

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses about the research methodology that was used in this study. The discussion includes the research design, setting and subject of study, research procedure which include four steps used in action research, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

Research design plays important role in a research because the quality of the research is depended on the design. In this research the writer will use Classroom action research (CAR) which the model is porposed by Kemmis and Mc Taggart (1988) this kind of research is done through 2 cycles, Cameron-Jones (1983, as cited in Siti, 2013, pp. 108) defines action research as a research which is carried out by the teacher/researcher with a view to improve their personal practice and understand it better. Classroom action research is a process that is practiced by the teachers/researchers to examine the action using techniques of research.

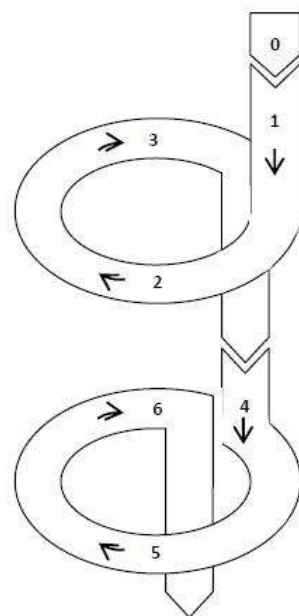
#### **B. Setting and Subject of The Study**

This study was conducted at MA Al-Huda in Kediri. The subjects of the study were the first grade students. The writer chose to do observation to first grade students because the students are fresh graduate from junior high school so they need much knowledge to face English subject in senior high school. Beside that the writer used the first grade students because when the writer implements teacher questioning strategy on reading for this grade, it

would be useful for them for preparation on final examination for semester 2. This research was done in MA Al-Huda, because English quality especially in reading of the first grade students in this school is still lack, so it will be easy to know the improvement. The researcher used class X - MIA only to be the subject of this study and total number of the first grade students is 12 students.

### C. Research Procedure

This study displays Classroom Action Research, which the model is proposed by Kemmis and Mc Taggart (1988) this kind of research is done through 2 cycles. This kind of research is done through 2 cycles and it is designed by following 4 steps, those steps are planning, action, observation, and reflection. The cycle of classroom action research which proposed by Kemmis and Mc Taggart is:



- 0 = the problems
- 1 = planning
- 2 = action and observation 1
- 3 = reflection
- 4 = revised plan 1
- 5 = action and observation 2
- 6 = reflection 2

## Preliminary Study

This study displays Classroom Action Research, which the model is proposed by Kemmis and Mc Taggart (1988). It is designed by following 4 steps, those steps are planning, action, observation, and reflection. But before starting the steps, preliminary study is should be done so that the writer can identify and also analyze the real problem that occurs. Preliminary study was conducted to identify and obtain the information related to the students' problem faced in teaching and learning English process. In the preliminary study, the research starts with observing and identifying classroom problems. A classroom problem refers to a classroom practice that can still be improved to result in better learning achievement of the students. The writer knows the problems that occur in the classroom by asking English Subject teacher and see directly the problems in class with the guidance of the subject teachers.

### 1) Planning

In this step, the writer identifies an issue or problem and develops a plan in order to give an impact in a specific area of the research context. The problem that is faced by the students in the teaching learning process. this study starts by identifying and investigating the classroom problems. A classroom problems refer to a classroom practice that still can be improved to get the better learning results. The writer knows the problem that is faced by the students by asking to the English teacher in the class and also direct observing to the class to know the

problem that is happened in the class. The writer will apply some activities they are:

a. Preparing the lesson plan

Here the writer makes the lesson plan and also design the step that will be done to do the action. Beside that the writer also prepares the materials that will be taught in the class, the test, list of the student's name and the scoring.

b. Preparing the instrument

In doing the research, the researcher surely needed any equipment to help them to collect the data and the instruments, the instruments of this research are test and observation. After the researcher had prepared lesson plan then the researcher prepared the instrument such as the test, observation sheet, and field note.

