

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Approach

As Sugiyono argued, in researching the data, we need a method of research. Research method is a scientific way to get the data with the certain objective and utility.¹

Afrizal in his book entitled *Qualitative Research Methods*, defined qualitative research methods as the study of the social sciences that collect and analyze data in the form of words (verbal and written) and deeds of humans as well as researchers are not trying to count and classify the qualitative data that has been obtained and thus do not analyze numeral.²

Meanwhile, according to Haris Herdiansyah, qualitative research is a scientific study that aims to understand a phenomenon in the social context scientifically with the advanced process of interaction between researchers in-depth communication with the phenomenon under study.³

¹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan; Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 3.

²Afrizal, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif; Sebuah Upaya Mendukung Penggunaan Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014), p. 13.

³Herdiansyah, Haris, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif untuk Ilmu Sosial*, (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2010), p. 9.

In this research, the researcher used qualitative field research by using descriptive method research. Qualitative descriptive research describes the facts and the features of population systematically, factually, and accurately.⁴

B. Research Setting and Time

The research was held at SMALB-C YPAC Semarang. It located in Jln. K.H. A Dahlan No. 4 Semarang. This research was conducted at eleventh grade students with mental retardation of academic year of 2016/2017. The writer collected the data during February 2016.

C. Focus of Research

Qualitative research has some problem to be researched. The significances of this research will be limited so that the discussion is not too broad. The boundary problem in qualitative research is called the focus of research. According to Spradley, “A focused refers to a single cultural domain or a view related domains”.⁵

The focus of this research is EFL teaching and learning for students with mental retardation (MR) at SMALB-C YPAC Semarang includes; (1) teaching method that covered the definition, several method used in EFL teaching and learning, and

⁴Suryabrata, Sumadi, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (jakarta: raja grafindo persada, 2011), p. 75.

⁵Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...*p. 3.

also the selection and determination of EFL teaching and learning method, (2) teaching media that covered the definition, kinds of media, the benefits of using media, criteria of selecting media and procedure of selecting media, and (3) the obstacles factors in EFL teaching and learning process.

D. Source of Data

In this research, the source of data is the subject where the data can be obtained. Someone who responds, gives information or answers the researcher's question is the source of data. Observation and documentation are also used to collect data. The sources of the data in this research are:

1. The headmaster of SMALB YPAC Semarang.
2. The teacher of English who teaches mentally retarded students.
3. Students with mental retardation of YPAC Semarang.
4. The media and method used in the English language teaching learning for mentally retarded students.
5. YPAC Semarang's documents.

E. Data Collection Technique

There are some techniques used to collect the data, those are:

1. Observation

Observation as a technique of collecting data has a specific characteristic. Observation is not only limited to the

person but also on the other objects. Observation used when the research related to human, the process of work and the symptoms of nature when the respondent observed is not too board.⁶

In this observation, the observation's subjects are teacher and mentally retarded students' activities in English teaching learning process. In other words, this observation aimed to know the method and media that used by teacher, and try to find the obstacle factors during the lesson.

Based on its implementation, observation can be divided into participant observation and non participant observation. In this research, the researcher used non participant observation. Non participatory observation is an observation where the researcher does not involved and just as independent observer.⁷ The researcher only observes what the teacher and students do during the English class. Researcher did not teach or be student there because the researcher does not involved and just be the independent observer.

2. Interview

Interview has been defined as a two-person conversation initiated by the interviewer for the specific purpose of obtaining research relevant information and focused by the interviewer on content specified by research

⁶Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...*, p. 203.

⁷Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...*, p. 204.

objectives of systematic, description, prediction or explanation.⁸

The aims of doing interview were to construct about people, events, organization, feeling, motivation, demands, and care.⁹ The researcher interviewed the headmaster to collect some data that included; the history of YPAC Semarang, the curriculum implemented, the output of students with mental retardation, the barriers of school in fostering students with mental retardation, The government's support to SLB of YPAC Semarang, and interviewed the teacher who teaches students with mental retardation at eleventh grade of SMALB-C YPAC Semarang to collect the data that included; EFL teaching process, students achievement in EFL teaching and learning, the obstacles faced in teaching and learning process, teacher's strategies in facing the obstacles in teaching and learning process.

