CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter discusses research design, subject of research, data and data sources, data collecting methods and instruments, and data analysis method.

A. Research Design

Research is one of alternative ways to investigate the phenomenon and improve the knowledge. According to Cresswell (2012:3) Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of topic or issue. Based on the theory, this research used qualitative approach to investigate the phenomenon with used A Case study Design.

In addition, according to Crug and Schluter (2013:4) defined that qualitative research typically focuses on one or a few piece(s) of evidence and analyses it in detail and with a view to a variety of its characteristics. It means that the data collected was not in the form of numbers, but the data derived from interviews manuscripts, field notes, personal documents, record memos, and other official documents. So, the purpose of qualitative research was to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed and thorough.

The study belonged to a Case Study Design. According to Ary et al (2006:440) A case study is a type of qualitative research focusing on individual or case of group. The group of individual is called extreme unique or extreme characteristic. In case study the investigator attempts to examine individual or unit

in depth. The investigator tries to discover all the variables that are important in the history or development of the subject.

The case study here focused on the practices of inclusive education especially on English class at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. The case study is directed to know the lesson plan of inclusive education, the treating done by the teacher and the assessment.

B. Data and Data Source

This sub-heading presents the data of the study and the source where the data are collected.

a. Data

Arikunto (1998:91) states that data is the result of the research either as fact of the number. It means the data are numbers of facts found by researcher as the result of research. The collected data must be relevant with the proposed research problem. In this research, the researcher used qualitative data in the form of fact.

The data are collected through the result of doing an interview, doing observation, and documentation. This research focused to the practices of inclusive education that include the lesson plan, the treating done by the teacher and the assessment.

b. Data sources

Data source is source where the data are collected. The research will not be able to get information without resource of the data. According to Arikunto (1996:144) there are three resources of data, namely person, place, and paper.

a. Person

Person is an individual who gives the data or information. The data can be gotten by interviewing of by giving questionnaire for the subject. The person that will interview of this research are English teacher, inclusive teacher and therapist teacher.

b. Place

Place is the resources of data that deals with place or moving something. The place can be the room or the location of the resources or material. The place that for conducting the research are full inclusive class, therapist class and accompanied class.

c. Paper

Paper is resources of data that deals with symbol, picture the document, book number. The paper that will get from this research are the lesson plan.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection used by the researcher stated as follows:

1. Interview

Interview is a way to collected data that it is used to get information directly from source. Interview is used if the researcher wants to know

something from subject deeply. According Ary et al (2010: 438) Interviews may provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, they can be used to verify observations. Based on the objectives of research, it can be used to validate the data from observation. According to Ary et al (2010:438), there are three kinds of interview as follows:

a. Unstructured interview

   In this type of interview, direction of interview greatly is guided by respondent's answer nether of researcher. So, the direction of interview is difficult to be predicted.

b. Semi-structured interview

   This interview starting by general idea from researcher but during conducting interview did not use the questions that were arranged previously.

c. Structured interview

   The direction is interview is guided by general idea of researcher from question list that were arranged previously.

   Based on the types of interview above, the researcher used structured interview and unstructure interview.

2. Observation

   According to Ary et al (2010:431) defined that observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative. The qualitative research's goal is a complete description of behavior in specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors.

Observation gives important contribution for research, especially on a case study. This method was used to collect information about English teacher in teaching English. The way doing information were: (1) The researcher prepared the observation sheet, (2) The researcher joined the classroom, and (3) The researcher observed the treating done by the teacher toward the student with special need. This method was used to get any information about the treating done by the teacher in the classroom.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a process of decoding data from the documents. Documentation is important to collect data. Documentation of this research is the paper of lesson plan for analyzing the lesson plan are the researcher compare each lesson plan in each and try to find the difference.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In this research, the trustworthiness of data analysis needs to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. The researcher use triangulation as technique of data verification to check the trustworthiness of data.

Based on Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994:267) classifies four kinds triangulation, those are triangulation by method, by data source (which can include person, place, time etc.), by researcher and by theory.

Triangulation based on methods, the data verification was done by employing three methods. They are interview, observation, and documentation. The observation is over when the found data had already become saturated data.

Triangulation based on data source. The data sources based on person as subject of study are English teacher, inclusive teacher and therapist teacher. The observation conducted three times. The place of study was SMP Islam Al Ahzaar Tulungagung.

Triangulation based on theory. The researcher used theory by Hue Lan Wang (2009) and Paul Martin (2007).

E. Data Analysis

According to Maxwell (2005:95) describes this process as follow: The experienced qualitative researcher begins data analysis immediately after finishing the first interview or observation, and continues to analyze the data as long as he or she is working on the research, stopping briefly to write reports and paper. Ary et al (2010:481) states that data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faced massive amount of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

The researcher must organize what he or she has seen, heard, and read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. It is an important step in part of the research because it aims to examine the validity and reliability of the collective data. In this research, the researcher use only one way that is qualitative and the researcher also use inductive method. This method starts from general to specific. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) data analysis as consisting of three concurrent follows of activity:

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up observation sheet, transcription and the documentation. In this case the researcher reduced the data that have been taken from the field, to make easier for the researcher to draw the conclusion. The data that can be reduced are the result of interview, observation.

2. Data Display

    A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the process of choosing data simply in the form of words, sentence, and narrative in order that data collected is mastered by researcher as the basis to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data were displayed consist of the information about the practices of inclusive instruction especially on eighth grade English class of SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. In data display,

the researcher arranged data systematically in order to get the conclusion as the finding of the research.

The data display are the result of interview, observation and the difference lesson plan from each class.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Since the beginning of research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it was brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion was the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing could be revealed the practices of inclusive instruction especially eighth grade English class at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity suggest that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. The researcher used triangulation based on Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994:267)