

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the steps of the research. It describes the research design, research setting, and research procedure.

A. Reserch Design

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose. The function of a reasearch design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enable us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible.²⁰

A method is the way to do research. In doing research, the researcher may be able to use kinds of methods those are suitable with the purpose of research. So method can be used as the way to understand and to comprehend the research object. The researcher uses design that is called Classroom Action Research (CAR). According to the Hopkins (1993), Classrom Action Research (CAR) is systematic inquiry with the goal of informing practice in a particular situation. CAR is the way for instructors to discover what works best in their own classroom situation, thus allowing informed decisions about teaching.²¹ Based on the history of CAR which is found by psychologist Lewin (1946), he developed research design for many years then it known as action research.²² He did a series of

²⁰ Vaus David de, *Research Design in Social Research*, (London: SAGE Publication ltd. 2001), 9.

²¹ Djunandi Ghoni. *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*. (Malang: UIN Malang press, 2008), 3.

²² Mills, Geoffrey E. *Action Research: A Guide for the Teacher Researcher*. (Canada: Pearson Published, 2011), 14.

experimental community society in USA after war. That action research was done by Lewin, which has a correlation in his job. Kemmis and McTaggart (1982) stated that action research is, the way groups of people can organize the conditions under which they can learn from their own experiences and make their experience accessible to others. Whereas classroom is a place for teachers do the research while doing their job place. Hence, Classroom Action Research is a process in which both students and teacher hope any improvement in the research. Classroom action research begins with questions about classroom experiences, issues, or challenges. It is a reflective process which helps teachers explore and examine aspects of teaching learning and takes action for changing and improving in the next step. It can solve learning problems and allows the use of certain teaching strategy in improving the students' skill.

In this classroom action research, researcher uses collaborative research approach, the researcher as a main teacher in the class and one teacher who hold other subjects as collaborator. The researcher and collaborator work together in English learning process in the classroom.

The models of CAR are: Kemmis, Ebbut, Elliot, and McKernan. Here the study uses the Kemmis and McTaggart's. The model developed by Stephen Kemmis and Robin McTaggart in 1988. They use four research components those are: plan, act, observe, and reflect in a connected spiral system. Kemmis and McTaggart (1982) stated CAR process has four manageable steps that called PAOR, here are: Plan, Act, Observe, and Reflect. All of them must be done

intensively and systematically from anyone who do their daily job.²³ Classroom action research is conducted in some cycles. It means that if the first cycle fails and the phase should be continued to the next cycle and it will not be stopped before the criteria of success achieved.²⁴ In classroom action research, the cycles must go on until the treatment in the classroom successful and the criteria achieved. The criterion of success in this study if 70% of students get scores at least 70 or the class average scores for all students is at least 70.

B. Research Setting

The study is conducted at MI Fattakhul Irsyad, it is located at Santren 01/01 Malang Sari Tanjunganom Nganjuk. It is selected as the research setting because of these reasons. First, the room for teaching learning is uncomfortable, it was united with mosque. Second, the researcher is an educator at the fifth grade's teacher of English. Third, there is students' achievement about vocabularies are low even it was taught several times.

C. Research Procedure

Action research is kind of applied research. This research is CAR (classroom action research), that is done to increase the students' vocabulary in English subject. This research was conducted in a form of cycles. According to

²³ Sukardi. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Tindakan Kelas: Implementasi dan pengembangannya*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara: 2013), 4-5.

²⁴ Stephen Kemmis and Taggart Mc. *The Action Research Planner*. (Victoria: Deakin University Press, 1981), 1.

Kemmis and Mc Taggart each cycle have some steps: (1) planning action, (2) implementing of action, (3) observing of research, and (4) analysis and reflecting.

