CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Form

This research is a classroom action research. According to Gay and Airisian (2000:593), Action research is a type of practitioner's practice; action implies doing or changing something. Practitioner research means that the research is done by practitioners about their own practice. Action research is a process in which individual or several lecturers collect evidence and make decisions about their own knowledge, performance, and effects in order to understand and improve them. Based on the statement above, researcher concluded that classroom action research is one of the ways to solve the teaching problem in a form of action which is done in the class. Then, according to Zainil (2008:1) "classroom action research is a research that is conducted in the classroom by a lecturer and a collaborator in order to improve teaching and learning process".

B. Subject of Reseacrh

The subject of this study was students in eleventh grade science. The number of students themselves was twenty students. The researcher conducted this research based on pre-observations here. The researcher found many problems related to speaking. The researcher knew about this problem because the researcher made pre-observations during his internship at this school.in this study researcher had previously conducted several oral test and observations at that their speaking was very low. And the results of the test show that their speaking is very low, from one test twenty students, only ten students get satisfactory scores, the rest are still very low. Then a technique emerged that would be used but the researcher. The subject was grade eleventh, especially in science class. There were twenty students in this class. The reason the researcher chose this class is because this class fits the tittle the researcher then the researcher also taught this class during his

internship from there an idea or technique emerged that the researcher would use.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, researcher use observation technique and measurement technique they were explained based on the following:

1. Observation Technique

According to (Creswell, 2014) is a direct information collection process that is open by observing people and places in the research site, in this case the researcher observes in the classroom what the effectiveness of one-minute speaking skills is and the researcher becomes a member to get the desired data.

2. Measurement Technique

The measurement of this research is to measure the individual score of students by speaking test based on the curriculum and syllabus at SMA Negeri 2 Mempawah Hulu Kabupaten Landak. To measure students achievement after learning a material researcher make an speaking test form. According to Cowie & Bell (1999), a measurement tells about a property of something.

D. Tools of Data Collection

1. Observation Checklist

Observation checklist is to measure the student's behavior and researcher used this tool to measure the students behaviour besides through this tool researcher know the students behaviour during researcher conduct the research. The researcher thinks that is required to use observations checklist in order to get accurate data. In this case, the researcher will be measured the students behaviours and adopted from the students in form the "Yes" or "No" the role researcher is unobtrusive observer preventing pretence. An observational checklist is a "structure for observation" and allows observers to record behaviours during sessions quickly, accurately, and with minimal

interviewer effect on behaviours. According to Ary et al, (2010:217) checklist presents a list of the behaviours that are to be observed and the observer then checks whether each behaviours is present or absent. The observer consistency checklist is develop to be used by trained observers in examining each teaching situation for consistency across treatments. It is imperative in this study that all other elements in this lesson plan and teaching environment be held constant while allowing active participation to be the independent variable. This evaluation form included:

a. Frequency counts of the number of external interruptions, disruptions by students, departures from the lesson and active participation.

b. A five-point rating of teacher enthusiasm, and

c. A record of the time span of the lesson.

2. Field Notes

Field notes are used by researcher to write notes based on the steps of classroom action research when the teaching and learning process begins. It used to record what happened. Field notes or observation notes are data records. This kind of data will be recorded in the form of notes made by other researchers or teachers who work together (Burns, 2010:81). It aims to monitor student's activities and behaviour during the teacher and learning process.

3. Speaking test

In this research test conducted in classs. Then the teacher divides students into several groups,in one group there are 3 students then students are asked to describe the picture, then students come to the front of the class and start talk about the picture for one minute. Researcher has at their disposal a powerful method of data collection, an impressive array of test for gathering data of a numerical rather than verbal kind (Cohen: 2007:414). In this test, the test is to know the students speaking skill after researcher conduct the research and this test one meeting in one cycle. Tests are generally used to assess and

measure students' learning outcomes, especially cognitive learning outcomes regarding the mastery of subject matter in accordance with the objectives and education system (Fitriyah, 2013).

