

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of research design, setting of the study, data and source of data, research procedures, research instrument, data collection technique, data analysis technique, and criteria of success.

A. Research Design

In this study the writer uses a Classroom Action Research (CAR), CAR goal is to improve the teaching quality in classroom, department, or school. Because the aim of this research is to improve students' quality in pronunciation using poem as media, so this research is appropriate using Classroom Action Research. Researcher will describe the process of how the poem can improve students' ability in pronunciation, and describe about the improvements of students' pronunciation ability using poem as media in learning process.

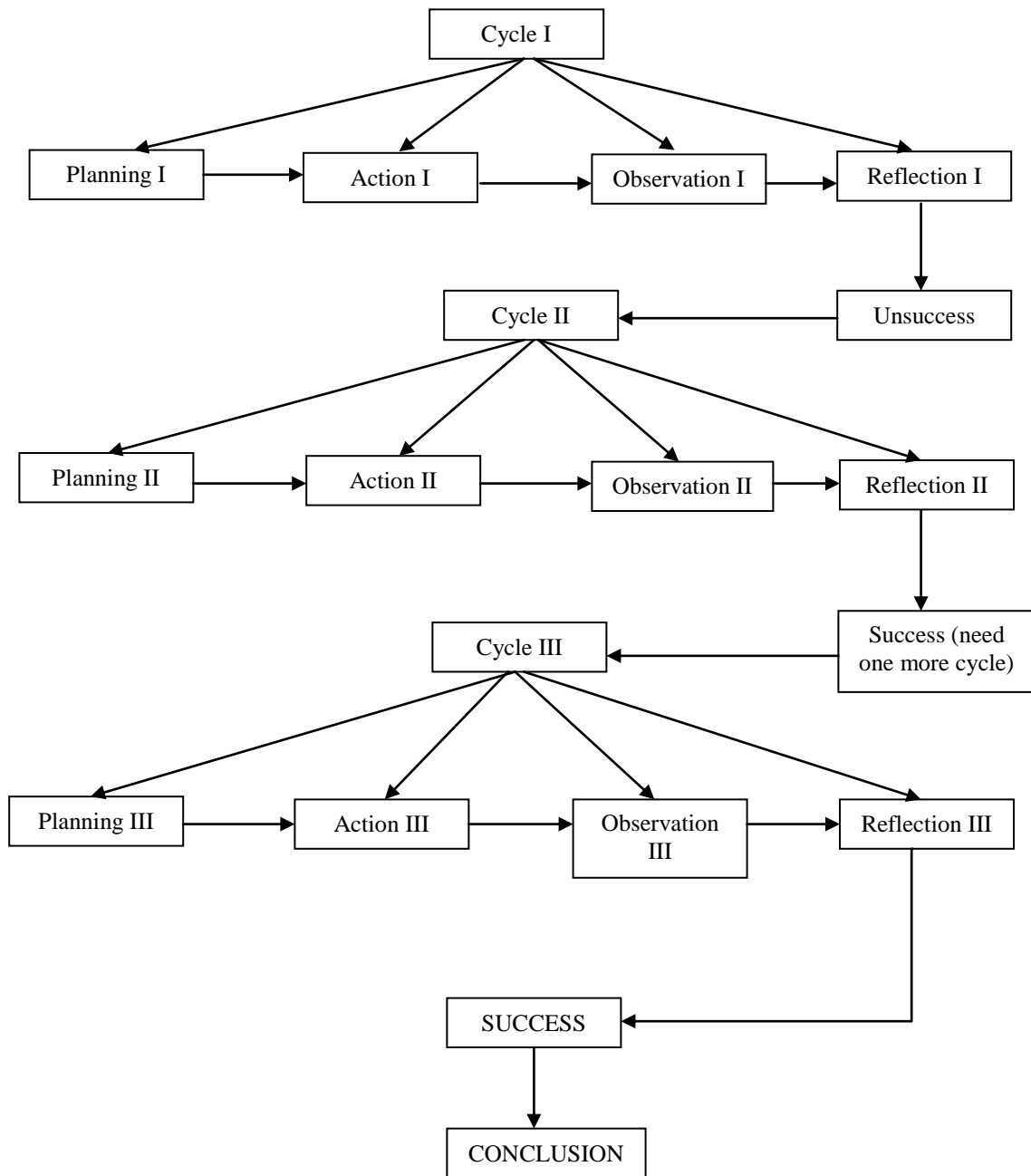
Research design used in this study is the design of Classroom Action Research (CAR). This design is a spiral model of learning. According to Kemmis and Taggat, CAR consists of 4 (four) stages⁵⁵, The first cycle moves through the major steps of planning, action, observation and reflection, which are then used to