The planning of action is based on the analyzing of the finding from the preliminary observation (pre survey). After the researcher knows the problem, he prepares everything related the action in the classroom (lesson plan), step in teaching vocabulary process by using The Lazanov Method, guidance or help for the students during in the learning activity, the facilities are notebook and speakers. The next step is implementing the plan that has been designed by the researcher. The researcher, also as the teacher conducts the action by applying The Lazanov Method. Therefore, the collaborator collects the data by observing the action in the classroom during teaching learning process. Data collection is also done at the end of cycle, in which the researcher scored the students' final work. The collaborator teacher fills the checklist that available by the researcher. After collecting the data, the researcher and the collaborator analyze or make an evaluation of the result of the data collected. The evaluation is based on the teaching learning process by implementing the Lazanov Method and the evaluation of students' final work sheet. The data analysis is done in the reflection on the basis of evaluation. It determines whether the action is successful or not. If the action is unsuccessful, the researcher will conduct the next cycle by revising the planning.

In this study the researcher use Stephen Kemmis and Mc Taggart, it briefly explained as the sketch below:

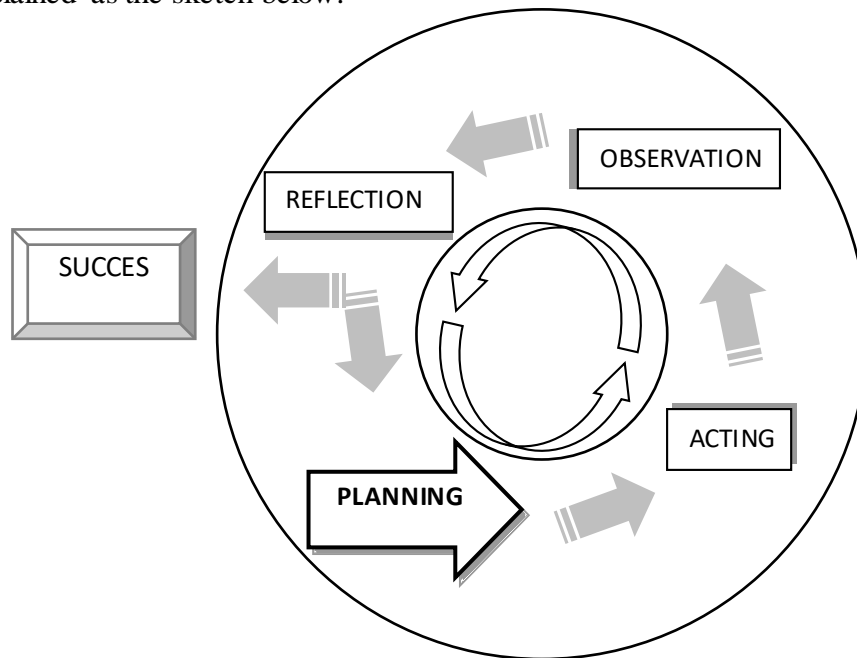


Figure 3.1. Adapted from: Kemmis and McTaggart cycle²⁵

1. Preliminary study

Preliminary study is useful to identify and analyze which should be finished by students in English teaching and learning process. It means, the researcher examines the situation of the class. The researcher finds that most of students' score are low. Some of the students have no enthusiasm in learning English. Hence, the class is uncomfortable to be used for studying.

2. Planning step

In this part, the researcher applies the following activities:

²⁵ Sukardi. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Tindakan Kelas: Implementasi dan Pengembangannya*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), 8.

a. Preparing the lesson plan

Lesson plan is planning that describe learning procedure and organizing to achieve one standard competency. It is useful when the teacher does their jobs in the classroom. It is based on the curriculum development by the government Lesson plan consisting of standard competency, based competency, indicator, and instructional objectives.

b. Preparing instructional material and media used in a classroom

Instructional material based on the curriculum by the government. In this study, the researcher uses student worksheet (LKS). The material is vocabulary. The instructional media used to conduct this study are whiteboard, board marker and classical music as background.

