

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are two kinds of research method to analyze data; qualitative method and quantitative method. According to Punch (1998:4) as cited in Blaxter, Hughes, and Tight (2001: 64) Qualitative and quantitative research are defined as follows:

Qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of numbers. Quantitative research is empirical research where the data are in the form of numbers.

According to Creswell (1994:149) the data collections in qualitative research involve four basic types: observations, interviews, documents, and visual images. The qualitative researcher may use multiple data collection. Merriam (1988), as quoted by Creswell (1994:145) explains that “Qualitative research involves fieldwork. The researcher physically goes to people, setting, site, or institution to observe or record behavior in its natural setting.”

Quantitative method may use questionnaires as the data collection. According to Blaxter, Hughes, and Tight (2001:64) on the first consideration, the use of questionnaires as a research technique might be seen as a quantitative strategy. Dornyei (2001: 188) also says that we can collect the quantitative data by using questionnaires. Open and closed questionnaires will be used to collect the data.

This research used quantitative methods. Questionnaires were used as instruments in this research.

3.1 Data Collection

3.1.1 Participants

The participants were 22 English teachers in SLB, Semarang. The writer observed the teachers to know if English was taught in SLB or not and to find out the total number of English teachers in SLB, Semarang. There were 6 SLB with 22 English teachers. In one school, there were different numbers of English's teachers. The following table shows the number of the SLB in Semarang.

Names of Difiable Schools

No	Name of Schools	Numbers of English's Teachers
1.	SLB. Negeri.	3
2.	SLB. Swadaya	6
3.	SLB. Pelita Ilmu	2
4.	SLB. YPAC	6
5.	SLB. HJ. Soemiyati	2
6.	SLB. Dharma Mulia	3
Total		22

3.1.2 Instruments (Questionnaires)

Questionnaires are important because they are one of the instruments to collect the data. Arikunto (2002: pp.140) says that questionnaires are a number of written questions, which are used to gather information from respondents. Blaxter, Hughes, and Tight (2001: pp.179) also emphasize that:

Questionnaires are one of the most widely used social research techniques. The idea of formulating precise written questions, for those whose opinions or experience you are interested in seems such an obvious strategy for finding the answers to the issues that interest you.

According to Arikunto (2002: pp.141), in closed questionnaires, the respondents have to answer the questions based on the options which are provided by the writer. The type of questionnaires that is used in this research is rating scale questionnaires which provide answers to respondents by showing the level of choices. Arikunto (2002: pp.214) also says that rating scale questionnaire is a question or a statement, which is followed by some columns in order to show the level of choices. Vredembregt (1978) also emphasizes, Likert Scale works as follows:

1. It corrects the most items/ questions/ statements related with investigated problem.
2. The answer of the item response ranges from the extremely positive to extremely negative. For example:

Answer Option	Point
Strongly Agree	5
Agree	4
Neutral	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

3. The score of each teacher's responses is determined based on the mean from each item. If the score is more than one and a half the mean point is the higher rate of the score.

These are the examples of closed questions, such as:

- If one of your students does not understand, would you like to spend some time to explain the materials again?
- I am very excited in teaching difable.

In distributing the questionnaires, the writer did not have to come directly to the respondents. The researcher can use the media, such as: telephone or internet. Blaxter, Hughes, and Tight (2001: pp.179) point out that:

Questionnaires can be administered in a number of different ways. They can be sent by post to the intended respondents. They can be administered over the telephone, face to face, or the internet.

In this research, the researcher administered the questionnaires over face to face. The writer came to the respondents and distributed the questionnaires directly. The questionnaires were returned on the next day.

Therefore, in this research, the writer used closed questionnaire as a data collection in quantitative research.

3.1.3 Procedures

This research has done through some steps:

1. First, the writer came to the SLB to conduct the observation in order to see whether English was taught in SLB or not, and got the information the total number of English teachers in SLB under the writer's research.
2. Second, the writer designed closed questionnaires. The writer constructed 29 items in the questionnaires.
 - a. Statements 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29 were positive statements.
 - If respondents chose point 5-4, the results of questionnaires were negative.
 - If respondents chose point 3, the results of questionnaires were neutral.
 - If respondents chose point 2-1, the results of questionnaires were positive.
 - b. Statements 4, 5, and 27 were negative statements.
 - If respondents chose point 5-4, the results of questionnaires were positive.

- If respondents chose point 3, the results of questionnaires were neutral.
- If respondents chose point 2-1, the results of questionnaires were negative.

Example:

Questionnaires	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Q1	13.6 %	50.0%	36.4%

Based on the table above, the highest point was 50.0%. It meant that there were a half of respondents who chose points 3. Therefore, the result of questionnaire item No. 1 was neutral.

3. Next, the writer distributed the questionnaires to the 22 SLB's teachers in Semarang. The writer distributed the questionnaires directly face to face and came back the next day to get the questionnaires back
4. Finally, the writer analyzed the data to get accurate results about the teachers' attitudes toward difabled English learning process in SLB.

3.2. Data analysis

In order to respond to the research questions about teachers' attitudes towards the difables' English learning process in SLB, the writer analyzed research data using quantitative methodology. After obtaining the data from respondents, the writer scored them based on Likert Scale method. From the data, the writer tried to find out the highest point. The highest point was the results item of the questionnaires. The

writer tried grouping the results item of the questionnaires based on positive, neutral or negative. Finally, the writer found out the result of the research question. The results of the research question may be positive attitudes, neutral attitudes or negative attitudes.

