

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology used in this study. It presents the research design, the research place, the research population and the research sample, the research instrument, the data collection technique, and the data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

This study uses Classroom Action Research (CAR) in improving the teaching writing process in the classroom. According to Kemmis & McTaggart (as cited in Sanjaya, 2010), there are four activities in conducting the classroom action research such as planning the action, implementing the action, conducting observation to observe the teaching-learning process, analyzing the result and doing the reflection. Classroom action research can be more than one cycle if the action in cycle 1 is failed. But, if cycle one is successful, the action will stop.

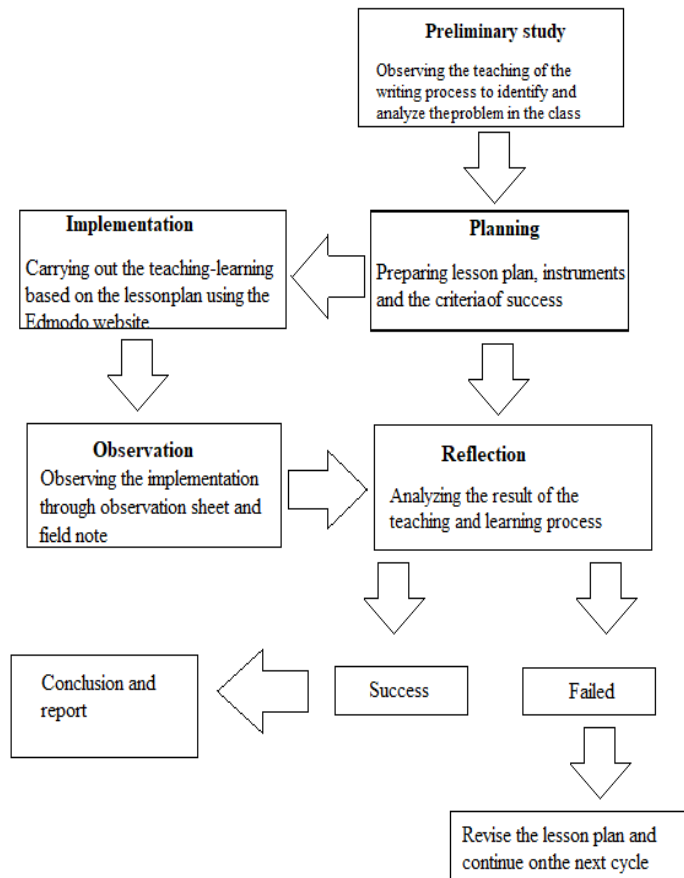
In this study, the researcher faces most students who get difficulties in their writing skills. The researcher will collaborate with the English teacher in doing this research. The researcher will teach on the online class and conduct the activities of the teaching and learning process. Meanwhile, as an observer, the English teacher will observe the teaching and learning process in the online class.

3.2 Setting and Subject of the Research

The research is conducted at SMKN 1 Jetis Mojokerto. It was located on Mojogeneng, Kecamatan Jetis, Kabupaten Mojokerto. The subject of the study was tenth-grade students' of SMKN 1 Jetis Mojokerto in the academic year 2019/2020. The current action research was divided into three sections. The first was a first

stage test, the second was treatment, and the last was a Test.

The diagram of the main steps of this research:



3.3 Research Procedure

The researcher conducted the research in one cycles, in cycle includes 4 steps; planning, acting, observing and reflecting (Winarto, 2018). Before conducting the cycle, a preliminary study was done to get the required data.

3.3.1 Preliminary Study

The preliminary study is done to identify the problems in the classroom during the learning process. On this pre-cycle, after getting permission from the English teacher, the researcher meets the students in online

class and give a test to the students. This pre-research test is conducted to see the students' problems in writing.

3.3.2 Planning

Planning is a step to prepare the technique to be applied in the teaching-learning process in the online class. The researcher prepares the strategies to do the research, such as preparing a lesson plan, preparing the instrument, and preparing the criteria of success.

3.3.2.1 Preparing Lesson Plan

A lesson plan is a plan of teaching in writing form that is arranged by the teacher based on time given with some meeting before teaching is done or applied.