c. Setting the criteria of success

The criterion of success determines whether the action in the cycle is successful or not. In this study, the researcher has set criterion of success is on the students' individual quiz result. In this study, the collaborator observes the process of teaching and learning using checklist observation. The criterion of success for students' attitude on observation checklist is met if 70% students do the activities. The individual quiz is used to know how far the understanding of the students about the vocabularies. If 70% of the students get result of quiz at least standard based competence (KKM) is 70, the criteria are met. Or the result quiz score of class average for all students is at least 70 the criteria is achieved. But, if it is less than the criterion is not reached and continued to the next cycle.

d. Preparing the instrument

Research instrument is very important to collect the data. Research needs an empiric data and the data are obtained from the instrument. There are many instruments to conduct a research. In this study, the researcher uses field note, observation checklist, and individual quiz.

Field note is one of instrument that is used to write all facts according to the implementation the action.

Observation checklist is one of instruments to collect the data. Checklist in this study contains list for all the aspects that used in the research during process of teaching learning in the classroom.

Individual quiz is a test for each student; individual test is used to measure how far the students understand the material after applying The Lazanov Method.

3. Implementation

Implementing the action is an act of the planning. After all of the preparations have been done, the researcher comes to the class and implements the action. This study uses the Lazanov method as the method. The researcher starts the method directly without any brief explanation. It doesn't make the students suspicious. The researcher gives explanation about the vocabulary that consists of how to read, the meaning, and the uses in a sentence. On the first meeting, the researcher gives a motivation for students and play instrumental or classic music as background, after that researcher gives an explanation about vocabularies. On the second meeting, the researcher gives an individual quiz to gain the score of the students.

This research is conducted in several cycles, but if the cycle failed the researcher continues to the next cycle and it would not be stopped until the criterion of success achieved. This study uses cycles, and each cycle consists of two meeting as follows:

Meeting	Action
1 st	Class presentation
2 nd	Individual quiz

4. Observation

Observation is used to collect the information of implementation in teaching learning process. In this case, the collaborator observes and collects the data about any information which happen in the implementation process. The data used for observation which are made by the researcher and collaborator are field notes and observations checklist.

5. Reflection

Reflection is the most essential part in the classroom action research. The reflection step is the activity to analyze the research result to establish the development of the students' achievement by using The Lazanov method. In this phase, the researcher and the collaborator collect any data that are gotten in the teaching learning process whether the implementation of Lazanov method can solve the problem of vocabulary in the fifth-grade of MI Fattakhul Irsyad Nganjuk or not. The result of data is reflected on the criteria of success, it indicates that the study is successful. In the contrary, if it fails or does not achieve the criteria, the researcher should go on to the next cycle. The reflection outcome is also used as a

revision of the planning which has been done and for the teacher's performance improvement later.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an activity in checking collected data for analyzing the criteria of success. Data analysis involves moving away from the components of the cycle, where the main focus of cycle is planning, acting, observing and reflecting. Data analysis is the point where statements or assertions about the research shows are produced.²⁶

In determining whether the research stop or continues to the next cycle, the collected data is analyzed. The result of the analysis of the data is matched with the predetermined criteria of success both process and product. The data analyzed are students' attitude and the students' quiz score.

Data processing in this study is in the last students' learning outcomes in the form of a quiz after the action each cycle. The data obtained is calculated in one of these following manners:

- a. Test Data

$$\% = \frac{\textit{Total students who get 70 minimally}}{\textit{Total students}} \times 100\%$$

- b. Class Average

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\textit{Total students' score}}{\textit{Total students}}$$

²⁶ Burns Anne. *Collaborative Action Research for English Language Teachers*. (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press :1999), 153.

To determine whether the actions are to be taken to improve student learning outcomes. Vocabulary indicator is shown at the end of the cycle, for cognitive learning outcomes, 70% of students achieve the mastery of ≥ 70 or the class average is ≥ 70 . For the attitude learning outcomes 70 % of students' activity in the observation checklist had been done by the students.

After learning using the Lazanov method, student's learning outcomes in English vocabulary is increasing.