

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This chapter presents: (1) research design, (2) operational definitions, (3) participants of the study, (4) data collection, (5) data analysis, (6) trustworthiness.

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that discusses the phenomena related to the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials (Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun. 2012). A case study qualitative method is applied in this study. According to Creswell (2012), case study is a problem to be researched, which will reveal a deep understanding of a case or a bound system, which involves understanding an event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. Therefore, to determine the strategies used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary to deaf students at SLB B Karya Ibu Palembang.

Furthermore, three steps were done in conducting this research. The first step was collecting the data by depth interview, next step was identifying and analyzing all of the received data to get the interpretation of the findings data by using thematic analysis and the last was discussing the explanation and interpretation as the result of the study.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this study is ' Teachers' Strategies in Teaching Vocabulary to Deaf Students At SLB B Karya Ibu Palembang. There are several terms that must be defined in this study to avoid misinterpretation as follows:

Teacher's strategies refers to plans or activities carried out by the teacher to transfer or notify information related to words to students in order to increase knowledge to students.

Vocabulary refers to part of a particular language, the vocabulary of deaf children in SLB B, namely nouns and adjectives because they are easy to remember for deaf students.

Deaf students refers to students who cannot hear and find it difficult to get information from others.

Special Schools / Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB) is schools that are devoted to children with special needs.

3.3 Participants of The Study

The participants of this study were the teachers of English at SLB-B Karya Ibu Palembang. The participants of the study, were taken by using purposeful sampling. According to Creswell (2015), purposeful sampling is taking samples that already exist in the visible or known population criteria or criteria. The participants of the study were based on the following criteria, such as (1) the teacher has an English education background, (2) the teacher has taught for more than 5 years, (3) the teacher has a certified and experienced in teaching deaf students, (4) the teacher is willing to provide information in accordance with the aims of the researcher.

3.4 Data Collection

In this study, data collection is very important for researchers because with data collection researchers can answer research questions. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative data collection is to identify the types of data that will answer research questions. Therefore, to investigate the teacher's strategy of teaching vocabulary and the difficulties faced by teachers of teaching vocabulary for hard of hearing students in collecting data, the author used an interview.

3.4.1 Interview

The interview be used as an instrument, the interview is the most important instrument for collecting complete data and information. According to Fraenkel (2011), the interview is one of the most useful ways for researchers to verify accuracy or to verify or refute images obtained through previous data. Therefore, the researcher used the interview instrument

because the researcher interviewed the teacher about the strategies used in teaching vocabulary for hard of hearing students.

In this study, semi-structured interviews be used to collect data. Fraenkel (2011) proposed semi-structured interview is a somewhat formal verbal questionnaire, consisting of questions designed to obtain answers given by respondents which are used to obtain information which is then transcribed into English. This research is the reason researchers use interviews to obtain accurate information that occurs in the field. Research interviews consisting of questions that are in accordance with the research topic. Interviews be conducted in person using a mobile voice recorder. The interview process take 15-20 minutes orally. If there is an answer that is unclear, researcher will ask again so that it can run smoothly. The data from the interview were used by researchers to see the strategies used by the teacher to teach vocabulary for hard of hearing students.

3.5. Data Analysis

In analyzing qualitative data, the researcher analyzes data from interviews in order to draw conclusions on the results of the three data and then get a theme or information to be obtained. The researcher used thematic analysis which is used to analyze the classification and present themes related to the data. Thematic analysis is considered the most appropriate for any study that seeks to find an interpretation (Alhojailan, 2012). Then, Braun and Clarke (2006), gives six steps of thematic analysis, namely familiarizing yourself with data, make codes, looking for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes and making reports.

3.5.1. Analyzing of Teachers' Strategies in Teaching Vocabulary to Deaf Students

In analyzing the data in this study, data were obtained through interviews from teachers who taught English vocabulary. First, researcher read the data and look for the

meaning of the pattern because reading the data carefully and thoroughly makes myself familiar with understanding the strategies used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary to deaf students. Second, researcher made some code based on the data obtained from the interviews. Third, researcher tried to find a theme that fits my code. Fourth, researchers reviewed the theme researchers got from the beginning so research can review the theme researchers created. Fifth, research redefined and renamed the theme to be more complex and precise. Sixth, research interpret the strategies used by teachers to teach vocabulary to students with deaf and from these results research make descriptive reports or interpretations of themes and codes.

3.6 Trustworthiness

In this study, the researcher used trustworthiness to check whether the data in the report is accurate or not. Therefore, checking the validity of the findings is very important. According to Creswell (2012), the validation of findings is used by researchers to determine the accuracy or credibility of the findings. Thus, it determines whether the findings are accurate or not from various points of view. There is a technique for checking the accuracy of data called a member check. In this study, member checks were used. According to Creswell (2012), member examination is a process in which the researcher chooses one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the interview results. Therefore, this process deals with the researcher and one or more participants by asking some research findings such as whether the description is complete and realistic or not. If they think it's not right, then researchers will ask the wrong part until they get correct and accurate results. In this section, participants double-check the data to get the appropriate results.