3.3.2.2 Preparing Instrument

Instrument is a tool to conduct the research and collect the data collection by the researcher to analyze the result of research which is done before the next step of the research. According to Rasyid (2015), there are many kinds of instruments that can be used. Such as interview, test, questionnaire, observation, alternative assessment, triangulation and documentation.

In this research, the researcher will use tests, observation, and documentation.

3.3.2.2.1 Test

The test is a question set that is given to the subject in written or oral form. The purpose of the test is to measure the ability of subjects

(Rasyid, 2015). The test implemented of first stage test and Test. A first stage test is given to the researcher for the first time before the researcher takes any action. Then, the Test is implemented after Classroom Action Research in the last section of the teaching-learning process. The purpose of the test is to measure students' ability and to know how far the method, media or technique can improve the students' ability.

Table 3.1

Students' Score Sheet (Paragraph)

No.	Indicators	Max. Score
1	Format (there is a title; the title is indented; the first line is indented; there are margins on both sides, and the paragraph is written on every other line)	5
2	Punctuation and mechanics (there is a period after every sentence; capital letters are used correctly; the spelling is correct, and commas are used correctly)	5
3	Content (the paragraph fits the assignment; the paragraph is interesting to be read, and the paragraph shows that the writer is careful and thoughtful)	20
4	Organization (the paragraph begins with a topic sentence that has both a topic and controlling idea; the paragraph contains several specific and factual supporting sentences that explain or prove the topic sentence; including at least one example; and the paragraph ends with an appropriate concluding sentence)	35
5	Grammar and sentence structure	35
TOTAL		100

Adapted from: Oshima and Hogue (2007)

3.3.2.2.2 Observation

Observation means monitoring, including all of the actions that concern an object using the entire sense (Arikunto, 2006). It is used to focus on the situation of the teaching-learning process, students' activities, behaviors, and students' abilities by using the method applied.

The observation sheet of teaching-learning is an aspect by the researcher. It describes what teachers and students are doing in the teaching-learning process in the class. The researcher just writes the number of aspects of teachers' performance and students' activity and also puts a checklist in the observation sheet.

3.3.2.2.3 Documentation

Documentation is used to record visual data and take a photo in the teaching and learning process. It has the purpose to get some data and shreds of evidence that is needed by the researcher.

3.3.2.3 Preparing Criteria of Success

The data collection is obtained from the achievement test and the observation sheet. It is analyzed by looking at the mean and percentage of the students' success and observation sheet in each cycle as follows:

1. The researcher counts the mean score from the total students aims to know the improvement of students' writing in the class. The formula is

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

as follows:

Description:

M : Mean

$\sum X$: Total score

N : Total of students' in class

The criteria for mean score is 70. That is based on considerations of minimum score criteria (KKM) in English lessons, the result of first stage test, students' skills and advice from English teachers. It means this study gets success when the mean score is 70.

2. To count the percentage of the students' success is as follows:

$$\text{Student success} = \frac{\text{total of students who get score 70}}{\text{total of students in the class}} \times 100\%$$

The criteria for the minimum score is 70 and the percentage of success is 80%. It means, this study gets success when the students get 70 minimally and 80% for the percentage of success.

3. To count the result of the observation sheet, the formula is as follows:

$$\text{Percentages} = \frac{\text{total scores}}{\text{maximal score}} \times 100\%$$

The criteria of percentage is 75%. It means this study is successful when the observation sheet gets 75%.

3.3.3 Action

In this step, the researcher implements the Edmodo website. As a teacher, the researcher conducts the teaching in the class. This strategy uses narrative text as teaching material. The researcher applies the strategy in 3 meetings. The researcher conducts some activities such as explaining the grammatical construction-related narrative text, introducing Edmodo and implementing Edmodo through some exercises.

The first thing that researcher should do to implement this strategy is to

prepare teaching materials for students and the researcher must also master the material before it is given to the students. After the teacher is ready and mastering the teaching materials, then the teacher can start applying the learning strategy in the classroom.

3.3.4 Observing

In this step, the researcher wants to know the students' abilities and problems. The researcher also observes the teaching-learning process. The aim of observing is to collect the data. Then, the researcher evaluates the data of the research.

3.3.5 Reflection

The result of the observation is analyzed. It is to remember the previous observation. The reflection activity is to analyze whether this research has got the target or not. When the research is successful, the researcher can stop the action.