

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the description of the method employed in the study. The description covers research design, subject of study, the data collection method, instrument and the data description.

A. Research Design

The design of the present study is classroom action research (CAR) since the problem found in this study come from the classroom and this study is designed to apply a strategy to solve the problems. It states that an action research is a strategy which encourages a teacher to be reflective of her own practice in order to improve the quality of education for her and his students.¹ He describes action research as a spiral of steps. Each step has four stages: planning, implementing, observing and reflecting.²

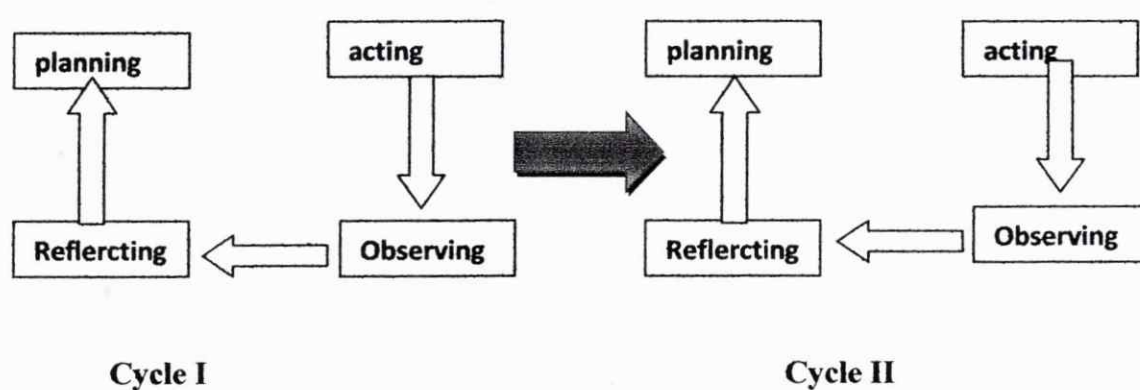
“Action research is the process through which teachers collaborate in evaluating their practice jointly; raise awareness of their personal theory; articulate a shared conception of values; try out new strategies to render the values expressed in their practice more consistent with the educational values they espouse; record their work in a form which is readily available to and; understandable by other teacher; and thus develop a shared theory of teaching by researching practice.”- John Elliott

¹ M, Djunaidi, Ghony, *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*, (Malang : UIN – Malang Press,2008). 1-2

² Ibid, 20

In conducting the research, the researcher cooperated with one of the classroom reading teacher to solve the students' problem in reading comprehension in the teaching and learning process in the classroom. The collaborative teacher is one of the English teachers who teach reading to the first grade of MTs Sunan Ampel Pagu Kediri. In conducting the research, the researcher as a teacher collaborated with the English teacher. The researcher acted as the teacher who taught reading to the students implemented with a proposed model. Meanwhile her collaborator acted as an observer observing the process of teaching and learning activities.

In this study, the researcher use two cycle: cycle I and cycle II. Every cycle consist of four stages(Suharsimi Arikunto,2006:16): planning, acting, observing and reflecting. This is actually known as research model Kurt Lewin.³



³ Wijayakusuma and dediwitagama, "Mengenal PTK"(Jakarta: PT Indeks,2010)second edition,20

1. Planning step

Planning is a preparation series to fix the problem of learning. In this research, the researcher has prepared learning peripheral(RPP) and instruments of research to get the data easily..

2. Acting step

The steps of acting must be controlled accurately. To make easy the acting of research, the researcher must arrange scenario of teaching learning which is discussed in further chapter.

3. Observing step

The good observing is flexible and exposed so the observer can note the phenomena that appeared in field. The steps of observing consist of making instrument of research, collecting data of students' evaluation score after getting action, analyzing data and arranging improvement.

4. Reflecting step

Reflecting is a medium to contemplate the action has done to the subject of research and has noted in observation. It is usually realized through discussion to another participant.

