

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### A. Research design

To answer the questions which have been stated in the statement of problems, the researcher uses quantitative data. This research has purpose to know whether there is improvement of students' understanding of simple past or not. Furthermore to make it easy in processing and understanding the data, the researcher uses numerical number.

In conducting the research, the writer uses experimental research with single group. It means there is no experimental control group, however sometimes it is possible to make reasonable presumptions about what the effects of an intervention are. Every design has disadvantages includes this design. According to Trochim<sup>1</sup> there are many issues in internal validity there are:

1. History threat : It is something historical event that occurred in our research
2. Maturation threat : Consist of all the events that typically transpire in your life that can cause the outcome.
3. Testing threat : This only occurs in the pre-test and post-test.

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<sup>1</sup> William M.K. Trochim, *The Research Methods Knowledge Base, second edition*, ( New York: cornell custom publishing, 1999) p. 176

4. Mortality threat :It means that people in our research drop out of the study

In this method, there are three phases. First, researcher observes the subject without treatment. Second, researcher observes the subject with treatment. The treatment is by giving the movie to the subject, this phase is done three times to make students get treatment well. The last is comparing both the results in numerical number.

The process of doing this research is by calculating the collected data. Those are the results of pre-test, post test and questionnaire. However, the researcher uses qualitative data to interpret field-note and interview.

## **B. Population and Sample**

Subject is a thing or person that is being discussed or described<sup>2</sup>. The subject of this research is second grade of SMP Antartika Surabaya. There are three classes in which each class there are around 30 students. Sample is a part of the researched population<sup>3</sup>. The researcher chooses class B as sample because that class gets difficulty in grammar.

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<sup>2</sup>*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, fourth edition*, (British: Oxford University Press, 1995, p.1190)

<sup>3</sup>Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedure Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, ( Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2008), edisi revisi H. 108

### C. Research Location

The research takes place in SMP Antartika Surabaya, it is located on Jl. Banyu Urip Surabaya.

### D. Data Collection Techniques

There are some steps applied by researcher to collect the data, they are:

#### 1. Field-note

The researcher uses field-note as a technique to collect the data about students' understanding of simple past. It is to anticipate the possibility of losing the relevant data during the implementation of action. The researcher observes what he hears, sees, experiences when reflecting the data during teaching- learning process in the classroom then, write it in descriptive essay

#### 2. Test

A test can be defined as a method of measuring an individual's ability, skill, or knowledge in some areas<sup>4</sup>. In this study, the researcher uses pre-test and post-test to measure students' understanding of simple past. It is done before and after using movie as a media. For the test, the writer decides to choose completion test and multiple choices because by giving both tests, the writer will know whether the students can answer correctly or the opposite. In addition to make the test is valid measurement, the

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<sup>4</sup>Renzo Titone and Marcel Danesi. *Applied Psycholinguistics And Introduction The Psychology of Language Learning and Teaching*. Toronto: University of Toronto press. 1985

researcher uses the same test. It means that the pretest and posttest are same.

### 3. Interview

The researcher interviews the teacher to know their opinion about the difficulties and challenges when teaching English. It is done when the treatment is applied in order to gain the more complete data and information about English teaching and challenges faced by teacher.

### 4. Questionnaire

The researcher copies the questionnaire as the number of students. It consists of 10 questions. By giving questionnaire the researcher hopes to gain more information that describe students' responses during teaching-learning process. It is done when the treatment is applied. After students submit the questionnaire, the researcher interprets all of the answers to make conclusion as the results.

## **E. Research Instrument**

Instrument can be defined as a tool that is used by writer to collect the data. There are some instruments used by the researcher to make easy in doing the research. Those instruments are:

1. Pre - test

The researcher gives the students a pre – test of simple past tense in the first meeting in order to know the students' ability in understanding simple past tense before using movie as a media.

2. Post - test

Post-test is given by the researcher to students to know their scores after using movie as a media in understanding simple past. It is given exactly in the last meeting.

3. Field – Notes

Field-notes are used to investigate the teacher and students activities. They contain written descriptions of what the observer hears, sees and experiences when reflecting the data during teaching- learning process in the classroom.

4. Guided interview

The researcher interviews the teacher to complete the data. This technique uses oral questions to elicit respondents answer. The researcher uses semi guided interview to answer the statement of problems in this study.

## 5. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is an instrument that contains some written questions including attitudes, opinion, preference, and information<sup>5</sup>. The questionnaire is given to students in the written form. The questionnaire is directed to the students to give some information concerning with their difficulties in teaching-learning process.

## F. Data Analysis Techniques

In analyzing the data, the writer compares the results of all the data, they are:

1. Test: It is analyzed based on the result of pre-test and post-test. Both tests are given to the students to measure their score in understanding simple past before and after using movie as media whether their understanding improve or not.

In counting the mean of the students who passed the minimum score and the students who did not, the writer used this following formula:

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

M = Mean

$\sum X$  = Total of the students' score

N = Total of the students

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<sup>5</sup>Sanapiah Faisal. *Format-Format Penelitian Sosial*. Jakarta. PT. Raja gravindo persada. 2007

2. Field-Note: The field- note is analyzed and interpreted to complete the questionnaire in order to gain the complete data and information.
3. Interview: For the result of interview, it is analyzed according to the teacher's answer. The researcher interviews teacher to her opinion about the difficulties and challenges when teaching English especially using movie as media. And then the researcher interprets the entire teacher's answer.
4. Questioner: the writer uses questioner to get data to deal with personal data then, the result of questioner is presented in a percentage technique.  
The formula that used is :

$\frac{\text{Number of each type}}{\text{Total number of students}} \times 100\%$
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From the explanation above, the data will be criticized and interpreted. Furthermore the results will be referred to the theory in the previous chapter.