⁵⁵Kemmis, Stephen & Taggat, Robert Mc., *The Action Research Planner*, (Viktoria: Deakin University, 1988), hlm. 27.

revise the process in the next cycle. Those are the feature and explanation about the cycles by this following:

Figure 3.1

Figure of Classroom Action Research



1. Planning stage

The planning stage is the preparation of an action to perform researchers to carry out the next stage (action stage).

- a. The planning phase includes: researcher prepares all purposes of Classroom Action Research, materials, methods of teaching, creates action steps for the implementation of the action stage, observation preparation and evaluation.
- b. Preparation of research instruments includes: poem sheet for students and for observer, observation sheet, and assessment sheet.

2. Action stage

In this action stage researcher practices the steps that have been set in the planning stage. In this stage, students are given a sheet containing the poems. Then, students are asked to read a poem that has been provided on the sheet in front of the class. And from the practice of reading poem, researcher and English teacher can make an assessment.

3. Observing stage

Observing stage is conducted by researcher and the teacher at the time of learning or practice reading poem progress. Observations was made in order to obtain a record of all the events that occur during the practice of reading poem by observing and recording the observation sheet or assessment sheet.

Then, researcher conducts the assessment after the implementation process; the assessment is accordance with the instructions on the observation sheet.

4. Reflecting stage

Researcher conducts an intense reflection about the results of the action stage and observing stage. Researcher analyzes data obtained systematically, and makes repairing if there is a shortage so that the next cycle can be better.

B. Setting of the study

1. Research subject

Research is conducted at SMANU Modo, Lamongan at eleventh grade / XI. The school is located on Jl. Raya Modo No. 59 Modo Lamongan. The location of this school is very strategic, because it is in the Islamic educational areas. There are Modo mosque, Pesantren NU, and SMP Nahdlatul Ulama'.

2. Date of research

This research has been conducted in year academic 2013/2014, specifically this research was conducted in November 11-30, 2013. The date of cycle 1 observation was conducted in Friday, November 15, 2013 and Friday, November 22, 2013 is to cycle 2, and cycle 3 was conducted in Friday, November 29, 2013.

3. Research object

The object of this research is grade eleven or XI IPS of SMA Nahdlatul Ulama' Modo Year Academic 2013/2014. This class consists of 21 students, 16 girls and 5 boys.

C. Data and Source of data

Researcher takes the data from interviews, the result of observation sheet and assessment sheet, and from documentation. The note of result was from students' reading poem process. Data about students and classroom condition researcher gets from interview with English teacher.

The source of data interviews researcher gets from English teacher at grade eleven or XI IPS, observation data researcher gets from the students reading poem practice, and documentation data researcher gets from schools files or from school administration. The other source of data researcher gets from books, articles, and sites of internet.

D. Research procedures

Procedure in the study is conducted in the form of cycles performed in 2 (two) times gradually. Processes in Classroom Action Research (CAR) have four stages; planning stage, action stage, observation stage, and reflection stages.

1) Cycle 1

1. Planning stage

- a. Researcher observes or interviews teachers about the state of the class, students and the learning process conditions. Researcher makes brief notes before the action to find out the problems faced.
- b. Researcher determines the methods or ways that used in the practice of reading poem.
- c. Researcher sets up a research instrument; poem sheet for students and for the observer, observation sheet, and assessment sheet.

