

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a means by which researchers in gathering research³⁷. The research method is needed in data collection because it is well worth noting. Methods of research will provide clues to the implementation of research, or guidance on how research is carry out, what should be used to obtain these data, which acquired and other.

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

For this research, the researcher uses CAR (Classroom Action Research). CAR (Classroom Action Research) is one way that can be used by teachers to explore innovative learning systematically, objectively, and contextual³⁸. Action research is classroom-based research conducted by teachers in order to reflect upon and evolve their teaching. It is a systematic, documented inquiry into one

³⁷ Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*. PT. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta:1998, P. 155

³⁸ <http://www.infoskripsi.com/Resource/Characteristics-of-Class-Action-Research.html> [accessed on Jun 27, 2012]

aspect of teaching and learning in a specific classroom³⁹. Classroom action research is a research that have a basis in the class.

First, action research is developed by Kurt Lewin⁴⁰. He is a psychologist. The purpose of his research is to find the problem solving of social problem. Classroom action research in Indonesia is introduced in the last of 80s⁴¹.

In classroom action research, the research can be done by self but it is more effective if the research is done by collaboration with friend, headmaster, observer, lecturer, and other people that are relevant to do the classroom action research.

By using classroom action research, the teacher can develop the teacher's learning style, can manage the class with dynamic and conducive, and can use the media and the source that are suitable to teach in the learning process. The result of classroom action research can be used to correct the quality of the learning process based on the condition and the character of school, student, and teacher.

There are three principles in classroom action research. There are⁴²:

1. There is a participation from the researcher in a program or activity.
2. There is a purpose to increase the quality of a program or activity by using classroom action research.
3. There is a treatment to increase the quality of a program or activity.

³⁹ Anna Uhl Chamot, Sarah Barnhardt, and Susan Dirstine. *Conducting Action Research in The Foreign Language Classroom*. National Capital Language Resource Center. Washington: 2006, P. 1

⁴⁰ Kunandar. *Langkah Mudah Penelitian Tindakan Kelas Sebagai Pengembangan Profesi Guru*. PT. Rajawali Pers. Jakarta: 2011, P. 53

⁴¹ Ibid. P. 55

⁴² Ibid. P. 44

Based on the principle above, the research in classroom action research doing by the teacher as a researcher or collaboration with other people to planning, acting, and reflecting the treatment to correct and increasing the quality of learning process in the class by doing a treatment. The main purpose from classroom action research is to solve the real problem that happened in the class.

In this research, the researcher make a problem solving about a problem in a class. In addition, the researcher wants to increase students' ability.

B. Research Setting

a. Place

This research was done at MTs. Babussalam Tambar Jogoroto Jombang. The students are from this village (Tambar village) and teachers are from this village too but some teacher are from other village. This school is a developing school. Teachers strategy to teach English in the classroom is not too many. So, the researcher chooses this school to try bamboo dance technique to increase English speaking ability of students in this school.

b. Time

This research was done on the second semester of 2011/2012 in January and February. The researcher chooses one of basic competence in English material. The basic competence is "to express the meaning in a conversation

transactional (to get things done) and interpersonal (socialize) is very simple by using a variety of oral language accurately, fluently and thankful to interact with the immediate environment that involves speech acts: asking and giving opinions, express likes dislike, ask for clarification, respond to interpersonal”.

c. Cycle

In classroom action research (CAR), the researcher uses some cycle to determine the success of the method used. The number of required cycles depends on the success criteria. If the success criteria has been already achieved then the cycle can be stopped. Finally, the researcher analyzes the obtained data.

C. RESEARCH PROCEDURE

The research procedure in this research are:

1. The researcher collects the first data. The researcher does the pre-test. This test is used as the first data.
2. The researcher does the activity in the class. In this step, the researcher gives the treatment using Bamboo dance technique. To do this step, the researcher uses the cycle.

Firs Cycle:

1. Planning:
 - a. Design the lesson plan.
 - b. Create a learning media.
 - c. Create an instrument for observation.
2. Acting: give treatment in the class
3. Observing: observe classroom teaching and learning process.
4. Reflecting: analyze the result of the first cycle.

Second Cycle

1. Planning: create lesson plan based on the reflection on the first cycle.
 2. Acting: conduct the lesson based on the modified lesson plan.
 3. Observing: observe the learning activity.
 4. Reflecting: reflect the implementation of the second cycle and analyzed and concluded the implementation of the learning process.
3. The researcher gives the post-test to the students. Then, the researcher collects the students' score as second data.
 4. The researcher gives the questionnaire to the students to know students' responses after the researcher do the treatment.

5. The researcher collects pre-test and post-test data and the data base on the questionnaire.
6. After the researcher collects all data, the researcher analyzes the all data. First, the researcher analyzes the test data. The test data is about the students' score. The researcher compare the all students' score from the pre-test until the post-test. The researcher analyzes the improvement of students' score in every criteria of students' skill. After analyze the students' score, the researcher analyzes the result of the questionnaire. The researcher counts how many the students that choose yes and no. Then, the researcher makes the precentage from the result of questionnaire based on the pattern.

D. Preparation of CAR

For the preparation of classroom action research, the researcher prepares everything to support the research such as observation sheets, lesson plans, evaluation sheets, and worksheets.

E. SUBJECT OF THE STUDY

In a classroom action research, the subject of study is seventh graders consisting of 44 students with the composition of 22 female students and 22 male students.

F. SOURCE OF DATA

The source of the data are taken from the test and questionnaires.

1. Test

The test is done for the students. The test is used to give the data about the students' speaking ability.

2. Questionnaires

The questionnaires is used to know the students' responses during do the treatment.

G. TECHNIQUE AND INSTRUMENT OF COLLECTING DATA

1. Technique of collecting data

a. Test

The researcher gives students some tests (pre-test and post-test) to collect the data. Pre-test is used to know the ability of the student before the researcher gives the treatment. The researcher uses other technique to teach in the class. The researcher formulates the lesson with the students. After that, the researcher gives instruction to the students to present the lesson in the class. Then, the researcher gives the score based on the scoring rubric.

Post-test is given to know the ability of student after the researcher gave the treatment. The researcher asks the students to practice in front of class. Then, the researcher observes the students and gave score based on the scoring rubric.

b. Questionnaires

The researcher gives students some questions in the paper. The questions in the paper is about how students' responses during do the treatment.

2. Instrument of collecting data

a. Test

The researcher gives student some test. There are pre-test and post-test.

b. Questionnaires

There are some questions in questions sheet about students' responses during do the treatment.

H. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

With Bamboo Dance Technique, student can fulfil some indicators. Such as:

1. 75% of students can speak English in front of the class with a value of 7.
2. Students dare to express ideas and communicate with other students.
3. Students feel happy during the learning process.
4. Students are able to initiate a conversation and make the expression.

I. SUCCESS CRITERIA

Bamboo Dance Technique can be successful if students get the value as follows:

1. 75% of the students could speak English in front of the class with a value of 7.
2. 70% of students dare to speak in front of the class.
3. 70% of students are able to speak English in discussion section.

J. DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting data, the researcher analyzes the data. In Classroom Action Research, the researcher analyzes the data during first action research. To get qualitative data, the researcher gets from descriptive statistic. Such as daily average values, active students, etc. This data is taken from student score. The researcher compare the all students' score from the pre-test until the post-test. Qualitative data is taken from the information about student activity during the teaching process, students attention, students' confidence to perform and speak English in the class.