

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This chapter presents (1) the method of the study, (2) the operational definition, (3) the subject of the study, (4) the technique for collecting data, (5) the establishment of trustworthiness, and (6) the technique for analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

Qualitative research was applied in this research. This research involves interpreting, theory, or understanding the data, breaking it down into categorizable segments, then setting patterns for data collection by relating them to one another (Gubroum & Holstein, 1997). In addition, (Moleong 2012) explains that qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced such as behavior, perception, action, motivation by describing it in a certain context, such a nature. Then, this study used a case study method. According to Creswell (2012), a case study is an issue to be studied that indicates a complete understanding of a case or bounded system that includes a situation, behavior, mechanism, or one or individuals being understood. In this study, the researcher was using this study design to analyze "What are teacher's difficulties in teaching English to mixed disable learners" at SLBN Toboali, Bangka Selatan.

3.2 Operational Definition

To avoid misunderstandings in interpreting the information, Researcher will provide some terms that support readers to understand this research.

Segregation is a school that separates children with special needs from the regular school system.

Mixed Disabilities is different types of student's with disabilities mixed in one class.

Teacher's Difficulties the difficulty faced by the teacher of English in teaching English at SLBN Toboali, Bangka Selatan.

3.3 Participant in the Study

The participant of this study were taken from the teacher of English at SLBN Toboali, Bangka Selatan. A purposeful sampling technique was used in this study. According to Patton (2002), purposful sampling is a technique used to identify and select case information from limited sources.

In this study the researcher chose an English teacher who taught at SLBN Toboali, Bangka Selatan. In the process, there was a teacher; there were recorders to record the interview process between researchers and teachers at SLBN Toboali, South Bangka.

3.4 Data Collection

In this Study, interviews were supported the data what are the difficulties in teaching English to students in mixed disabilities. This was gave to teachers at SLBN Toboali, Bangka Selatan. The interview consists of 16 questions. The interview was evaluated to measure the results of the research question. According to Kuale (2016), as cited in Alshenqeeti (2014), interviews are conversations whose purpose is to gather descriptions of the interview. Furthermore, Schostak (2006), as cited in Alshenqeeti (2014), interviews are extendable conversations between partners that aim to have in-depth information about a particular topic/subject.

To obtain more in-depth information, semi-structured interview was used in this study with one teacher to find out what the teacher's difficulties are in teaching students with three kinds of disabilities in one class. According to McIntosh and Morse (2014), semi-structured interviews are designed to ensure subjective responses from people regarding certain phenomena they experience. All interviews were recorded and then transcribed into English. Before conducted the interview, the researcher was explained the purpose of the interview. In short, a semi-structured interview was conducted to determine the teacher's difficulties in teaching three kinds of students with disabilities in one class.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze how what are the difficulties of teaching segregation schools (Deaf, Autism Spectrum Disorder, and Mentally Retardation) mixed in one class at SLBN Toboali, South Bangka. In this study the researcher was used thematic data analysis according to (Braun & Clarke 2006). Thematic Analysis is a way to analyze data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through the data that the researcher has collected. According to (Braun & Clarke, 2006), there are six stages in carrying out a thematic analysis.

1. researcher was familiarizing with the data by reading the transcript repeatedly.
2. researcher was code the data related to the research statement.
3. researcher was created a theme by grouping similar code.

4. researcher has reviewed the theme by looking again to see whether the grouped code had entered the correct group.
5. researcher was named the group the code is the theme.
6. researcher was made a written report on what the difficulties teacher in teaching students with special needs in one class where there are three types of disabilities and what are the strategies done by teacher in SLBN Toboali, Bangka Selatan.

3.6 Trustworthiness

In this Study, the process of collected and analyzed data, the accuracy and findings, and interpretation should be ensured. Validating findings meant that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking or triangulation (Creswell, 2012). In qualitative research, trustworthiness using terms such as credibility, transferability, dependability, conformability, authenticity. Therefore, the writer was used member checking to check to find with a participant in the study to determine if the findings were accurate. According to Creswell (2012), a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account is member checking. In checking the accuracy of interview results, researcher was asked the interviewer to recheck transcripts of the interview as conformity about information which gave by them in the interview. The writer was asked the participant about the transcript that has been made, such as whether it is completed and appropriate based on their answer or not. If their answer is not in accordance with what they meant, and writer was asked them again about what

they meant. It was the applicant to validated the data and checked the correctness of the trustworthiness of the data. In short, member checking was used to recheck the credibility of the data.