2. Action stage

Implementation of action in this first cycle starts from conditioning classes and determining the ability of the student, as well as motivating students to follow the practice of reading poem.

- a. Teacher explains the role play performed by students in the practice of reading poem, with the plot as follows;
 - Students one by one come forward
 - Students read a poem that has been provided in the assignment sheet (poems' sheet)
- b. The students do the reading poem practice.
- c. Theme of the poem is adapted from the materials contained on teacher syllabus.

d. Observation stage

- a. Researcher and English teachers act as observers to assess the practice of reading poem performed by students.
- b. Researcher observes or makes a quick note about the facts that occurred during the practice of reading poem.
- c. Researcher conducts a brief interview with the teacher to obtain information about the students' practice from the teachers' point of view.

e. Reflection stage

This stage contains a discussion of the research with teachers about the events that occurred during the practice, as well as determining what should be taken to the next cycle. Besides that, in this stage data analysis is done, to determine the extent to which goals have been established.

If in cycle 1, students are still not able to get the target scores at least C: Enough (70-80), it is still necessary to do the cycle 2.

2) Cycle 2

1. Planning stage

The result data of cycle 1 is included in the analysis and reflection. Then, planning to cycle 2 is basically to complete cycle 1. The difference that can be noted is that in cycle 2, the observer can obtain the full report observations and more accurate.

2. Action stage

Actions in the cycle 2 are the same as the plots that have been implemented in cycle 1. But, the cycle 2 can improved for further enhance of the results obtained in cycle 1.

3. Observation stage

An observation in the actions stage of cycle 2 is that the same as the observation in cycle 1, observing events or facts occurring during the practice of reading poem progress.

4. Reflection stage

After the data is collected during the activity, it is further analyzed and processed. Results of reflection on cycle 1 are compared with the results of reflection on cycle 2. It is done to look at whether there is increase in students' pronunciation skills or vice versa, so that we can know the results of a comprehensive study. If in the cycle 2 students are still not able to get the target scores at least C: Enough (70-80), or the students' pronunciation does not increase yet, we need to hold the next cycle to achieve optimal results.

3) Cycle 3

To make sure the success of this research researcher does the cycle 3. The planning stage, action stage, and reflection stage are the same those in cycle 1 and cycle 2.

In reflection stage if many students' get score over 70 in reading poem practice the researcher can make sure that this research was success. But, if many students get score under 70 the researcher appropriate to make other cycle.

E. Data collection technique

Data collection technique is conducted steps by steps. researcher collects the data during the research. Then, researcher analyzes the data and reflection note.

Next step, researcher maps the data and deletes the unused data. Unused data is data which is inappropriate with topic of research. Then, researcher reflects the data and conclude of final result.

The main purpose of this study is to obtain precise and valid data in accordance with the title of research. So the data collection technique is strategic step in the research. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher would not get the data that set of data standards⁵⁶.

1. Classroom observation

Classroom observation is a way of observation and record direct and systematic review of the learning process in the classroom⁵⁷. Researcher looks at the practice of reading the poem which takes place directly. Then researcher

⁵⁶ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D.* (Bandung : Alfabeta)hal 61

⁵⁷ Suharsimi arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Pesada, 2004), page 35.

records any events or facts that occurred during the last practice, to obtain the required data in the study. The researcher can get the students' development in pronunciation.

2. Interview

Researcher conducted interviews with teachers to obtain information about the students, the condition and situation of the class that will be used as research site, time of observation, and most importantly, the ability of students' pronunciation. The importance of this step is as discourse and reference materials before making direct observations.

3. Documentation

Documentation is how the researcher finds out the data written text data, such as, internet, magazine, document record, or from books. With this way researcher find out the data from document record of the school. The document record is likes school system, work mechanism, written text, the schools' role, and picture and video record. Then, researcher selects the document according to the research focus.

