this process the researcher should select, simplify, and abstract the data in the field note. The written field note will do during the research activities. In observation the data needed were: How the teacher to facilitates students' learning to intellectual-disability students at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri, and the process of teaching.

2. Data display

Data display of the data is the description of the data. Data display is a set of information which have been classified and organized based on the data reduction which leads to a conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 2002:95). The display of data can be done in the form of brief description charts, relationships, between categories, and so on. The most frequent form of data display for qualitative research data in the past has been a narrative text. By data display, the data is organized, arranged in a pattern of relationship that will be easily understood.

In this study, data obtained from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation with students, teachers and related to the focus of the research which is collection of information arranged systematically can provide the possibility to conduct. Data presented in this study include: observation results, interviews results, and documentation.

3. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), the third step in analyzing data in qualitative research is a drawing conclusion or verification. It used to describe all of the data which were still unclear in the beginning. Drawing conclusions based on the results of data analysis continuously, in the field and after completing in the field. The conclusions in research may be able to answer the formulation of problems in qualitative research that is temporary and develops after the researcher is in the field. After the researcher collect all the data, the researcher makes a conclusion based on the data reduction and the display. The researcher describes and interprets the data so that the conclusions of teaching English for intellectual-disability students can be drawn.

In this step, the researcher will conclude by comparing the results of observations and interviews. It can be concluded how the process of teaching English to students with a special education needs at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri.

E. Techniques of Data Verification

Data validity is an important concept that is renewed from the concept of validity and reliability. According to the positivism version and adapted to the

demands of knowledge, criteria, and its paradigm. To determine the validity of the data, techniques of data verification are needed. Techniques of data Verification are based on criteria. It is the credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The techniques of data verification can be done by prolonged engagement, persistent observation, triangulation, peer debriefing, the sufficiency of references, negative case analysis, and member check. (Moeleong, 2013:324)

In this study, to check the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher employed credibility. To convey the data of this study were credible, the researcher conducted the following techniques; 1) Prolonged engagement, 2) persistent observation, 3) peer debriefing, and 4) Triangulation. Each of the techniques elaborated as follows:

1. Prolonged Engagement

As already stated, the qualitative research instrument is the researcher himself. The participation of researchers is very decisive in data collection. Participation is not only done in a short time but requires more prolonged engagement in the research field. (Sugiyono, 2013:327)

Prolonged engagement means that the researcher conducts field observations or interviews at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri until the data collection is achieved. This is done with the aims of:

- a. Limiting distraction from the researchers' impact or context
- b. Limit researcher error
- c. Anticipating the effect of unusual effects or momentary effects.

Prolonged engagement will allow an increase in the data validity that was collected. Because the researcher wants to get saturated data dealing with how the teacher facilitates students' learning to Intellectual-disability students at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih.

2. Persistent observation

It means making observations more carefully and continuously. In this way, the data and the sequence of events can be recorded certainly and systematically. By increasing persistence, researchers can double-check whether the data found is valid or not. So, that they can provide accurate and systematic data description that observed.

3. Peer debriefing

This technique is done by exposing the provisional results or the first results obtained form of discussion with peers. This technique is done by inviting several teachers from SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri, supervisors, and fellow researchers who use the same approach, even though they are researching with different focuses and locations, to discuss problems regarding English learning strategies for students with special education needs (Intellectual-disability).

4. Triangulation

To get the validity and readability of the research, the researcher used triangulation. Setiyadi (200:31) defines triangulation as the combination of two methods or more in collecting the data, to enrich the data and make a conclusion accurately. According to Moeleong (2000:178) Triangulation is a technique of

examining the techniques of data verification by using something excluding the data to examine the data and to compare the data. Triangulation is divided into four techniques: 1) triangulation by using methods, 2) triangulation by using source, 3) triangulation by using theories, 4) triangulation by using an investigator.

In this study, the researcher using triangulation by using methods and triangulation by using source. Triangulation by using methods means that the researcher will check the credibility of the data of the research and the data resources by using several data collection techniques and analyze them by the same method. To collecting the data about how the teacher facilitates students' learning to Intellectual-disability student, the researcher used two different methods. There were interview and observation. So, the data from the interview were supported by the data taken from observation.

Meanwhile, Triangulation by using sources means that the researcher will compare and recheck the credibility of information found in the observation with the data interview and compare it with related documents. In this study, the data dealing with how the teacher facilitates the students' learning to intellectual-disability students at SLB Nurul Ikhsan Ngadiluwih Kediri were taken from different data sources, they were English teacher, and the vice-headmaster of the curriculum. So, the data taken from each of the participant were useful to support the data from another participant.