

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The type of research employed in this study is field research, involving the direct collection of data at the research site. This research adopts a descriptive approach, aimed at analyzing and presenting the actual conditions occurring at the research location. The data collected are qualitative in nature, focusing on descriptive information rather than numerical data.

According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative methodology refers to research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words, capturing observable behaviors. Qualitative research is a process that generates descriptive accounts through written or spoken words and observable behaviors. In qualitative research, the researcher acts as the primary instrument, responsible for questioning, analyzing, capturing, and constructing social situations for clearer and more meaningful understanding. The true essence lies in uncovering the real meaning behind the apparent data, as data truly represent values beyond what is visible. Essentially, qualitative research is a systematic endeavor to discover theories existing in the field. The choice of qualitative research is deliberate, as the study aims to depict the TPR method for English learning In inclusive education at Sdn benua anyar 8 Banjarmasin. This methodological approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the subject matter, facilitating a deeper understanding and

portrayal of the intricacies involved in Total Physical Response Method For English Learning In Inclusive Education at Sdn 8 Benua Anyar 8 Banjarmasin.

B. Research Settings

This research was conducted in the academic year 2023/2024 in February. The research took place at Sdn Benua anyar 8 Banjarmasin School, Jl. Benua Anyar No.4, RT.1, Benua Anyar, District. East Banjarmasin., Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan 70239.

C. Participant

The Class 8 English Teacher at Sdn continent anyar 8 banjarmasin for the 2024 Academic Year is the subject of this research. Researchers limited their research to teachers' strategies in teaching English in fifth grade at SDN Continental New 8, Banjarmasin. Class five has two classes, class A and B. The class I observed was class B with 10 students and there were students with special needs (slow learners and autism).

D. Research Instrument

According to Yin, (2011), are search Instrument is a tool for data collection. A research instrument can be in the form of facilities used by researcher to collect data accurately, thoroughly, efficiently and simply for analysis. This study employs an instrument to determine how are the strategies used by English teachers in teaching English. The

main instrument of this research was the researcher herself. Based on (Aryetal., 2010:424), “in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instruments for the gathering and analyzing of data”. In this research, the researcher using an observation and interview because the researcher was not involved in the teaching and learning process. Observation is the researcher came to observing the place and activities research object (Sugiyono 2015). It means to gained the data, researcher watching the phenomena and describing about the behaviour of subject innaturalsetting.

Accordingto(Aryetal.,2010:438),interviewareusedtocollectdatafrom people in their own words about their opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situation. Interview in research have 3 types, structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-structured interview. In this research theresearcherwillusingsemistructuredinterviewbecausetheresearcherake alistofquestionthatwillbeaskedtotheinterviewerandtheresearchercan ask additional question to complete the topic.

E. Technique of Data Collection

From the perspectives of the teachers actively engaged in the teaching process. In this research, the main methods employed for data collection

1. Observations: Observations involve direct examination and recording of ongoing activities or situations in the field. In this study, the researcher immerses themselves in the learning environment of elementary schools to observe the application of the Total Physical Response (TPR) method by

teachers. This method entails observing the physical setting (place), individuals involved (actors), and the activities being carried out (activity). Through observation, the researcher captures relevant details and insights into the TPR teaching approach, which complements the information obtained through interviews. Combining these methods, the aim is to gather comprehensive and detailed data regarding the implementation of TPR method English learning acquisition in inclusive students at Sdn Benua Anyar 8 Banjarmasin. Direct observation provides visual context and real-time understanding of how TPR is utilized in the classroom setting, while interviews offer deeper insights.

2. Interviews: Interviews are utilized as a means to directly gather information from the participants. Specifically, structured interviews are conducted with English language teachers at elementary schools. Structured interviews involve pre-prepared questions to ensure consistency across responses and to focus on specific aspects of interest. The goal of these interviews is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of TPR method English learning acquisition in inclusive students at Sdn Benua Anyar 8 Banjarmasin.

E. Data Analysis

An Qualitative data analysis, as described by Bogdan in Sugiyono's work, involves systematically searching and organizing data obtained from interviews, observations, and other sources. Its main purpose is to enhance the

researcher's understanding of the data and enable them to effectively present their findings to others. This analysis is conducted continuously, both during and after the data collection process. Before entering the field, researchers often analyze preliminary data or secondary sources to help determine the focus of their research. While this focus may still be provisional and subject to change, it provides a clear direction for the research process.

The steps in qualitative data analysis include data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction involves summarizing, selecting, and emphasizing key aspects of the data to facilitate further understanding and analysis. Once the data has been reduced, the next step is data display, which can take various forms such as narratives, diagrams, or charts, aimed at enhancing understanding and communication of the findings. Initial conclusions drawn during qualitative data analysis are tentative and subject to change as new data emerges during the research process. However, if these conclusions are supported by strong and consistent evidence, they become credible. This underscores the importance of verifying and cross-checking conclusions derived from the analyzed data.

This method not only aids in drawing conclusions but also helps in verifying information obtained from various sources such as interviews, observations, or other documentation. Overall, qualitative data analysis is a complex yet essential process in research, enabling researchers to grasp the essence of the data obtained and accurately present it to others.