E.   Technique of Data Analysis

In this study the researcher focused on improve students speaking by using one minute talk technique because it is an important indicator of this research and analysed the notes from indirect observation, field notes and video recordings for qualitative data.in order make sense of huge amounts of acquired data, data analysis is the process of reducing the data (Kawulich, 2004). Can be concluded that data analysis is a component of the analysis process in which data are collected, processed, and then analyzed to field results of certain of conclusions.

After collecting the data, the researcher classifies the students score of the students, in classifying the students score. The data from test I and test II is analyzed though the following steps:

1. To calculate the mean score of the students speaking by using the following

    Formula is apply:

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

Where :   X   = Mean score

$\sum x$ = The sum of all score

N   = The number of students

2. To know the improvement of students speaking skill, the researcher will use percentage technique as follow (Sudjana,1992:81):

$$P = \frac{x^2 - x^1}{x^1} \times 100\%$$

Where: P   = Percentage of the students mean score

X^1 = Mean score of meeting 1

X^2 = Mean score of meeting 2

Based on concept of action research according to Burns, (2010:84), this research activity uses an interactive cycle. Each cycle consists of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. The final result of one cycle is used to measure what will be needed for the next cycle until the problem is solved. The description of classroom action research procedures can be explained as follow:

1. Planning

In this phase the researcher and the collaborator discussed activities that would be done including the preparation of the lesson plan on speaking skill by using One Minute Talk Techniquqe, the instrumen for collecting the data including speaking test,observation checklist and field note.

2. Acting and observing

The researcher acted as the teacher to teach students on speaking skill using One Minute Talk Technique. The collaborator observed the researcher's teaching and the class situation in each meeting. The researcher and the collaborator observed by using observation checklist and field note.

a. Meeting 1

Date   : Monday,May 15th 2023

Duration   : 2x40

Teaching materials   : One Minute Talk

Teacher   : The researcher

Observer   : English teacher at the shcool

Data collected   : Observation checklist and field note

b. Meeting 2

Date   : Wednesday, May 17th 2023

Duration   : 2x40

Teaching materials   : Description of things, Animals and People

Teacher   : The Researcher

Observer   : English Teacher at the school

Data collected   : Observation checklist and field note

   c. Meeting 3

     Measurement test   : Friday, May 19th 2023

3. Reflecting

In this stage the reseracher and collaborator made some reflection at the end of cycle:

a. Reflection towards the implementation of One Minute Talk Tcehnique

b. The reflection towards the classroom situation

c. The reflesction towards students test score
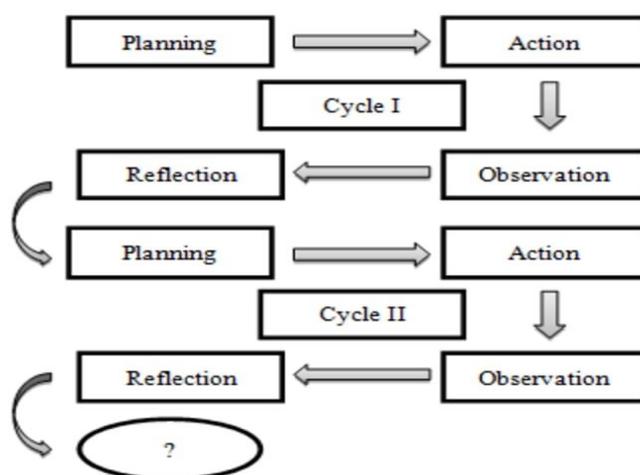
Figure 3.1 Classroom Action Research Model According to Kemmis & M. Taggart (Arikunto,2008:16).

    The following is the speaking assesment analysis data :

a. Grammar

b. Vocabulary

c. Fluency

d. Pronunciation

Table 3.1 Speaking Assessment according to (Brown 2010)

Speaking Skill	E	G	S	P	Comment
Pronunciation					
Grammatical range and accuracy					
Fluency					
Vocabulary					
TOTAL					

| E (Excellent) |
| G (Good) |
| S (Satisfactorily) |
| P (Poor) |

Table 3.2 Rating Points

Criteria	Score	The Range
Excellent	4 Points	86-100
Very Good	3 Points	75-85
Satisfactorily	2 Points	68-75
Good	1 Points	51-67
Poor	0 Points	0-50