

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This part presents the method of investigation. It involves the research design, the source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer focused to describe the teachers' strategy in teaching English to deaf student at SLB Manunggal Slawi, Tegal. The writer used qualitative research to answer her research question about the teacher's strategy in English teaching to deaf student. According to Moleong (2016: 6) qualitative research is a research that produce analytical procedures do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification. Qualitative research is suitable to investigate the problems. The technique of data collection such as observation, interview as documentation helped the writer to get the information.

B. The Source of Data

According to Lofland (1984) in Moleong (201: 157), the main source of data in qualitative research is words and behavior. The data was taken on SLB Manunggal Slawi, Tegal, in the academic year 2018/2019.

1. The Place

The writer conducted the research at SLB Manunggal Slawi, Jl. Jen. Ahmad Yani No. 86 Slawi - Tegal.

2. The Headmaster of SLB Manunggal Slawi – Tegal

The headmaster of SLB Manunggal Slawi Tegal, who asked about information on the strategy and its implementation in the English teaching and learning English process in deaf classes.

3. The English Teacher of SLB Manunggal Slawi, Tegal

English teacher of SLB Manunggal Slawi gave information through interview and observation to find out the strategy used and its implementation in the teaching and learning English process at deaf classes.

4. The Deaf Students of SLB Manunggal Slawi

The deaf students of SLB Manunggal Slawi were the source of data which provided the information through interview and observation. There were ten students were interviewed. They were three students of seventh grade of SMP-LB, four students of eighth grade of SMP-LB and three students of tenth grade of SMA-LB Manunggal Slawi. They were in various types of deafness, both in conductive and nerve deafness with different level of deafness from mild to profound. The writer found out the information from the students about the implementation of strategy used by their English teacher.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting the data is the way used by investigator to get data. In this research the writer used three kinds of method that

are observation, interview, and documentation. The techniques of data collection are:

1. Observation

According to Iskandar (2009: 121) observation activities include observing, recording the events systematically, behavior, objects being seen and other things needed in supporting the current research. This research used direct observation. The writer observed teaching and learning process between teacher and students in the classroom. In this research, the writer used field notes and scoring as her method in observation. It means the writer made brief notes during the observation. The observation was done in the classroom when teacher taught the material. The writer wrote field note of how teaching and learning English process was. The writer used scoring to know the quality of the implementation of strategy used by the English teacher, the teacher and students' interaction and communication, and classroom environment.

2. Interview

According Iskandar (2016: 129), there are two kinds of interview that commonly used by qualitative research. Those are structured interview and unstructured interview. The writer used structure interview to get the information about the teachers' strategy in teaching English for deaf students. The writer interviewed the headmaster of SLB Manunggal Slawi, English teacher and the deaf students of SMP-LB and SMA-LB

Manunggal Slawi, Tegal. The writer asked several questions in each interview.

3. Documentation

Moleong (2016: 216-217) states that document is any written material or film. It means documentation can be written or text-based artifacts such as journal, novel, magazine, newspaper, email, etc or non-written records such as film, video, images, etc.

The writer took several pictures when conducting the interview with the headmaster, English teachers and deaf students. In addition, the writer took several pictures when conducting the observation in the classroom. Furthermore, the writer took a record of interview with the headmaster and English teacher of SLB Manunggal Slawi, Tegal, while in conducting the interview with deaf students, the writer wrote the questions on the paper and explained them about the questions whenever they did not understand about the questions.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono in Iskandar (2016: 138), qualitative data analysis is the process of searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field-notes, and other materials systematically that we accumulate to increase our own understanding and we have discovered to others. This research used some steps of Miles and Huberman in Iskandar (2016: 138) which presents the steps in data analysis as follows:

1. Data Reduction

The writer can find any time to get many data, if the writer is able to apply the method of observation, interview, or from various documents related to the subject researched. Data reduction refers to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming, that data that appear in written-up field notes, or transcriptions. The writer began to identify and classify the data as the result of each instrument, then continued to analyze the data with reducing the data. The writer focused on the main data and reduced unnecessary data.

2. Data Display

Usually in the qualitative research, we got many data, but we could not describe the data as a whole. For that, to display the data, the writer analyzed the data then arranged it systematically based on the research questions. Therefore, the data obtained can explain or answer the problem studied.

3. Conclusion

It is taking conclusion advanced analysis of data reduction and data display. After the research verified, hence the writer drew the conclusion in the form of descriptive as research report.