

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

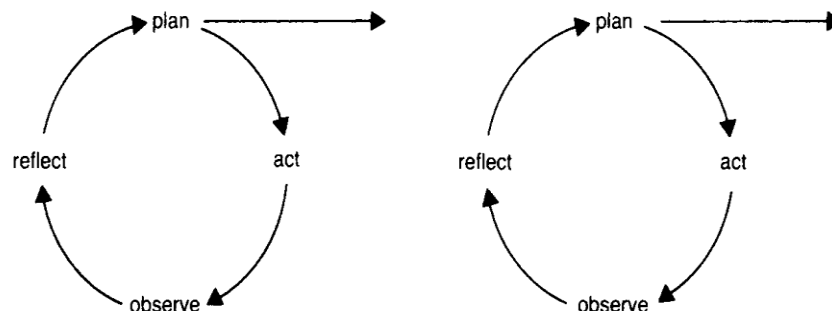
A. Research design

This research is the classroom action research type. Classroom action research offers some way to improve the teaching process. Mattetal (2001:17) indicates that Classroom Action Research is a method of finding out what works best in the classroom so that we can improve student learning.

According to McNiff and white (2011:4) head classroom action research is a form of enquiry that enables practioners everywhere to investigate and evaluate their work. To improve their own learning and influence the learning of others.

In this classroom action research, the writer plans to conduct the research in two cycles. In addition, there are four steps that will be held in each cycle. The four steps are planning, acting, observing, and reflecting and showed in the figure below.

The sequence of cycles based on McNiff and white (2011)



Based on the explanation above, it can be inferred that the classroom action research is a dynamic process that has four aspects, planning, acting, observing, and reflecting every cycle, it was done by class C to improve the quality of learning practice.

B. Research Setting

MTS Ma'arif 04 Rumbia the location is, in Rumbia East Lampung. The subject of this research are the students of eight graders of TS Ma'arif 04 Rumbia exactly in VIIB. This research is a collaborative research, it is caused by the researcher as a new teacher. This class consist of 32 students. It consist of 10 classes, a computer laboratory, an office, a library, and a mosque. It also has 15 classes: 5 classes for seventh grade, 5 classes for eight, 5 classes for ninth grade.

C. Research Subject

This research was conducted in the VIIB class students of MTS Ma'arif 04 Rumbia in academic year of 2017/2018 on the second semester.

D. Research Procedure

The researcher will focus on increasing students listening ability by using total physical response. The researcher uses the steps that proposed by McNiff and White (2006:16). The procedures are as follows:

Classroom Action Research (CAR) Cycles are :

1. Planning

Planning is the first step on teaching and prepares the researcher before doing an action. With the planning the step will run well. The researcher makes a lesson plan what is the material will be

implemented in the class. This lesson plan uses as directive for teacher when they teach in the class.

2. Acting

The second step in the action research is acting. It is the implementation of the planning. Without the action the planning just imagination that never can be real.

3. Observing

Observing is the activity of recording the event and action. The observation have done in teaching learning process. Based on the observation the researcher can determine whether there is anything that the research has to be improved in listening. In this step, the researher observes the proccess of teaching learning by using form observation.

4. Reflecting

Reflecting is the last step in this proccess. The reseacher will analyze and observe the test result during teaching learning process by using Total Physical Response (TPR). Then, after the researcher find the result in a cycle, it will be used for evaluation to make improvement for the second cycle..

E. The Criteria of Success

This research can be said succes if the students success in learning or teaching process. In this research, if there is more than 80% from 32 students have a good participation along learning process, give good response to the teacher, follow the lesson well and they can increase their listening ability this research can be said succes. The criteria of success determinable if there are more than 80% get score more than 70 as *minimum passing criteria (KKM)*

F. Research instrument

The research instrument is an instrument it will be used to collect research data. The main instrument was the researcher herself because she will undertake the planning, the action, the observation, reflection, and then made the report. There are three instruments to use in this study.

1. Observation

An observation is used to record the process of teaching and learning listening in the classroom. The observation sheet used to know the participation of students along learning process, response to the teacher, follow the lesson well.

2. Interview

The writer interviewed the English teacher before and after classroom action research. The data is used to know the progress of students' listening skill through total physical response method.

3. Test

The researcher uses test to get data about learning process of listening skill. The pre test uses for knowing how far the students' listening

skill before treatment and the post test uses for evaluating the improvement students' listening skill after the treatment.

