

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented of research methodology. It covered; setting of the research, subject of study, research design, research instrument and data analysis.

1.1 Setting of the Research

The researcher conducted this research at Tenth Grade of SMK Sadamiyyah Guyangan which located at Jl. Makam Dowo KM 03 Guyangan. The research conducted from November 2019 to March 2020 as the following table:

Table 3.1. Timeline of the Research

No	Activity	Date
1	Meeting 1	Monday, February 24, 2020
2	Meeting 2	Saturday, February 29, 2020
3	Meeting 3	Monday, March 02, 2020
4	Meeting 4	Saturday, March 07, 2020

1.2 Subject of Study

The subject of this research was tenth grade students in class X Tata Busana of SMK Sadamiyyah Guyangan on the even semester in academic year 2019/2020. It consisted of 28 students, 2 males and 26 females.

1.3 Research Design

The researcher used a collaborative classroom action research design. According to Nur Khoiri (2012:20), classroom action research is a research

that is oriented in implementation of action with the aim to increase quality or problem solving in subject of the research and observe the result or the effect, to give an action get a great result. Classroom action research is a research which is done in order to solve the problems and make improvement in the teaching learning process in the classroom (Mubarok, 2015:71). Based on the statement, the researcher knows that classroom action research is a research occurs in a class along teaching process.

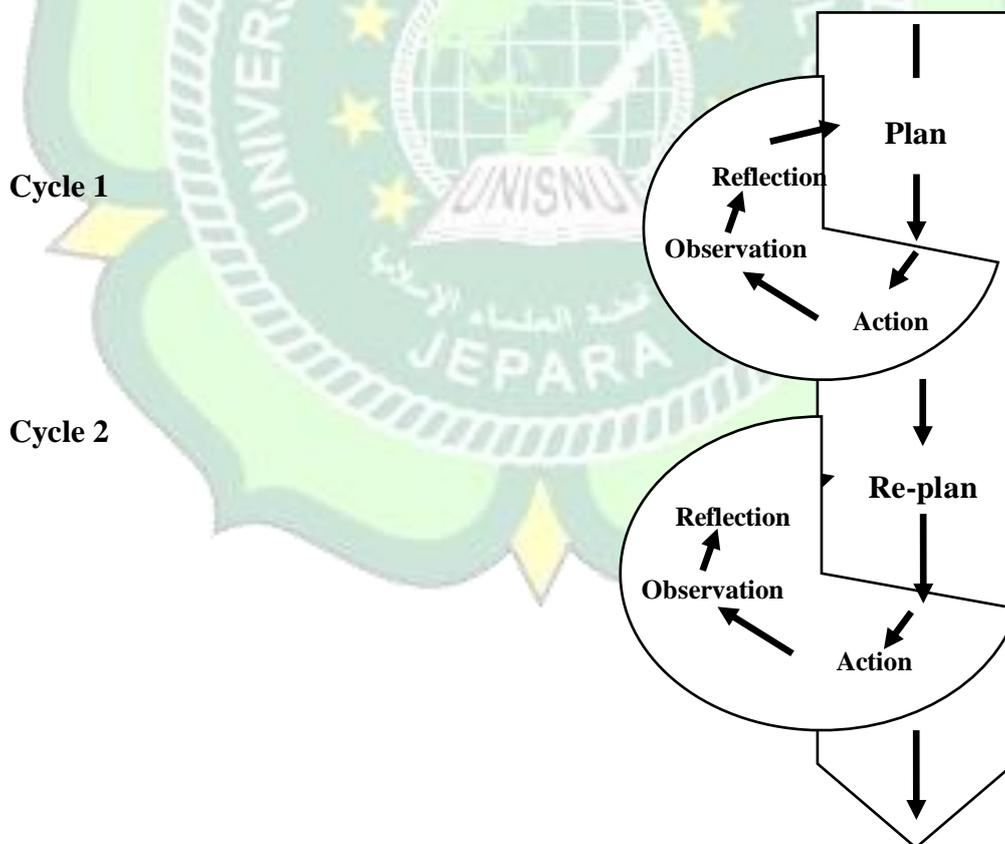
Classroom action research was divided into individual classroom action research and collaborative classroom action research. Individual classroom action research was a research where the teacher as the researcher itself. According to Lewison, Leland, & Harste (2008), self-studies completed by teachers expand on current literature about situated learning and the contexts in which practices occur. Mainly, self-studies or individual classroom action research was a research done by the teacher herself.

Collaborative classroom action research involves collaboration with other educators and persons involved in the educational process (Syah, 2016:5). This research occurred when the researcher had collaboration with the teacher of SMK Saddamiyah Guyangan Jepara. The characteristic of this research had a mutual respect for the expert that brought by each person to the process.

Classroom action research also could be qualitative and quantitative research. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative and quantitative research. That was collaborative classroom action research. Usually

classroom action research conducted by the teacher but in this research, the researcher used collaborative classroom action research. So, in conducting this research the researcher had collaborated with the English teacher in SMK Sadamiyyah Guyangan namely Mrs. Isnanu Rida, S. Pd.

