

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discuss the research method. In this section, the researcher discusses research design, subject of the study, research instrument, the location of the research, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The design of this research is classroom action research (CAR). Classroom Action Research (CAR). It begins with a question or questions about classroom experiences, issues, or challenges. It is a reflective process which helps teachers explores and takes action to change and improve.

In this research, the researcher focused on improving students' speaking ability. Research methodology plays an important role in the research. The researcher used a classroom action research, as we know that classroom action research is a number of procedures that is used to improve teaching learning process in classroom. Usually it is used by teachers because they find some problems in the teaching learning process. And the result of test in every cycle will be measured. The score shows students' speaking ability. All of which makes this research quantitative in nature.

The researcher used a classroom action research as an attempt to improve speaking teaching learning process and to solve the problems that related to speaking ability.

The design of this research is classroom action research which is implemented independently using the model of Taggart and Kemmis. Because tries to identify a particular probe taking place in a classroom and involves the implementation of particular strategy which can solve the problem

Tagart and kemmis model will be done by comprising preliminary study to identify the problem, and then do the cycles in 4 phases such as planning, implementation, observations and reflections.

B. The Setting and Subject of the Study

The subject of the research were the students who got English class at that time, they were from RPL class students of SMK Al-Basthomi, Mojosari, Nganjuk. They consisted of 32 students.

This research conducted within 3 weeks started at Saturday, 17th may 2014 up to Thursday, 29th may 2014 and then cut with school holiday, then it start again at Saturday, 28th June 2014 up to Thursday, 3th July 2014.

C. The Research Procedure

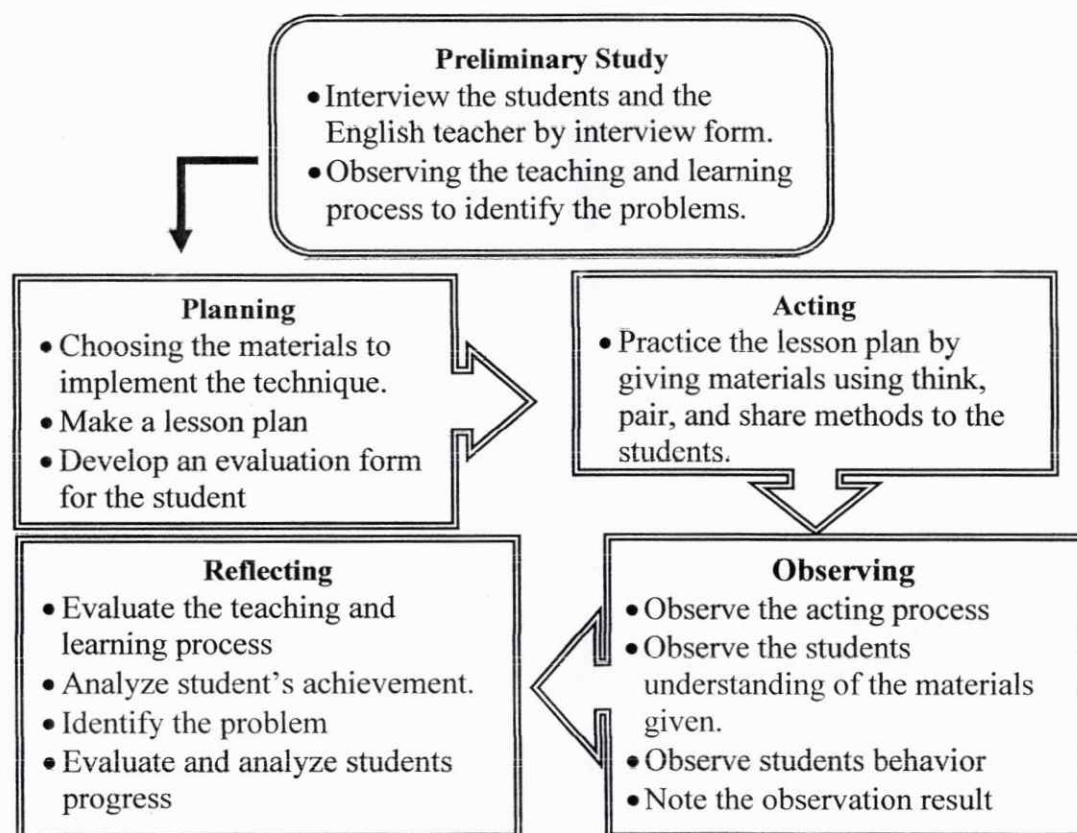
According to Kemmis, classroom action research is a form of self-reflective enquiry undertaken by participants (teachers, students, principals,etc) in social (including education) situation in order to improve the rationally and justice of their own social or educational practices, their understanding of these practices, and the situation(and the institutions) in which the practices are carried out.¹

¹ Igak Wardani dan Kuswaya Wihardit, *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*,(Jakarta : Universitas Terbuka, 2008),p.1.14

According to Kemmis and Mc Taggart cited by Nunan argue that the three characteristic of action research are; it is carried out by practitioners (for our purpose classroom teachers) rather than outside researchers, secondly that it is collaborative, thirdly that it is aimed at changing things.² In conducting this research, the researcher made collaborative research. The researcher was helped by the teacher in order to reach the goal of the research which is aimed to improve teaching method.