3. Documentation

Documentation is material that provides official information or evidence or that serves as a record, it is the process of classifying and annotating text, photographs, etc.¹⁰

⁸Louis Cohen *at.All.*, *Research Method in Education*,(New York: Routledge Falmer, 2005), p. 269.

⁹Meleong, Lexy J, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung, PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 186.

¹⁰Oxford learner's pocket dictionary, fourth edition, (Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 132.

it is used to obtain the written data such as a note transcript, newspaper, magazine, agenda, etc. The researcher used this technique to obtain documents which is related with the research. The documentations are the profile of YPAC Semarang, list of facilities and equipment, teacher of English data, students' data, syllabus, lesson plan, learning schedule and English lesson material.

The activities which are done by the researcher can be seen on the table bellows:

Table 3.1
Researcher's Activities during the Research

No	Day, date	Activities
1	Monday, February 15 th 2016	The researcher met Mr. Sujadi as the headmaster of SMALB YPAC to give him a letter of permit research. The researcher made a dialogue with Mr. Sujadi about the planning of research that will be conducted in SMALB YPAC Semarang. Did observation in the school accompanied by Mr. Sujadi (this activity was done by headmaster's request, the purpose of this observation according to Mr. Sujadi request in order to make the researcher does not shocked by the educational environment of students with special needs)
2	Tuesday, February 16 th 2016	The researcher met Mrs. Nur Hidayahi as the teacher of 11 th grade students SMALB-C YPAC Semarang. The researcher made a discussion

No	Day, date	Activities
		about the research planning with Mrs. Nur Hidayati.
3	Wednesday, February 17 th 2016	The researcher met Mrs. Anna as the head of school's administration of SMALB YPAC Semarang to ask several data needed by the researcher. Joining the students' activity in making <i>batik kepyur</i> in the school yard. The researcher did observation in the class of 11 th grade students during the EFL material.
4	Thursday, February 18 th 2016	Made an interview with Mrs. Nur Hidayati
5	Friday, February 19 th 2016	Joining the students' activity in routine practice of playing <i>Rebana</i> .
6	Monday, February 22 th 2016	Made an interview with Mr. Sujadi. Look around the available equipment/facilities for students with special needs accompanied by Mr. Sujadi. The researcher visited the Car Wash of YPAC Semarang (all of the worker there were the students with mental retardation).
7	Tuesday, February 23 th 2016	Made a dialog with Mrs. Nur Hidayati about students' skills. Accompanied students in the kitchen to make some cakes.
8	Wednesday, February 24 th 2016	The researcher did observation in the class of 11 th grade students during the EFL material.
9	Thursday, February 25 th	The day off, because there was a training program of Classroom Action

No	Day, date	Activities
	2016	Research for teachers of SLB YPAC Semarang.
10	Friday, February 26 th 2016	Joining the students' activity in making <i>batik kepyur</i> in the Art room. Visiting the art store YPAC Semarang (this store was located on the west of YPAC Semarang building. This store provided the various art of hand-made creation of students with special needs.
11	Monday, February 29 th 2016	The researcher did observation in the class of 11 th grade students during the EFL material.

F. Data Analysis Technique

We get the qualitative information from data such as journal/diary entries, interviews, classroom recording of interaction among our self and/or the students and observation notes.

The researcher analyzed the data collected by using Miles and Huberman data analysis model. There are some activities in this analysis technique; they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. After collecting the data, the writer made the data reduction by making a main summary, choosing the main points, and deleting useless ones. By data reduction the data that finished from reduction will give clearer

description and make easier for the researcher to collect the further data.¹¹

After reducing the data, the next step is displaying the data. In the qualitative research, the data can be displayed in form of short explanation, chart, relation among categories, etc. Miles and Huberman stated in Sugiyono, data display help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding.¹²

The last step of data analysis is conclusion drawing/verifying. The conclusion hoped in the qualitative research is a new invention. The conclusion is given in form of description of a clear object which was unclear before, causal or interactive relation, hypothesis or theory.¹³

¹¹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...* p. 338.

¹²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...* p. 341.

¹³Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...* p. 345.