

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEACH METHOD**

In this chapter will be discuss research methodology used by the researcher in conducting the research, explain of type of research design, subjects of study, data and data source, technique of data collecting, technique data verification, and data analysis

#### **A. Research Design**

Before going to the point of research, it is better to know, first the definitions of research. Research design is strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data. To conduct a useful research, a systematic way of well done plan must be made and automatically the valid answer of the research question also be obtained. It means that appropriate research design has to be selected. Qualitative approach argues that inquiry is always value bound. It can never be considered value free. Inquirers must be explicit about the role that value play in any given study.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive study with qualitative approach, because the researcher merely search for accurate information about teaching and learning strategies for disable students at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. According to Moleong (2005:4) definition of qualitative is research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken from the people observed. Familiar

meaning expressed by Furchan (1992:21), according to him qualitative research is research procedures which produce descriptive data, speech or writing and the observed behavior of the people (subject) itself. Qualitative research is based on the criteria: having one natural setting as the data source, using researcher as key instrument, having much concern with utterances or word as the analyzing the data inductively.

Descriptive study is intended to arrive at rich description of people, object, events, places or conversation etc. managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from observation, interview and collecting documentation is important in this study. From Furchan (1983:50), he say that descriptive qualitative research describe the presents quality about the condition, correlation, habits, etc. Moleong (2004:6), Qualitative research also focus on relationship directly between the author as researcher and the subject being observed and the researcher themselves are the primary data collection instrument. This research belonging to describe study because, the researcher intended to investigate and describe phenomenon about teaching and learning vocabulary to disable students at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung.

The study here focused on how the teacher teach English Vocabulary to disable students that have special need especially in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung that all students there is deaf student or students with Hearing Impairment . Not only teacher strategies, but also material of vocabulary and the teaching media that used by teacher to teach them. By

describing this phenomenon, the researcher can hope, this research it can give some contribution for all English teacher, and researcher hopes it can give contribution also for all reader. So the researcher should be describe as detail as possible about the object being describe.

## **B. Subject of Research**

Subject of research is individual or members who are being observed In this term, the researcher gives the reason about selecting the field of study, and the informants that are believed by the writer to give accurate data. (Nasution) 1991:119 explain that subject of research is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study such us a way individual represent the large group from they were selected. In this term, the researcher gives some reason about selecting the field of study and also the informant who can give accurate data. The researcher choose English teacher in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung to be a subject of this study, because the researcher have some reason in choosing the field of study and the informants of study as follows:

This study tell us about the teaching and learning vocabulary to disable students at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. It is why the researcher chose SLB B Negeri Tulungagung, because this school is one of big school to disable students in Tulungagung. In Tulungagung have many school to disable like SLB A, B, C, D, but only in this school that specialist to deaf students or students with Hearing Impairment that

biggest in Tulungagung. The other reason in this school also have complete curriculum, lesson plan, book contribute and modern media to support teaching and learning English. Another reason is actually there are 17 students in junior high school in SLB, and all of students have a similarity in hearing. The next is accessibility SLB B Negeri Tulungagung located on Jl. Panglima Sudirman V/2 Tamanan-Tulungagung where street can be passed by private vehicle or public transportation. The reseacher also sets some choosing teacher in SLB School, because in this SLB has teacher in Elementary School, Junior High School and Senior High School, then the teacher as follow: the teacher must teach English in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung especially in SMP LB or Junior High School.

### **C. Data and Data Source**

#### **1. Data**

Bogdan and Bikle (1998:106) define data as the rough material researchers collect from the word they are studying. The data include material the people doing the study actively record, such us interview transcripts, and participant observation. So the data is information which is gathered by researcher in order to understand the phenomenon and answer the formulated problem.

