

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Form of research

The purpose of this research is to solve the students' problem in improving students understanding of simple past at the second grade students IPS 1 SMA Negeri 1 Sungai Raya Kepulauan. A method that will use for this research is a Classroom Action Research (CAR). The writer will apply a classroom action research as methods for this study because the writer will focus to improve students understanding of simple past by using folktale and solve students' problems as specifically. Manion and Morrison (2000:227) state that "action research is a process in which practitioners' study problems scientifically, so that they can evaluate, improve and steer decision making and practice." Moreover Ferrance (2000:1) argue that "classroom action research is a process in which participants examine their own educational practice systematically and carefully, using the techniques of research."

From those statements above, the writer concludes that action research is a systematic research process of the class problem after getting special action, namely by applying a technique or media. Even though there are many types of research that may be undertaken, classroom action research specifically refers to a disciplined inquiry done by a teacher with the aim that the research will inform and change his or her practices in the future. Writer and teacher collaborated to find effective ways to solve a

problem with the aim to improve students' creativity and develop students' insights in the learning process. This research has positive impacts for students to improve students' result in learning process and also school environment in general.

While Elizabeth (cited in Burns, 2010:5) argues that classroom action research is a “research carried out in the classroom by the teacher of the course, mainly with the purpose of solving a problem or improving the teaching / learning process”. Then Hopkins (2008:47) assumes that action research is “action disciplined by inquiry, a personal attempt at understanding while engaged in the process of improvement and reform”.

From the definitions above, the writer concludes that action research is one of the educational researches which is focus on solving problem and improving the teaching learning process in the classroom. In this case, the teacher should know about students' problem and solve their problem by choosing the selected media / material that will give influence and change the situation in order that the students can explore their ability.

1. The procedure of Classroom Action Research

Research designs are plans and procedures for research that span the decision from board assumption to detailed method of data collection and analysis, (Creswell, 2009). This research explains about certain cycle, each cycle are consisting of planning, acting, observing and reflecting, which the researcher will apply the media in teaching and learning process. This research will be conducted at least two cycles and when researcher cannot

find improvement of the student in understanding of simple past, the researcher will continue to the next cycle. The procedure of conducting classroom action research in this research will be described as follows:

a. Planning

This is the first phase in conducting research, the writer observes and identifies the students' problem are occurred in the class, especially for understanding of simple past. Then the writer prepares everything she needs to conduct this research in teaching learning process. The things that the writer needs to prepare are making lesson plan and of course the media/material that will use for teaching and learning process. The writer also prepares the evaluation test for students to measure students understanding. The most important is the writer asks the teacher as a collaborator to work with, the writer will tell collaborator what will be done during the class.

b. Acting

In this phase, the writer will implement the things that have prepared in first phase. In this phase the writer will star to apply the media that have prepared. First writer will explain to the students about simple past including pattern and how to use this tense. After that the writer give a text of folktale and ask students to find positive, negative and interrogative sentence, and also for nonverbal sentence. Then the end of

teaching and learning process, the writer will give the test to the students to know students' ability in learning simple past.

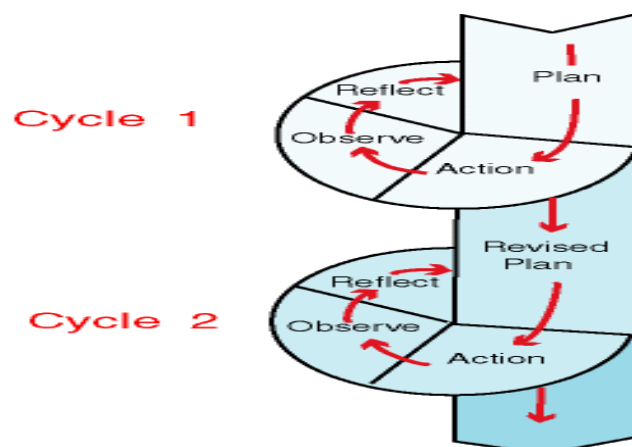
c. Observing

In this phase, the writer observes students' activities during the implementation of the action. The writer is observing classroom together with collaborator when the writer is doing action. At this point, the writer collects data by using observation checklist, recording, field note, and simple past test. At this time, the writer is cooperating with teacher to fill in the field note and give comment anything that occurs during the process of teaching and learning in the classroom.

d. Reflecting

This is the last phase in conducting this research. In this phase, the writer reflects all the activities including evaluating of students' progress. The purpose of reflecting is to know the result which have done include the action that is applied by the writer. If there is no improvement found from the students, consequently the writer will prepare and arrange for the next cycle.