B. Subject of the Study

The study is conducted at MTs Sunan Ampel Pagu Kediri, which is located at Jl. H. Baidlowi No.6 Pagu. The subject of the study are the first grade students of Junior High School of the academic year 2012/2013. The class consists of 34 students.

The researcher conducted the research at first class based on the following consideration:

1. Most students' comprehension skill in reading text was unsatisfactory as they still found difficulties in finding out and describing what they get from the text.
2. Most of the students had low motivation in reading text and were not interested in reading activities in the class, since the reading activities were not varied and interesting. The students were only asked to read the texts and answer the teacher's question.
3. Most of the students were passive and not enthusiastic. They only listened to the teacher's explanation. The teacher dominated the teaching and learning process, as a result, she made a passive learning environment.
4. The teacher still had problem in finding an appropriate strategy to improve the students' ability in comprehending texts.
5. Comprehension of text is considered to be difficult for students especially when they do it individually.

However, every school must be had weakness and goodness not exception with MTs Sunan Ampel Pagu Kediri. After doing pre- survey, the researcher found some weakness in it. It is in teaching learning process especially in English lesson. In English material, the students have no good motivation, they are inactive in class and their achievement is low. This is the reason why this school was chosen as research place.

C. Research Instrument

There are many kinds of instruments which can be used to collect the data, such as observation, questionnaire, interview, and test and lesson plan.⁴ In this research, the researcher uses three instruments to collect the data; they are observation guide, interview, and students' achievement test.

1. Observation guide

The observation activities are intended to observe the students' learning activity during teaching learning process. In this observation, the researcher uses KWL (know, want and learn) chart to measure how active the students in reading class, it also makes easy to get data about teaching learning process.

John W. Best explained in his book "Research in Education" that he standardized about observation, they are:

- a. Observation is carefully planned, systematic and perspective. It means that the observers know what they looking for and what is irrelevant in a situation. They are not distracted by the dramatic or spectacular.
- b. The observer is aware of the wholeness of what is observed.
- c. Observers are objectives.
- d. The observers separate the facts from the interpretation of the facts. It means that they observe of the facts and make their interpretation at a letter line.

⁴ SuharsimiArikunto, manajemen penelitian,(Jakarta: Rineka Cipta,1990),17

- e. Observation are checked and verified, whenever possible, by repetition.
 - f. Observations are carefully and expertly recorded.⁵
2. Interview guide

Interview is data collection method by giving some question orally to the subject of research. By interview, the researcher can adjust her questions to the subject freely so she can get data easily. This interview will be done unstructured or informal in order to get data widely about the students' impression toward communicative language teaching.

3. Students achievement test

Test is an essential tool measure data of research. It is used to get values which are important to establish score as students' learning achievement.⁶ There are two kinds of tests used in this research, they are pre-test and post-test. Both tests are identical but used at different time.

D. Data Collection

Collecting the data need some steps to get the data to observe. In Kurt Lewin model of research method, there are four steps, they are planning, implementing, observing, and reflection.

1. Planning

This section discussed the activities concerning with the planning of action cycles. In this stage there was a meeting between the researcher

⁵ John W. Best, *Research in education*, (New Jersey: Practice Hall Inc, 1959), 156

⁶ Wijaya Kusuma and Dedi Witagama, *"Mengenai PTK"* (Jakarta: PT Indeks, 2010) *second edition*, 79

and the collaborative teacher to discuss the planning which covered: preparing the action, providing the suitable strategy, designing a model of the lesson plan, preparing materials, media and facilities, preparing observation sheets and field note, and deciding criteria of success.

a. Preparation

This section focused on conducting pretest, giving theories of text and socializing of KWL to the students. The pretest was designed to find the students' current comprehension competence of reading text. Based on the result of pretest, it was found that there were many students who still had difficulties in finding out the information of the text.

