# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the procedure for conducting research with regard to the improves students' Listening ability using short movie. This includes the research approach and design, the researcher presence, research locations, data and data sources, research instruments, data analysis technique.

## 3.1 Research Design

The purpose of this research is to improve students' listening ability through short movie as a media. Research design used in this research is classroom action research (CAR). In this research, the researcher try to improve students' listening ability using so. The researcher give treatments to the subject.

In conducting this research, the researcher will ask an English teacher to help her. As mentioned in Arikunto, S., Suhardjono & Supardi (2008: 22), it is suggested for the beginner researcher to make collaboration in conducting an action research. The teacher helps the researcher in planning, action, observation, and reflection. Moreover, it is also possible for the researcher to ask much suggestion from her in conducting of the research.

## 3.2 Subject of the Research

The researcher takes one class eleventh grade students of SMA Pawyatan Daha Kediri as a subject of this research. The reason why the researcher takes eleventh grade students of SMA Pawyatan Daha Kediri because most of student in

there, are low in English especially listening. Some of them found difficulties while they listening the teachers speak English.

## 3.3 Setting of the Research

According to Arikunto, S., Suhardjono & Supardi (2008:39), there is no population and sample in an action research, but it is known as setting of the research. It is a place where the research is conducted. Furthermore, the setting of the research was at SMA Pawyatan Daha Kediri.

## 3.4 Research Procedures

Classroom action Research is a way for teacher to discover what works best in their own classroom situation, thus allowing informed decision about teaching. In addition Kemmis and Mc. Taggart stated that action research is deliberate, solution oriented investigation that is group or personally owned and conducted. It is characterized by spiraling cycles of problem identification, systematic data collection, reflection, analysis, data driven action taken and finally problem redefinition.Arikunto model follows the cycle of: planning, implementing, observation and reflection.

### 3.4.1 Planning

The researcher prepared lesson plan in each cycle, selected materials from textbook and prepare listening test for the students and also observation sheet that was filled out by collaborator when the researcher was teaching. In order to get the data, the researcher taught the students, got the collaborator observe, and asked students do listening task process

of teaching including test taking took one meeting and the process of analyzing and discussing the result of the observation and the test took three days in each cycle.
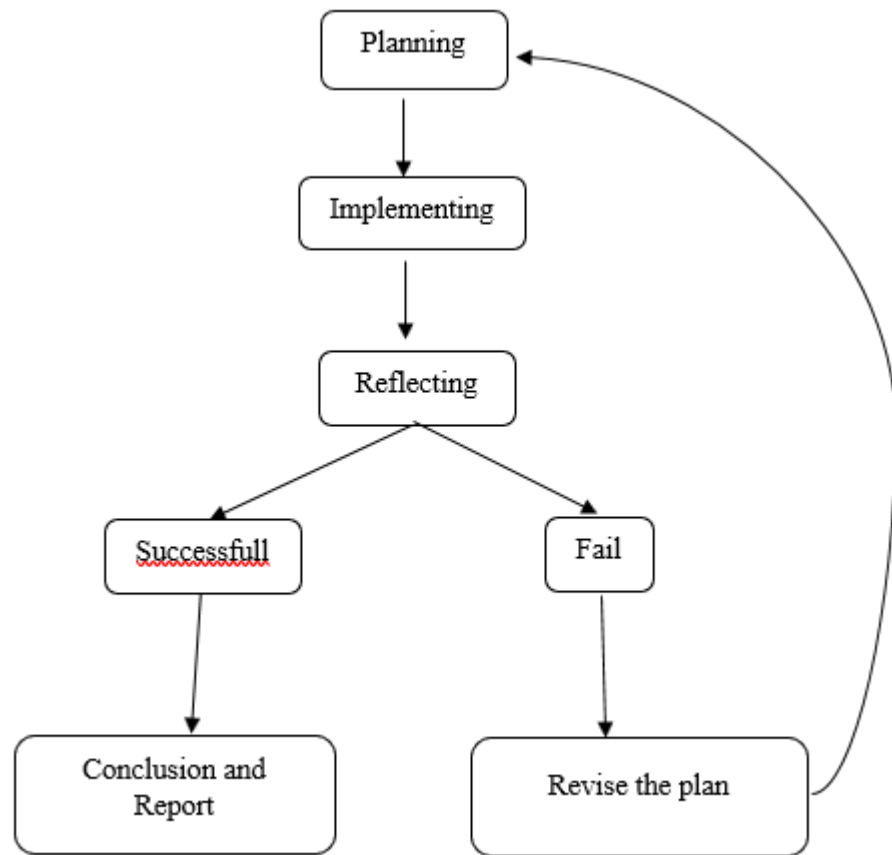
### 3.4.2 Implementing

In this step, the researcher taught the material by using short movie in listening skill with the lesson plan and materials prepared.

### 3.4.3 Observing

Observation was done by collaborator and the researcher during the teaching and learning process. The collaborator and the researcher observed students' activities and then the result of the observation was filled out in the observation sheet.

### 3.4.4 Reflecting

Here, the researcher thought about the strength and the weakness of a cycle to determine what to do in the next cycle and to determine whether or not the result of the cycle is satisfactory.

**Flow of Classroom Action Research Steps**

## 3.5 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is test work sheets (that were given in pre-test, actions, and post-test). and observation sheet. The instrument for pre-test and post-test was different, which is taken from Listening section at Ujian National (2014/2015-2016/2017). The movie that choosen for this research was Aladdin movie, and the test consisted of 18 questions item according to the movie.

## 3.6    Technique of Data Collection

The data collected by test and observation. Observation was done to know the students' attitude (qualitative data) during the research. Meanwhile, quantitative data was taken from the students' score in pre-test, actions, post-test and observation sheet. The data in pre-test was taken to know the students' listening skill before treatment. In actions, the data were collect once; in action 1. The data was to know students' development during treatment. Then, post-test was taken to know students' ability in listening skill after giving the treatment.

## 3.7    Technique of Data Analysis

This part is used to analyze the students' score after the test was being administered. To know the score of students' results on listening test, the researcher used this following formula:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{total\ of\ right\ answers}{total\ item}\ x\ 100\%$$

**Table 3.1 The five scales interval of students' score**

| Scores Categories | |
|---|---|
| 85-100 | Very good |
| 75-84 | Good |
| 60-74 | Moderate |
| 40-59 | Low |
| 0-39 | Failure |

In this research, the students would be hoped to get the score upper to moderate category. It meant this research would be finished if the students got a

good or very good score category. In additional, the target was 75 to 100 students'
mean score.

After calculating the score, the data would be analyzed by the researcher in
steps below.

3.7.1   Knowing the students' individual score, by the formula:

Where:

S = score

= the students' score

= total of sums

(Arikunto, 2002)

3.7.2   Knowing mean score each test, by the formula:

Where:

M = mean score

= total of the students' score

N = number of the students

(Arikunto, 2002)

3.7.3   Comparing the result of each test to know whether using movies can
improve students' listening skill or not.

The score of objects will interpreted by consulting with the following
interval of five scales the students' score based on the scoring at SMA Pawyatan
Daha Kediri.

The students' score of pre-test and post-test obtained from the process are
used to see the improvement of understanding and the students' achievement.

The formula was used to know successful or not as follows (Agustina, in Dwi 2010:34).

The percentage of individual success

$$\%X = \frac{x1}{N} \times 100\%$$

%X = the percentage of individual success

X1 = obtained score

N = the maximum score

The researcher compares the result with criteria of success. If the percentage of success is 75% or more, it means that the class was successful. But the percentage of success less than 75% the class is unsuccessful.