In classroom action research there are many components. In this research, the writer applied four phase in 1 cycle, like the following illustration:

Figure 3.1: Activities in CAR, adapted from Mc Taggart design



² David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (Australia: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p. 17.

1. Preliminary Study

Preliminary study research is useful to identify the problem whether it appropriate or not to do the research. The preliminary study of this research is done by Interview the students and the English teacher and observing the teaching and learning process to identify the problems. For the result, found that students shy and afraid to produce their own words when they want to speak, the teacher also seldom asking or give the time for them to speak in English.

2. Planning

In this phase, the writer plans action will be done in applying the think, pair, and share in teaching speaking. The writer applies 4 activities such as preparing the Lesson Plan, preparing instructional media, setting criteria of success, and preparing the instruments.

a. Preparing the Lesson Plan

Lesson plan is the sketch of the learning process that organizes teaching procedure and standard competency. It is consisting of standard competency, based competency, indicator, and instructional objectives. In this research researcher try to improve their speaking ability and stimulate it from narrative text material.

b. Preparing instructional media

The instructional media and material that used in this research is what they usually got in daily learning process in that class. The instructional material is

narrative text. The instructional media is using student's worksheet (LKS), smile rate paper, white board, and board marker.

c. Setting criteria of success

The criteria of success in CAR is determines whether the action in one cycle is successful or not. The researcher has set the criteria of success by give the students speaking test about narrative text using check list point on evaluation form. The criteria of success in this research are when 75% of students got score 70 in their check list point on their evaluation form; it means that at least 24 of 32 students got score 70 in check list point on their evaluation form. The check list point is consist of 5 points that students should mention and applied when answer in spoken, the 5 points is pronunciations, grammatical, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension, there are four kind of score that will be given and finally will be times 5 to get the score. If it less than the criterion is not reached and continued into next cycle.

d. Preparing the instruments

The research instrument is the important to make the data more clear and credible. It will support the researcher to collect the data from data sources to implement the research method. The instruments in this research are using observation check list, field note, and speaking test check list points.

Observation check list is the ways to guide the researcher organize the process of the observation. The list consists of some activities which need to observe. So

the observation list should be arranged clearly and systematically to make the observation get all the data.

Field note is one of the research instruments that used to support the data more valid and detail. In the field note the researcher write all facts and activity according to the implementation the action.

The speaking check list point is consist of 5 points that students should mention and applied when answer in speaking test, the 5 points is pronunciations, grammatical, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. But it does not mean that the students should speak correctly without any errors.

Table 3.1: the example of students speaking test check list points

Points	Activity	Check list			
		4	3	2	1
Pronunciations	Student good in pronunciations when mention verbs, places, and time.				
Grammatical	Student apply simple past tenses and past continuous tenses				
Vocabulary	Student can mention the vocabulary that they want to mention				
Fluency	Student try to speak fluency				
Comprehension	Student can answer five of what teacher ask for.				
Checked					
Total x 5 =..... x 5 =.....					

3. Implementing the Action

In this phase of the classroom action research, the teacher act the planning that have been arranged before. Firstly, the researcher prepare all the things that planned done and the preliminary study and observing phase done. After that he researcher use the thing, pair and share method into the class by explain about the method and the timing of each step then motivates the students to all out in solving problem together then explain competence that students should reach.

For the second step is demonstrating the method then explain about the material about narrative text to the student and let them think individually. The third step is asking the student to make a pair by counting AB-AB, this step they pairing to discuss what they have been thinking individually in the first step. Then fourth step is guide the student to discuss with their pair. Then ask the student to come forward to answer the teacher's test.

This research conducted in one cycle in 2 meetings. It is because the teacher will give the test to the student in the second meeting after explaining the material. Moreover, in one week students just got two times English class.

4. Observation

The researcher should observe the information of method implementation when the learning process done. The good result of this technique is depending on the researcher himself such as the appropriate subject to observe and appropriate tools to use. The data that will observe is data from the researcher field note, observation check list, and student's evaluation.

5. Reflecting the Action

Reflection is the activity to analyze the research result to establish the development of the student's achievement by using think, pair, and share method. Here the researcher collecting the data that are gotten in the teaching leaning process whether the implementation of think, pair, and share method to in solving problem of student's speaking skill in the 11th grade of SMK Al-Basthomi or not. The result of the data is reflected on the criteria of success, it indicates that the study is successful. In the contrary, if it fail or does not achieve the criteria, the research 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 later.

D. Data analysis

After the researcher implementing think, pair, and share in teaching speaking narrative text, the researcher got the data from each meeting. It was analyzed to get the improvement in every cycle, and then the researcher got the result of the classroom action research that pointed on planning, acting, observing and reflecting. Data analysis is the point where statements are produced.

In determining the result of the research whether it stop or continued in the next cycle, the data were collected and analyzed. The result of the data is determined into criteria of success. The data obtained is calculated in one of these following manners:

a. individual score

$$\% = \frac{\text{total students who get 70}}{\text{Total students}} \times 100\%$$

b. class average

$$x = \frac{\text{total score of the speaking checklist}}{\text{Total students}}$$

According to the criteria of success in this research are when 75% of students got score 70 in check list point on their evaluation form; it means that at least 24 of 32 students got score 70 in check list point on their evaluation form.