G. Research Validity and Reliability

1. Research Validity

Validity is a matter of relevance. According to Sugiyono (2013; 173) validity refers to extent which the test measure what it will be intended to measure. It means that the test measures what is supposed to be measured. The instrument can be said valid if the instrument has a high validity.

The validity of instruments has been corrected and got an approval by the experts of listening in Muhammadiyah University of Metro namely Mr. Yasmika Baihaqi, M.Pd and Mrs. Fitri Palupi, S.pd.,M.pd. It can be seen on appendix 1.

2. Reliability of The Instrument

Basrowi (2010; 29) said that reliability is also known as a measurement that has reliability when that measurement is used to measure the data frequently but the result keep same. In other word, reliability provides the information whether the data collection is consist or accurate.

The research here, the test was determined by using "Pearson Product Moment" formula from Arikunto (2008; 104) as fellow:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

Notes:

r_{xy} = r pearson correlation coefficient

x = first variable

y = second variable

X = Average of X

Y = Average of Y

Then, it followed with the "Spearman Brown's Prophecy" formula to determine the index reliability of the test as follows:

$$r_{11} = \frac{2r_{xy}}{1+r_{xy}}$$

Notes:

r_{11} = The reliability of the test

r_{xy} = The reliability of a half the test

Table 3.1 The Criteria of Reliability

Score	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.20	Very low correlation
0.21 – 0.40	Low correlation
0.41 – 0.60	Middle correlation
0.61 – 0.80	High correlation
0.81 – 1.0	Very high correlation

Source: *Suharsimi Arikunto, Prosedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2010.*

In this research, the researcher used test and retest reliability to know the questions of the test was reliable or not. Test and retest reliability can be trusted by using pearson product moment formula. The result of the reliability can be seen in appendices.

H. Data Collecting Technique

The data collected were qualitative in nature. However, there were quantitative data from students' pre-test and post-test mean scores. Furthermore, in collecting the data, the researcher used observation, interview and test.

1. Observation

Observation will be used to monitor the students' activities during the teaching learning process. The researcher observes the situation in class during lesson, response and attitude of students when they are give explanation, doing task, to know their difficulties and the way teacher taught the students especially in teaching listening.

2. Interview

The writer was doing the test the before and after classroom action research. The data is used to know the progress of students' listening ability. It used to know the progress of students' listening skill through total physical response method.

3. Test

The researcher uses test to get data about learning process of listening skill. The pre test uses for knowing how far the students' listening skill before treatment and the post test uses for evaluating the improvement students' listening skill after the treatment. The test using true or false questions, there are 15 questions for every test. The students should finish the test in 30 minutes.

I. Data Analysis Technique

The purpose of this study is to find out wether total physical response method could increase the students' listening skill or not this research uses two data analysis technique tha is qualitative and quantitative. In qualitative

data there are observation, interview and test; these instruments are used to measure the student's progress in mastering listening skill. According to Sugiono (2012: 92-99) the steps of data analysis divided into three phases, consisting of Data Reduction, Data Display and Conclusion Drawing are:

1. Qualitative Data Analysis

a. Data Reduction

“Mereduksi data berarti merangkum, memilih hal-hal yang pokok, memfokuskan pada hal-hal yang penting, dicari tema dan polanya. Dengan demikian data yang telah di reduksi akan memberikan gambaran yang lebih jelas, dan mempermudah peneliti untuk melakukan pengumpulan data selanjutnya, dan mencarinya bila diperlukan”.

Therefore, in analyzing the data contain selection process, focusing, and summarizing data from observation and interview. In this step, the researcher selected to minimize the amount of data that needed. Data reduction increase storage efficiency and reduce costs.

b. Data Display

The second step analyzing the data is describing the data in listening. This step is describing the result of the research which is understandable. The form of displaying is not always in sentences, but can be in the form at table.

c. Conclusion Drawing

The last step is the researcher draws conclusion and gives suggestion of the research based on data analysis.

2. Quantitative Data Analysis

Beside qualitative data the researcher uses quantitative data. The quantitative data will be used to analyze the result:

a. Test

The researcher make a test to measure the students' listening skill and to know whether the test success or not. The researchers ask students to answer the question by listened the audio and fiil the blank word in the test. To analyze the result, the researcher uses the formula of the percentage of success from Arikunto (2010; 63) as fellow:

$$\frac{\text{Total all passed students}}{\text{Number Of Students}} \times 100$$

The result of data analysis is compare with the criteria of success. If one of the indicators in the criteria of success has not been achieved yet, the next cycle is applied by making revision on the next planning. But, if the result of the data analysis show that all indicators in criteria of success have been achieved, the research stops and gets the final conclusion.