The figure of classroom action research can be illustrated as follows:



(Cyclical AR model based on Kemmis and McTaggart)

Adapted from Burns (2010)

2. Subjects of the Research

The subject of this research is the second grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Sungai Raya Kepulauan. The writer decides to choose XI IPS 1 as the participants because the students of XI IIS 1 have problems in understanding of simple past. So, the writer intends to improve students' understanding of simple past by using the use of folktale. The subjects of this research are selected by purposive sampling. Cohen, Manison and Morison (2000:103) state that purposive sampling is the way of choosing the sample which the writer selected based on the specific decision to improve the quality or result of teaching and learning process. The writer purposely chooses the subject after doing interview to the English teacher of second grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Sungai Raya Kepulauan. The participants are 26 students, consisting of 10 male and 16 female as the subjects of the study.

3. Techniques and Tools for Collecting Data

1. Technique for collecting data

In this research, the writer will use observation and measurement techniques. The writer will use observation checklist, recording, field note, and test to get the data. During the research, the writer will help

by collaborator to fulfill observation technique. Then, the writer uses measurement technique to measure the students' achievement in understanding simple past after applying the use of folktale in teaching and learning process. The writer will use test about simple past as a tool for the measurement technique. In teaching simple past tense, the writer will use a narrative text in folktale form. The writer will use a familiar topic for student, so the students are not too busy with the meaning of the story and they will focus on the form of simple past.

2. Tools for Collecting Data

a. Observation checklist

Observation checklist is a tool to observe the teaching and learning process during the application of action. This activity is applied in order to make it systematic containing list of activity which might happen. The writer will do the observation in each meeting during implementation the use of folktale to improve students' understanding of simple past.

b. Video recording

Video recording is a tool to record students' activities in the classroom. It enables the write to collect and complete the data needed. The writer believes she will easy to collect the data well if she uses it. Video recording will show all activities of students and also the condition in the classroom. Heaton (1998:88) state that "since the spoken language is transient, it is impossible

without tape recorder to apply such procedures as in the marking of assessment at leisure”.

c. Field note

Field note is a note that will be constructed by the teacher when apply folktale to improve students' understanding of simple past. The writer will write what things happen during teaching and learning process activity. It can be formed in a description of situation, place, people, activities and conversation in the class. The function of field note will be used to complete the information gained during teaching and learning process. Furthermore Hopkin (2008:104) argue that “keeping field notes is a way of reporting, observations, reflections, and reactions, to classroom problems. Ideally they should be written as soon as possible after a lesson, but can be based on impressionistic jottings made during a lesson.”

d. Test

A test is a method of measuring a person's ability or knowledge in given domain, Brown (2004:384). In conducting this research, the writer will use test to measure the students'

progress in understanding of simple past. The writer uses fill multiple choices as the test. In each cycle, the test consists of 20 items. The test will be given by the writer.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

In order to find out how the use of folktale can improve the students' understanding of simple past tense, the writer will analyze the data by using quantitative and qualitative data. The qualitative data will be derived from observation technique by using observation checklist, video recording and field note. The quantitative data will be derived from grammar test (simple past tense) which is classified based on the students' score each meeting or within the cycle.

1. Analysis Data from Observation

In observation checklist and video recording the writer will analyze the condition in the classroom. The observation sheet will be filled by the collaborator and analyzed systematically by the writer, for video recording will be filled by the writer.

2. Analyze Data from Field note

Field note will be filled after finishing the teaching and learning process by the collaborator. The writer will write a description depends on the data of the field note such as: the activities of the students in the class,

teacher's activity, and the condition of classroom. Then, the information will be concluded

3. Analyze Data from test

Quantitative data will get from the test of students every meeting. By knowing the students score in every meeting. It makes the writer easier to analyze the improvement of students understanding of simple past from cycle to cycle. To know the measurement of each cycle, the writer will use the formula individual score by using the formula bellow:

$$x = \frac{\sum x}{\text{max}} \times 100$$

Note:

X = Students' individual score

$\sum s$ = Sum of students' score

Max = Maximum score

Adopted from sign 2006