

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

Research methodology is a scientific process for gathering information with predetermined objectives and actions. In other words, research methodology is the steps used by the researcher to collect data, analyze it, and draw conclusions from the gathered data. Research methodology is an essential part of any study that is performed in order to gain new knowledge or solve a problem.

Classroom action research is a systematic approach to investigate and to find effective solutions to problems that a teacher on fronts in everyday life stringer in (Nasrollahi 2015). This research is conducted Through Classroom Action Research. According to Arikunto in (Noori 2018) CAR consists of three words, so there are three key terms, which can be explained:

1. Research indicates an activity to observe the object by using of ways and methodologies to get the useful data or information to improve the quality of thing and that is necessary for researcher.
2. Action is a movement activity, which is done deliberately with a certain purpose
3. Classroom in this case is not bound by the term of the classroom, but it has a more specific meaning. The word of class means groups of students who are in the same time receive the same lesson from the same teacher.

Researcher will conduct research by applying classroom action research consisting of several cycles, each cycle consists of steps, namely: planning, action, observation, and reflection. Based on this method, this study will use scrabble games. Data sources are teacher and students. For data collection, researchers use observation, interviews, tests. The data will be analyzed using descriptives and the test result data will be analyzed with individual scores of minimum completeness criteria KKM.

#### **B. Steps Doing Classroom Action Research**

The procedures of research are performed by administering two cycles. Each cycle contains four steps which are planning, action, observation, and reflection in (Sukardi 2015).

### 1. Planning

In this step, the researcher do some action such as observing the learning techniques employed by the previous teacher, identifying obstacles and facilitating factors in the previous learning process, formulating alternative solutions that have been tried, and preparing a learning plan. As a follow-up, the researcher prepared a concept schedule to be followed; beginning with viewing the schools conditions, classroom environment and students conditions, school facilities and teaching methods applied in the classroom. Then, the number of learning objectives to become part of the learning plan was determined

### 2. Acting

Acting the implementation of the planning in the class. At this stage, the researcher must follow the program in the planning. This stage is carried out by implementing the Reading Lesson Plan. The cycle begins by giving the pre-test to the students. The results of the pre-test will then be compared with the results of the post-test. The researcher presentation of the follow-up of the research is as follows: 1) Give pre-test 2) Teach vocabularies using the Scrabble game 3) Give opportunities to students to ask difficulties or problems 4) Give post-test.

### 3. Observing

Observing is the process of researcher observing the learning method and also gathering facts related to the effect of the action. Researcher observe the students activities in each meeting so that researcher can measure their ability, then the results of the observation are filled in the observation sheet. Researcher will also know whether playing Scrabble can increase vocabulary in learning English.

### 4. Reflecting.

Reflecting is investigate the information that has accumulated and if the motion fails, the next cycle of motion. If the research is said to be successful if 75% of students follow the learning method well and also give appropriate responses to the teacher. Similarly, students improve vocabulary scores along with

working on multiple choices and sentence constructions. The standard of success is determined by the researcher if seventy-five percent of students get a KKM rating. If less than 75% of students can achieve KKM scores, it implies that researcher will have to do the next cycle.

### **C. Subject of the research**

The subjects The research subject of this is the students of 8th grade of SMPN 2 Batang Hari Lampung East in the academic year 2022/2023. It consists of 32 students.

### **D. Instrument of research**

According to Arikunto as cited in(Putri 2022)the research instrument is a device used by researcher while collecting data to make his work becomes easier and to get better result, complete, and systematic in order to make the data easy to be processed. There are three instruments to use in this study.

#### 1. Observation

Observation refers to a technique by which one or more people observe real-life situations. Situations are used to evaluate an individuals overt behavior in controlled and uncontrollable situations. Observation is one of the scientific activity is empirical, factual, and besed on the real text. Observations carried out through the experience derived from sensing without using any manipulation in (Hasanah 2017). As a good tool it is used for observation and requires proper planning expert execution and adequate recording. when the researchers made observations, the researchers made a checklist sheet to determine students learning abilities.