1) Test

A test is used to measure the skill of the students. After the implementation of the strategy the writer will give a test to the students. To collect the data of this research, the researcher uses multiple choices test. According tu Anizul (2015) the choice of multiple choice's type was based on the following considerations: a). It is easy and consistent, b) It is easy to determine the reliability of the test, and c) It is economical because the questions can be answered in a short time.

## 2) Observation sheet

The observation is done by the writer directly by following every activity, events, and situation. In this research the researcher will use an observation sheet of every meeting. The researcher will observe the students' reaction (students' activeness) during the implementation of Teachers' Questioning Strategy. There are 4 aspects that will be observed by the researcher. They are:

- a) Asking Question
- b) Answering Question
- c) Participation
- d) Taking notes.

### c. Prepare the criteria of success

The criteria of success is set up to the implementation of this strategy is getting better or not. In this study the writer will set the criteria of success, if minimally 80% of the students in the class can get a minimal score of 74. After the data is collected the data will be analyzed to know the success of the strategy. The steps of the data analysis are as follows:

1. To measure mean score

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{Total score in the class}}{\text{the total students}}$$

2. The result of the test will be calculated using formula, the formula is:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{The number of right answer}}{\text{the total items}} \times 100 \%$$

The formula above is used to measure the score of every student.

3. The collected data from achievement test will be analyzed by looking at the score of every cycle. The criteria of minimum score (KKM) is 74, so if the student's score is  $\geq 74$ , it means he/her is successful in teaching and learning process. The percentage of successfulness of this research that the researcher wants to reach is 80%. So 80% of the students who get score  $\geq 74$  must reach 80% of the students of the class. The formula that will be used for this research is:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{The student who gets minimally 74}}{\text{the total students}} \times 100\%$$

### 3) Action

It is the step after doing planning step, in the action step the writer implemented the strategy that has been planned before. In this step the writer should master the scenario well. Then, the writer can apply the learning strategy to the class. Every meeting divided into three parts, they are

#### a. Pre-teaching

the researcher comes and greet to the students. The researcher opened the class by *alfatihah* and checked the students' attendance list by calling them one by one. After that because it was a very first time coming to the class and giving lesson, the researcher explained first about narrative text to make sure that the students have enough understanding about narrative text to make the students easy to follow the teaching learning process during this research.

Here, the researcher divided a story. After that to make the students feel interested to the story the researcher gave some questions which related to the story. The question also used to bring them into the main reading activity called whilst-reading activity.

b. Whilst-teaching

After giving the questions, in this section the researcher also asked the students to read the story. Then the researcher gave the students some questions again to check and set their background knowledge about the story. The students voluntarily answer the questions. While the students answered questions the researcher also took a note about the students' name/number who answer the questions and give participations.

After those questions were given the researcher divided the class into 5 groups and gave a worksheet to every group. The worksheet has 5 questions. The questions were the combination among Higher Level Question and Lower Level Questions which related to the story. Then the researcher asked the students voluntarily to read and answer the following questions.

c. Post-teaching

In this post activity, the researcher asked the students to give conclusion about narrative text that they have learned and the researcher also give conclusion about narrative text in the last section. In the last, the researcher closed the meeting by saying thanks and recite *hamdalah* together.

4) Observing

In this step, observing is a process where the researcher should observe the effect of the action and documenting the context, action, and opinion of those involved. It is a data collection time where the researcher collect the data to collect information about what is

happening. Here in the forth meeting the writer will do observation. After the writer implement the strategy in the first and second meeting, the writer will give a reading test to the students in the third meeting. The text is about narrative text. After the writer gets the student's score, the writer will analyze the successfulness and the unsuccessfulness of the students score.

#### 5) Reflecting

Reflecting step is a process of analyzing the result of the observation activities during the teaching and learning process. The reflection of the first cycle will be analyzed from the student's score of reading test in the third meeting. The writer will conclude whether the study need to revise to be better or not.