

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design of the study. More specifically it describes research method, setting, subjects, instruments, procedures of the study, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

The method of this study is descriptive analytic method; all aspects including the reason, the description, and the inferences were formulated in form of written essay. According to Alwasilah (2000), in descriptive analytic, the observer did not only provide the reader with facts, he also provided the interpretation of what is being investigated. The data collected were described and analyzed based on the related literature. In addition, Cresweel (1994) stated that the data gained from the field is reported in words (primarily the participants' words) or pictures, rather than in numbers.

3.2 Setting

Setting is the physical environment where the research takes place. In accordance, the study was conducted at SLB-D YPAC Bandung which is located in *Jalan Mustang No 46 Kelurahan Sukawarna Kecamatan Bandung*. This school is one of the divisions of YPAC Bandung specialize in handling physical and mental handicapped learners in Bandung including CP. In choosing this place, the

writer considered some aspects: time, cost, and the geographic condition (Moleong,1996:87).

3.3 Subjects

In choosing the subject, the writer used purposive sampling. As stated by Sugiyono (2007), purposive sampling is the selection of sources with special consideration.

In line with the statement above, the first subject of the study was the senior high school English teacher in SLB-D YPAC Bandung. He was chosen because from two English teachers in this school, he had more experiences in teaching cerebral palsied students. Meanwhile, the second subjects were the third grade of senior high school students of SLB-D YPAC Bandung who had learnt English for more than one year at SLB-D YPAC Bandung. In every grade of SLB-D YPAC Bandung, the students are divided into two classes which are boys' class and girls' class while each class consists of five to six students. This separation is taken because the life skills lesson which are the main material for handicapped learners are different. For example, in girls' class the focuses of the life skill lesson are cooking, taking care of the house, sewing, etc. Meanwhile the life skill lesson in the boys' class is different. The samples were taken from the two classes consist of two boys and three girls. These samples are chosen since it is consider that they will give the general description of the whole students.

3.4 Instruments

The instruments are used to collect the data of the research (Moleong, 1996). The data of this research were collected through observation and interview. The classroom observation was conducted to find out the information about the teaching and learning activities in the classroom where the writer played as non participant observer. Furthermore, According to Alwasilah (2006), the objective of interview is to get information or data in relevance with the research. In accordance, the first interview was conducted with the teacher to find out the information about the teaching strategies used by him in teaching students with CP in SLB-D YPAC Bandung and the difficulties encountered during the learning process. Meanwhile, the second interview was conducted with the students in order to find out their opinion about the technique used by the teacher.

3.4.1 Observation

Observation is a systematic and planned monitoring conducted to get data in which the validity and the reliability of the data are controlled (Alwasilah, 2006). In accordance to the statement, the observation was conducted to observe a real situation in daily learning activities in the school. Through observation, the writer was able to get some important information which were impossible to get through interviews; the writer also observed how the theory in practice (Alwasilah, 2006).

In conducting observation, there are some specialties that should be mastered which are: the ability to describe phenomena in written essay, to make

field notes, to separate what is important and not important, and to use a good method of observation (Patton in Alwasilah, 2006). In this observation, the writer played as non participant observer and used an audio visual equipment to record the learning process in the classroom. With the use of audio visual aid, it is hoped that the interpretation of the data will be easier.

3.4.2 Interview

Interview is a conversation conducted to get particular information (Moleong, 1996). In relation, the interviews were conducted with the teacher and the students in order to get data related to the research. Moreover, to avoid ineffective interview, Alwasilah (2006) stated that there are some important points that should be noted:

- 1) Definite topic.
- 2) Appropriate questions according to the topic.
- 3) Right respondent.
- 4) Direct and complete questions.
- 5) Appropriate time allocation.
- 6) Transcribe the interview result as soon as possible.

Furthermore, the writer conducted semi structured interview to get actual and depth information. Firstly, the interview was guided by written questions previously prepared; however, further questions were developed based on the founding during the interview. To make it easier in interpreting the interview result, the interview was recorded.

3.5 Procedures of the Study

Before conducting research, there are three steps that should be taken by the writer; the first is pre-activity; the second is the primary activity that includes the data collection; and the last is data analysis (Bodgan in Maleong, 1996). In relation, the procedures of this study are pre-activity, interview and observation in SLB-D YPAC Bandung, and data analysis. However, in this section, the writer presents the first and the second stage while the last stage is described in the next subsection.

1) Pre-activity

In this stage, the writer began with preliminary observation, including asked school permission, and observed the setting where the research took place. As stated by Maleong (1996), the writer should observe the setting in which the research takes place to know the surroundings and made the writer physically and mentally prepared.

Furthermore, the writer conducted library research to search any relevant theories. Theory is a set of concept, definition, and proposition which is systematically ordered and used to explain and predict phenomena (Cooper and Schindler cited in Sugiyono, 2007). In relation with the statement, theory is very important in conducting the research because theory is the basic of the research. In conducting library research, the writer tried to find all possible resources including online articles and journals on the internet.

2) Data collection

In this study, the writer used observation and interview to collect data. Classroom observation was conducted to see the real classroom activity, and to observe the theory in practice. Furthermore, interview was performed with both the teacher and the students in SLB-D YPAC Bandung.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using Flow model, which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Miles and Huberman, 1994). These steps may be described as follows:

1) Data reduction

In this stage, the data from both observation and interview were reduced. To process the data that had been collected through observation and interviews, the writer typed and categorized the data.

2) Data display

After the first stage, the writer synthesized the data from observation and interview, followed by presenting and interpreting the result of both observation and interview.

3) Conclusion drawing and verification

After all the data were displayed, the writer made conclusion from the observation and interviews.

3.5 Reliability and Validity of the Study

In conducting qualitative research, the writer is aware that there are might be bias. Moreover, to avoid bias and to make the research is more valid and reliable, the writer tried to apply these following steps.

1. Triangulation

In collecting data, the writer applied two different methods which are observation and interviews.

2. Rich data

To get the rich data, the writer made a complete transcription of the interviews. It is useful to enrich the interpretation of the data.

3. Member checks

To verify the data and avoid misinterpretation, the writer confirms the observation and interview results to the respondents.