

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this research the researcher used case study, Yin defined the case study method “as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used.”¹ Yin statement described that the inquiry based on an empiric data. A case study investigate the existing the phenomenon data by real- life to dig out the evidency. A contemporary phenomenon or case was an aphasic students whom school in SKHN (Sekolah Khusus Negeri) of junior high school that how aphasics acquired the vocabulary, is TPR assist the aphasics learning; one of these students were the researcher’s aunt neighbor.

“Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem”.² This research used qualitative because it is appropriated to the objectives of the research which focused on TPR method as a process to what extent it assists aphasic students acquire or get the vocabulary.

¹ Zaidah Zainal, “ Case study as a research method” *Jurnal Kemanusiaan* (juni, 2007)

²John W. Creswell, *Research Design, Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (3rd.ed.) (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), 4.

B. Place and time of the research

The research is conducted in Sekolah Khusus Negeri (SKHN) 01 Tangerang. The place is located at Caringin Saga street. The researcher choose this school because the researcher wanted to know whether Total Physical Response is affected the aphasics in leaning vocabulary or not. Other reasons were the one student of that class was the researcher's aunt neighbor.

C. The Population and Sample

The population of the research consisted of one class with the total 8 students from the seventh year students of SKHN 01 Tangerang. The sample took five students from 8 students. Were categorized as aphasic students.

D. Subject of The Study

In this research the subject of the study was class VII of SKHN 01 Tangerang. The researcher took five of students with their disability (aphasia).

E. The Research Instrument

The researcher used practice or repeated performance of an activity that has the aphasic learnt. By the instruction from a teacher, aphasics should follow and practice what the teacher said.

The other name above is test as the research instrument. The researcher was conducted the movement in naming what was the teacher choose or shown; then aphasics repeat

simultaneously what the teacher did. The other Instrument were Observation and Interview to dig out and fixing more information.

F. The Research Focus

The research of this study; researcher focus on existing problems. To limit the problem, researcher focus on what extent does TPR assist an aphasics in acquiring the vocabulary.

G. Data Collecting Technique

The data were very important in writing paper. The writer done several steps to get the data, as follows :

1. Observation

“Observations. Observing and measuring the world around you, including observations of people and other measurable events.”³

“Observations can be conducted on nearly any subject matter, and the kinds of observations you will do depend on your research question. You might observe traffic or parking patterns on campus to get a sense of what improvements could be made. You might observe clouds, plants, or other natural phenomena. If you choose to observe people, you will have several additional considerations including the manner in which you will observe them and gain their consent.”⁴

³Dana Lynn Driscoll, *Introduction to Primary Research: Observations, Surveys, and Interviews*(San Fransisco, California, USA: 2011), 154.

⁴Ibid.

The statements above explained that an observation could conduct everything you choose to be observed. If consider to observe people, there were several additional considerations including the manner in which the researcher will observe them and gain their consent.

The researcher was asked helping to the teacher to teach vocabulary using Total Physical Response as the learning method; to test how far TPR method was affected aphasics. Afterwards the researcher observed aphasic students when learn in the class to dig out and deep observation.

2. Test

Recall is the process of recall information that has been learned in the past without a clue that faced with the organism.⁵ Anything that the people did, heard, and what the people learnt from, they have an ability to remember anything on mind. Therefore, to get the people's information the recalling is the suit method to dig out anything what the people learnt.

3. Interview

Soon after observation, next is the interviewing the teacher and the aphasic students to support the data from observation. The interview used Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding between the interviewer and interviewee during the interview process. To make sure

⁵*proses recalling pada manusia*, edwinmunip.blogspot.co.id/2014/10/proses-recalling-pada-manusia_77.html?m=1.

and support of this research, the researcher proposed interview to the teacher of SKHN 01 Tangerang to dig out the information. The Interview used a recorder to record the data then transcribed.

H. Data Analysis

Because the data in this study qualitative data, all the collected data were analyzed qualitatively. It means that the data to answer all the research questions were elaborated in words. By analyzing each of the problem stated in the research problem, the researcher, then can draw general conclusions related to the effective TPR of aphasic students' vocabulary at SKHN 01 Tangerang.