4. Test (reading poem practice)

Test is a tool to get information and to determine the ability or students' achievement, personality, intelligence, interest, and attention to learning that has been done⁵⁸. Tests in this study are in the form of practicing

⁵⁸ Anas sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2008), page 30.

reading the poem by eleventh grade students of SMA Nahdhatul Ulama Modo, Lamongan.

F. Research instrument

1. Poem sheet

A sheet of poem is read in front of the class by students. Poems that are used can be changed according to material which is determined by the English teacher or in accordance with the syllabus. Researcher uses more than one poem appropriate with the number of cycle. There are some examples of poem used by the researcher in this research. In cycle 1 researcher chooses poem entitled *The Worm* written by Rolph Bergengren (see appendix), and in cycle 2 researcher uses poem entitled *Flowers* written by Kalyani Gomakupar (see appendix). As additional, in cycle 3 researcher uses poem entitled *My Teacher, My Hero* written by Geneen Alyssa Meyers (see appendix).

2. Observation sheet

Observation sheet is used to observe each student in the practice of reading poem on the stage of implementation. This observation sheet contains aspects of a student's ability or the stages in the practice of reading poem, so the researcher gets the score of students in the stage of exercising. Observation sheet is validated by the researcher and one English teacher who taught class XI SMANU MODO, Lamongan.

2.1. Table of observer

Table of observer is table containing the name of observer who observes process of students' reading poem practice. The first observer is the English teacher at grade eleven in SMA Nahdlatul Ulama Modo, Lamongan, and the second observer is the researcher (see appendix).

2.2. Table of observation

Table of observation is table column of assessment stage and column of the assessment. The criteria in assessment stage are; (1) The students' pronunciation. (2) The students sound stress while reading the poem. (3) The students' gesture in time to the rhythm (4) The students' intonation when reading the poem. (5) The students' voice quality. (6) The students use correct connected speech. (7) The students' vocabulary building has increase. (8) The students' expression when reading the poem. (9) The students' attitude when reading the poem in front of class. (10) The students' appearance when reading the poem in front of the class. (See appendix)

The ten observation category has score 10 in each category. When students get point A, it means that get score 9-10. When students get point B, it means that get score 8-9. And, when students get C, it means that get score 7-8, if students get D, it means that get score 6-7.

G. Data Analysis Technique

From information that researcher gets above, researcher explain the data analysis technique. Those are:

1. Data from interview

From interview with the English teacher, researcher knows students' condition, level of students' ability, and classroom circumstance.

2. Data from observation assessment

From the result of observations, the researcher explains the use of the poem as a teaching media to improve students' ability in mastering pronunciation. The data of reading poem practice are obtained from the observation checklist. The data is served in the form of table and diagrams.

When the students get score 70-100, it means he/she passes the test reading poem. When the students get score under 70, it means he/she is unsuccessful in reading poem practice. After getting result score from observation assessment researcher makes percentage result. The formula is:

$$p = \frac{\sum x}{\sum n} \times 100$$

Note:

p: Percentage

$\sum x$: the sum of students' score

$\sum n$: the number of students' in class

After getting result score from percentage calculation researcher can conclude whether the research is success or not. If few or under 50% students success in their reading poem practice, researcher should do the next cycle. But, if

50% or more students are success in their reading poem practices it means the research is success too.

3. Data from documentation

From documentation researcher finds out the school organization structure, school administration, school condition, and teacher and students condition. Researcher gets the data from school records.

H. Criteria of Success

The indicators of success in this Classroom Action Research (CAR) is when the pronunciation of students has increased, or pronunciation errors in the reading poem practice is significantly reduced according to the assessment criteria that have been determined, that are:

1. Students are able to obtain maximum score A: Very good (90-100)
2. Students are able to obtain score of at least B: Good (80-90)
3. Or, students are able to obtain minimum score C: Enough (70-80)

If many students are still getting less scores or under 70, we need to hold any further action. If half or more than 50% students improve their pronunciation abilities it means this research has been done successfully. So, we would not do the next cycle.