

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

This chapter gives information on how study is conducted. it gives information on how the data will be gathered and analyzed to answer the research question.

#### **Research Design**

The researcher used qualitative. According to Creswell (2009:23)

“Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant settings, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretation of the meaning of data”

The data collection methods used in this study was observation and interview. Observations are collecting data or information that should make effort by observations directly to the place that will be investigated, the authors use this technique are used to help obtain data about the object under study (Suharsimi, Arikunto, 2006, p.124)

According to Achmadi and Narbuko (2003, p.83), an interview is questioning the process that takes place in the oral study in which two or more people in person face to face information or particulars" All the processes needed in the planning and execution of the research" (Sukardi, 2011, p.183). Make it easy for researchers to get answers from researchers who want to search.

## **Research Setting**

In order to achieve the objective was to know learning strategies of impaired students at grade seven in learning English language in school for special students SLB/B N 1 KasihanBantul. The researcher choose this school because accessibility. Which is located on Jl. Wates km 3 Bantul, Yogyakarta. It consisted of observation of the seventh grade classroom activities consist offour students.

Research is conducted in a classroom setting with the following considerations:

- 1.Easier to observe the subject of research
2. Can reduce distractions that may interfere with the learning process
3. Can interested students as research subjects and teachers as educators.

## **Participant**

There areonly four hearing impaired students at theseventh grade. It consists of one boy and three girls. The students haddifferent ability in receiving sound. These students were chosen as participant because they were able to give information for the reason on what strategies used by the hearing impaired students in learning English language.

## **Data Collection Technique**

Data collection techniquesaresystematicprocedures andstandartobtain the necessary data(Mohammad Nazir, 2005:174)

Research data can be extracted from various sources. Plan activities, sources of data and information that is expected to be seen in the following table:

There are two kinds of data both are interview and observation. Prabowo (1996) interview is a method of data collection by asking something to the respondent, by the way of conversing face to face. Research data collection uses a combination of data collection techniques.

Techniques of data collection were done by interviews and observation. In-depth interviews is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by way of question and answer between face to face with the interviewer or the interview informant, with the use of a guide interview. As for the interview respondents were and students. Data collection was also done by observation in schools.

The researcher using observation as the main data collection technique and interview to support the result of observe. The interview questions were six multiple choice questions and four written interview, because hearing impaired student cannot speak and cannot hear well so written interview was appropriate technique. Interview was conducted for fifteen minutes each student. Interview will use Indonesian to be more easily understood by students and got the valid answer completely.

Observations was conducted over three days, each observation lasted for two hours. Observation equipped with observation rubric to observe how the students learn English.

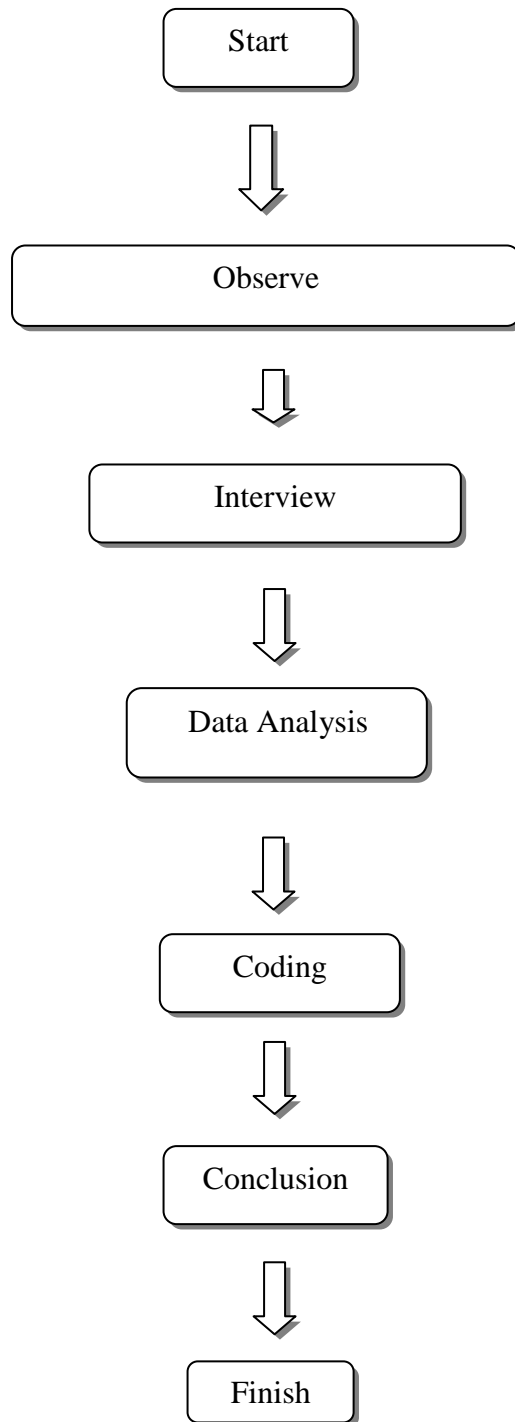
## **Technique of Data Analysis**

After the research data had been collected, the next phase of the research was analyzing those data. This research applied descriptive technique to analyze the data. First, the researcher transcribed the data. Second, the interview results were analyzed by coding them based on the theory. Third, describing the data and then making the conclusion. The coding of the interview result was categorized on the reviewed theory. Qualitative description (Moleong, 2007) suggested that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written and spoken from the people and observed behavior.

**Open coding.** “The process of breaking down, examining, comparing, conceptualizing, and categorizing data” (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, p.61) Based on the theoretical framework and interview guides, researcher compiled an initial framework of analysis as a reference and guide coding.

**Axial coding.** “A set procedures whereby data are put back together in new ways after open coding, by making connections between categories. This is done by utilizing a coding paradigm involving conditions, context, action/interactional strategies and consequences” (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, p.96)

**Selective Coding.** “The process of selecting the core category, systematically relating it to other categories, validating those relationship, and filling in categories that need further refinement and development” (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, p.116)



*Figure 3.1.* Timeline of the research