In this research, the researcher used research design as proposed by Kurt's Lewin model. There are four processes in this research design according to Khoiri (2012: 24), planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. The researcher studied this research until two cycles, every cycle have two meetings. So, the researcher needed four meetings in the class to study this research. To make clear, the researcher showed the Kurt's Lewin design:



Graphic 1. Kurts' Lewin Design Model (1988)

Like the graphic above, the researcher applied the cycle of Classroom Action Research by Kurt's Lewin model. There were four major in conducting classroom action research:

a. Planning

Before conducting the research, the researcher made a plan first. The researcher made a preparation about what the researcher had to do in this step, like:

- Preparing lesson plan
- Preparing word walls media
- Preparing the material
- Preparing some questions (test)
- Preparing observation sheet
- Preparing assessment

b. Acting

The next step after planning was acting. In this step, the teacher gave material for the students and the researcher applied word walls media and group investigation method. After that, the researcher and the teacher gave a test. For clearly, here were some activities in this step:

- Explaining the purpose of word walls media and group investigation method in learning English.
- Dividing the students into some groups.
- Assigning the students to complete the word walls and apply group investigation method.

c. Observing

The researcher observed the learning process directly while the teacher teaching in the class. To know the result of implementing word walls media combine with group investigation method. The researcher also gave a questionnaire to the students. To evaluate the students' skill, the researcher made notes suitability process undertaken based on the situation in the class.

d. Reflecting

After that, the researcher analysed the information from observing step. If there is still any problem, the researcher made a plan for the next cycle to solve the problems.

1.4 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research used a written and spoken instrument those were an interview with the teacher and students, observation, test and questionnaire.

a. Interview

Interview is a dialogue between some people to find out some information. There are many kinds of interview, but in this research the researcher used one-to-one interview. Coughlan (2016:311) stated that one-to-one interview is a social interaction, and the relationship between the interviewer and interviewee is of paramount importance in ensuring the process is successful. An interview has purpose to gather descriptions of the life-world of the interviewee with respect to

interpretation of the meaning of the described phenomena (Kvale, 1983:1). So, the researcher used an interview with Mrs. Isnanu Rida, S. Pd. to look for some information about students' ability and students' responses in learning process to find out the problems. The researcher also made an interview with the students in the class to know their feels in learning English by using un-structure interview.

b. Observation

Qualitative observation is when the researcher takes fields notes on the behaviour and activities of individuals at the researcher site (Creswell, 2014:190). The used of observation could make the researcher know about learning process in the class by analysing the situation and students' participation during class-time. The researcher observed what the occur in learning process in the class to find out the students' participation and situation in teaching learning process.

This observation activity was done when the teaching and learning process occur in the class. This observation conducted twice because the researcher used two cycles. There were some indicators in observation such as; the material, English skills, teachers' apperception, learning method and media, students' responses, students' activity, the strongest and the weakness in teaching.

c. Test

Test is a method of measuring a persons' ability knowledge, performance, in a given domain (Mubarok, 2015:68). The used of test in

this research was able to check the result after the students had been taught by using word walls media combine with group investigation. There were two tests that conducted by the researcher. After implementing word walls media combined with group investigation method the researcher gave the multiple choices and essay test to the students in cycle one and cycle two.

d. Questionnaire

Sugiyono (2014:192) states questionnaire is collecting data technique where the participant or correspondent fills a question or statements then after they are filled completely, they give them back to the researcher. Questionnaire is a table that contains some arguments or statements about something what the researcher want to know the results. The researcher used questionnaire to find out students' responses after the implementation of word wall media combined with group investigation in learning process in the class. The researcher used linkert questionnaire type to find out the result.

This questionnaire was given to the students after the students finished their test from the researcher in cycle 2. There were some indicators in this questionnaire such as; word walls effect, students understanding on the material, students improvement on the reading comprehension, students improvement on the reading habit, word wall media and group invetsigation method for students thinking, and the last one is the students' reading activity through comprehension and habit.

1.5 Data Analysis

After the researcher collected the data, the researcher analysed the data that the researcher got. In analysing data, the researcher used qualitative and quantitative method to find out the study result. According to Khoiri (2012:133), quality refers to the what, how, when, and where of a thing its essence and ambience (context). There were three steps in analyze the data according to Miles and Hubberman (1994:10) theory:

a. Data reduction

There were many data that the researcher got in collecting data. So, the data was reduced after collecting the data. Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the thing that matters, looking for theme and the pattern (Sugiyono, 2014:336). The data was needed by the researcher collected after doing the research. The researcher reduced the English score and the result of Questionnaire in the tenth grade of SMK Saddamiyah Guyangan Jepara. This result was found by using quantitative in order to know the mean of cycle 1 and cy cycle 2. This was the pattern to know the final score of questionnaire.

$$\text{Final score} = 100 \times \frac{\text{score}}{\text{highest score}}$$

The pattern to know the mean of test

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

b. Data display

After that, the next step was displaying the data. Data display is the data that presents in word description. For example is observation. This data helped the researcher to understand what happening in the research. The instrument that the research used as data display were interview and observation. The result was found by using qualitative in order to know the description of the problems and the situation in the class.

c. Conclusion

The last in data analyse was conclusion. Conclusion is the result of the research. In this step, the researcher concluded the result of the research.