#### 2. Interviews

An interview is a process of interactron in which the subject(interviews) provides the needed ififormation verbally in a face-to-face situation. Interviewing is a primary way of collecting data in qualitative research to direct the participant in responding to a specific research question in (Stuckey 2013). Researcher conducted interviews with teacher about learning English. The interview contains vocabulary learning activities, vocabulary

teaching techniques, and student participation when teaching vocabulary.

### 3. Test

Test is something (such as a series of questions or exercises) used to measure the ability, knowledge, intelligence, capacity, or skill of an individual or a group. One of the most commonly used assessment tools in education is to conduct tests in (Adom, Mensah, and Dake 2020). Pretest will be conducted at the first meeting with researcher to see how much students understand learning. The test will be conducted at the first meeting with researcher to see how much students understand learning. The test will be given in about 60 minutes. The test consists of multiple choice consisting of 35 questions, namely, 7 noun questions, 7 verb questions, 7 adjective questions, 7 pronoun questions, 7 adverb questions. Questions through a written test consisting of Complete sentences according to context. Interpret the meaning of the words antonyms in a sentence. Understand sentences according to pictures. Understanding sentences based on context

## **E. Data Collection Technique**

In this research, the researcher using qualitative data and quantitative data. The qualitative data consists of interview for teacher, observation . On the other side, the quantitative data uses test such as pre-test and post-test collecting research data using pre test dan post test.

### 1. Observation

The researcher will observe the learning carried out by teacher and students in the classroom during learning.

### 2. Interviews.

The researcher will interview teacher to find out the whether scrabble game can improve student's vocabulary or not and explain its improvement. To find out the students response toward scrabble game in improving students vocabulary at the seventh grade of SMPN 2 Batanghari.

### 3. Test

For data collection in the form of a test consisting of a pre-test and post-test. The pre-test is conducted before taking the action while the post-test is conducted after taking the action. Researcher will use tests to require students activity to be use as an assessment.

- a. Pretest will be conducted at the first meeting with researcher to see how much students understand learning. The test will be given in about 45 minutes. The test consists of multiple choice consisting of 35 questions through a written test consisting of: Complete sentences according to context. Interpreting the meaning of antonym words and synonyms in a sentence. Understand sentences according to images. Understand sentences based on text or dialogue. Understanding sentences based on context.
- b. Post-test will be carried out at the last meeting or not in accordance with the cycle made by the researcher with the aim that students are more familiar with new learning methods. In the post-test the same questions and also the same question grid as the pre-test. In this case, the researcher will analyze the learning outcomes of students coming in. Researcher will observe how students understanding of vocabulary with scrabble games will be used in learning.

### F. Data Analysis Technique

The analysis qualitative data used in this study is the observation of students activities during teaching learning processs, and the interview before and after CAR. Then, in analysis data the research took the average of students vocabulary score in three cycle. It uses to measure how well students ability vocabulary .It uses Formula :

1. For scoring the students correct of pretest and post-test by using the formula :
 
$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{the total correct answer}}{\text{Total score of item in test}} \times 100$$

(Depdikbud 2006)

2. The collection data from the students in answering the test, the researcher use formula to get the mean score of the students as follow:

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

Where:

X = Mean score

$\sum X$  = The sum of all score

N = Number sample

(Gay 2012)

3. The researcher tries to get the class percentage which pass the KKM 70. Computing the frequency and the percentage of students score of the students as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Number of correct answer

N = The total number of subject

(Gay 2012)

4. Scoring the data classified as follow

Table 3.1 classification of the students achievement

No	Classification	Score
1	Excellent	96-100
2	Very good	86-95
3	Good	76-85
4	Fairly good	66-75
5	Fair	56-65
6	Poor	46-55
7	Very poor	0-45

(Depdikbud 2006)

The researcher gets score from three cycle conducted in the research. It is to know how far the progress of the students in teaching and learning process. The researcher also used formula to find the final score based on the criteria value 70 of target score.