The next step was assigning the students' group and socializing the KWL. The seating arrangement was based on the result of the pretest score.

b. The appropriate Strategy

In conducting this research, the researcher develop KWL in reading ability. In this strategy, the students are divided into groups of four. A teacher gives instruction to the students to fill the table of KWL to help them understand the text.

c. Model of a lesson plan

In designing the lesson plan, some consideration were made such as instructional objective, the procedure of KWL followed by

both the teacher and the students during the teaching and learning process.

d. Material, Media and Facilities

Preparing materials, media and facilities plays an important role in the teaching and learning process. It is important for the teacher to select and prepare appropriate materials as well as media and facilities. The teaching media is also expected to make the students more active and motivate the students in following the instruction in the teaching and learning process. These materials taken from various sources.

e. Observation Sheets and Field Notes

Before conducting the research, the researcher provided observation sheets and field notes. To record the data dealing with the teacher's and student's activities, the researcher used observation sheets. Here, she prepared two kinds of observation sheets. They were guidelines for teacher's in teaching reading comprehension of text, and guideline for students' activities. Besides that, the researcher also use filed notes.

f. Criteria of Success

The criteria was set up in order to check whether the implementation of KWL succeeded or failed and used as rationale for the research to stop or continue the cycle. The criteria of success in this study reflected the area of concerns

Table 3.1 the criteria of success

Criteria of success		Data sources	Instrument
1.	75 % of the number of the students are actively involved during the teaching and learning process	Students activities in discussion and table KWL	Observation sheets and field notes
2.	The students average scores of the reading quiz achieve score at least 75	Score	Quiz
3.	75% of the number of the students gain score at least 75	Score	Final test

2. Implementing

The implementation was to conduct the learning activities in the reading class based on the plan. Here, the researcher implemented the plan to second grade students concerning with the teaching of text through KWL . The teacher use of three column graphic organizer that become the students' guide as they read. The graphic organizer can be used as a worksheet or displayed on a chalkboard on an overhead transparency.

First, they write what they know about the topic in table K(know), then also write what they want to know in table W(want), and the last after reading or while reading the text they can fill the table of L(learned).

3. Observing

This section dealt with the data collection of the study. Observation is the process of recording and collecting data about any aspects of event that is happening in the teaching and learning process. It was conducted to see the teacher's and the students' performance using KWL by using table of KWL.

4. Reflection

After collecting the data, the next step was reflection. Reflection was the most important part of classroom action research. Reflection was a final phase of a cycle in which the researcher and the collaborative teacher evaluated the strength of the action that had been implemented in the reading class. In this stage, the researcher wanted to know the action, which was conducted, was effective or not.

In doing the reflection, the researcher and collaborative teacher talked and discussed together the implementation and observation during the teaching and learning process in classroom. Both teachers made decision whether the implementation of the act met the criteria of success or not. When one or more indicator was not met yet, the researcher moved to the next cycle by improving and revising the planning.

E. Data Analysis Method

After collecting the data, the data must be analyzed. It is to know the success zoom of the method. According to Neong Muhajir, data analysis is done used three steps.⁷ But in this research, the analysis activity is:

1. The collected data from observation is analyzed by using KWL chart based on observation guide and the percentage of students' participation during teaching and learning process.
2. The collected data from interview is analyzed descriptivel based on the question given. The classification is successful, insufficiently successful and unsuccessful.
3. The collected data from achievement test is analyzed by looking at the percentage of the score in every cycle. If the percentage from cycle I 75% of the number of the students gain score at least 75, it is mean that the classroom action research by using KWL method is successful. But if the percentage in cycle I is not reach 75%, the researcher should continued for cycle II until the research is successful.
4. In order to get a reliable reading score, a rater was selected by the researcher. The one who became an evaluator in this study was the English teacher in the other school. There were basic reasons which became the researcher consider to choose her, they were, as namely:

⁷ Neong Muhadjir, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Rake sarasia, 1996), 104

- a. The evaluator did not have any connection with the subjects of this study, that is why she was be able to score the students' reading skill objectively.
- b. The evaluator is an English teacher who knows and capable to score the students' reading well.