In this study, the writers use qualitative data that are consist of information and description about strategies of teaching and learning vocabulary in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung in classroom not only

strategy but also material in English vocabulary and media that used by teacher in teaching vocabulary. Then the researcher also consist of interview data from English teacher in Junior High School, observation the processing teaching and learning English in classroom, documentation and record or transcripts of interview. This data are important aspect in qualitative reseach.

## 2. Data Source

Data source is very importance because the reseach gets the information or data from it. This clasification of data source according to Surbayabrata (2009:39), the data are:

### a. Primary Data

Primary data is the data that is collected by researcher by the researcher through the first object directly, and the data can be gotten from interview. The observation and interview is done by researcher and also help by teacher to get the information about teaching and learning vocabulary to disable student at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. The primary data sources of this researcher are the result of interview with English teacher of SLB B Negeri Tulungagung, and the students in seven grade of SMPLB.

### b. Secondary data

Secondary data is data that is gotten from the resources. It is usually has been arranged in a document form. For example the data of geographic situation of place, magazine, etc. the secondary

data of researcher is the document about the total students, the list of students name, the list of teacher name, the structure of organization, etc. secondary data can be gotten from documentation.

In the other hand, a data source is a person, something, or place that provides information for a piece of research. So the researcher can get the data from these sources. And in this study data source derived from some interview and observation.

The persons who were interview by the researcher are:

1). The English teacher

In this case, the research interview the English teacher to ask about everything that deals about teaching and learning vocabulary to disable students at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung, but only focus in material vocabulary in classroom, strategy teaching vocabulary, teacher strategies to teaching vocabulary also teaching media used by teacher to teach vocabulary ti disable.

2). Disable Students

The researcher also interviewed the disable students to know how their response teaching and learning vocabulary in class.

## **D. Technique of data collecting**

### 1. Technique of data collecting

The data collection technique that used this study only used 3 techniques based the formula of research question, including:

#### a. Observation

Marshall (1995:39) states that through observation, the researcher learn about behavior and the meaning attached to behavior. Observation is to get data by doing survey and making note systematically about phenomenon being presented. Gay (1990:276) states “For certain research question, observation clearly the most appropriate approach”. Observation type used in this research is participant observation. Participant observation is the observation when the observer is directly involved in the location to be observed is in the place, looking in the object of observation.

In this case, the researcher ask permission to head master to observe English Teaching especially in vocabulary at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung by carrying research license. The researcher observed English teaching and learning in classroom done by English teacher and disable students of Junior High School at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung by making file note. File note include the notes of weather the researcher does during conducting the researcher from beginning until the end.

b. Interview

Spradley (1980:91) defines interview is “a meeting two persons to exchange information and idea though question and responses, resulting in communication and join construction of meaning about particular topic”. From the description we can be concluded that interview is a conversation between two parties between researcher and informants to obtain information. In this case the researcher use guided interview and unguided interview. Guided interview method was used to gain the information about teaching and learning vocabulary in SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. That will be interview by researcher are: English Teacher, and the second is interview students in SLB by researcher that help by teacher, because the researcher can't use sign language/finger spelling.

c. Documentation

Ary (2010:442) states that documentation is one of data collecting method to the get some information from written material such as books, magazine, document, curriculum, etc. in this study the data was used by researcher to get the information about curriculum in SLB, total students in school, the list of students name, organization structure of school



### **E. Tehnique Data Verification**

In qualitative reseach there are some technique that can be used to make the reseach data valid. In this reseach, the reseacher used trianggulation to check the validity of data. According Cresswel (2009:185) ,Trianggulation of data, data will be collected though multiple source. Additionally Ery et. All (2010:498) said that the use of multiple source of data, multiple observers, and multiple methods is referred to as triangulation.

Here, the researcher used methodology triangulation because to check the validity of data researcher. For checking the truth worthiness of data can be using a variety of instrument collect data. The purpose of triangulation in other hand is increase the credibility of the result. When a conclusion is support by data collected from number different instrument, its validity is enhanced. Miles and Huberman (1984:102) say that triangulation is the application of the use of combination of several research methodologies of data collection in the study of same aspect of human behavior.

Researcher uses methodological triangulation in this study. Methodological triangulation was done by employing different method of collecting data, namely observation, interview and documentation. To get the related to the study, the researcher interview English teacher, head master, head of curriculum and some students of Junior High School at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. After interview and collect data, checking

trustworthiness of data interview was support by data observation and compared again by documentation. In the other word, each instrument is supported by the use of other instruments. For example, when the researcher observed teacher's strategies of teaching vocabulary to disable students, to check validity of this data, the researcher interviewed English teacher. The same answer was same with the data in documentation.

In this case the researcher methodological triangulation to know the validity of data. Cohen (2000:117) explained that methodological triangulation is using the same method on different occasions or different method on the same object of study.

**Table Methodological Triangulations**

<b>Method of collect data</b>	<b>The source of data</b>	<b>Kind of data will be get</b>
Interview	English teacher	To know the strategies, materials, and teaching media that used by teacher in teaching and learning vocabulary in classroom.
	The disable students	To know the response from students about teaching and learning vocabulary in classroom.
Observation	The students	To know the response of teaching and learning vocabulary in class.
	The English teacher	To know the process of teaching and learning vocabulary in classroom
Documentation	Curriculum	To know the role English curriculum at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung
	Source of material	To know material and device used by English teacher in teaching and learning vocabulary in classroom.

From the table above, the researcher can attract valid conclusion because researcher not only see and judge from just one perspective, but from three different perspective to find a common ground, so that the data being analyzed is verified.

## **F. Data Analysis**

The collected data obtained from the result of observation, interview, and documentation draw conclusion. Moreover, data in qualitative research involved narration of the findings. In other words, in qualitative the data were presented descriptively. The process of analysis data, in this study, will be analyze qualitative by the steps, collecting data, coding , and describing.

### **1. Coding**

The first step in analyzing qualitative data hire involves coding. Coding is analogous to getting ready for data provides in this stage, after get the data, the researcher collected the data. After data all collected the researcher place all units having the same coding together. It was easier to read the data. In short, by coding all the data gathered was be underline the significant data that are appropriate with topic of this research. So it was easier to read the data.

### **2. Data collection**

The researcher collect the data from the field of study in the form of interview and observation. While in the first step in analyzing

qualitative data involves organizing the data. The researcher actually can begin some data analysis in the field, while collecting data. In the other hand coding is the process of continuous refinement: initial categories may be change merged or omitted; new categories are generated; and new relation can be discovered.

### **G. Technique of Data Analysis**

The data analysis for the present study is done by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1984) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing that is done interactively.

#### **a. Data redaction**

Data reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field. Data reduction involves making decisions about which data chunks will provide your initial focus. So, the reduced data can give description deeply to the observation result that related to teaching and learning vocabulary to disable students at SLB B Negeri Tulungagung. All the taken data were transcribed and selected data are then organized to be displayed.

#### **b. Data Display**

Data display is the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking

appropriate conclusion. In this step the researcher gave gritting orally taken from the subject of the study. The researcher display the data which are related to the research question of this study.

c. Temporary Conclusion Drawing

Temporary conclusion will become final conclusion drawing, if it can be drawn as a conclusion of finding in this study.

d. Conclusion Drawing.

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion is verified to the notes taken, furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity. Rianto suggests that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion which is more significant and clear can be gotten Cresswell,( 2009: 32).

Based on the prosedure above, the steps in analyzing data in this research were: The first researcher collected the data through observation, documentation, and interview, then the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problems beings

investigated in the study. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data should be included. Next, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of descriptive text.

In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it should be based on the formulation of the research problems. After displaying the data, conclusions are drawn. In this study, the researcher uses temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the data valid. The conclusion drawing is started since the beginning of the research after the data are collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, in the last step researcher draws the final conclusion.