CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher like to discuss the research design, the subject of the study, data collection technique and instrument, data analysis, and criteria of success

A. Research design

In this research, the researcher used Classroom action research. Classroom Action Research or shortened for CAR is a research that conduct by us as the researcher in school environment, specifically observe an activity in the classroom learning process. The purpose of this research is to find the problem & the solution to the problem itself after you conducting an observation to the classroom learning process. Classroom Action Research is usually do by 2 to 3 cycles to see an improvement from the previous cycle to the next cycle. According to Djajadi (2019:4-5), The main purpose of goal of CAR itself is for solving the real life problem or obstacle that occurred during the classroom process that took process in a while also at the same time finding and discovering the answer on why some of the obstacles that found earlier could be solve through some method. More detailed, these are the main purpose CAR :

1. Increasing the quality of content from the previous before using method, giving much more positive feedback and the positive result overall of learning process

2. Helping the teacher & researcher in order to solve the problem on learning education inside & outside the classroom so the quality and quantity classroom activity and life overall increases.

4. Increasing professional mannerism in teacher etiquette

5. Increasing academic culture in school environment so it can create proactive or much more active among student and teacher or researcher.

According to Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010), qualitative research focuses more on understanding, social phenomenon from the view of the human participants in natural setting. In addition, Parahoo describes a research design as a plan that describes how, when and where data are collected and analyzed. (Maghfuroh & Nugroho, 2015, p. 4)

Classroom Action Research (CAR) is a designed that believe to improve all participants in teaching and learning process. It also means that the purpose of Classroom Action Research (CAR) is to improve teaching and learning process in the class from all aspect, from the level of enthusiastic during the lesson, the increasing understanding during the lesson, and increasing student problem solving skill of student by using certain easy method that student easy to understand. By using Classroom Action Research (CAR), the researcher not just improve the students' writing skill but also improve learning activities in the classroom.

The researcher takes this method because the researcher saw a problem in the SMPN 09 Sintang, especially in the ninth-grade students. The ability to master especially in writing is very lacking, they lack of motivation and they feel lazy and
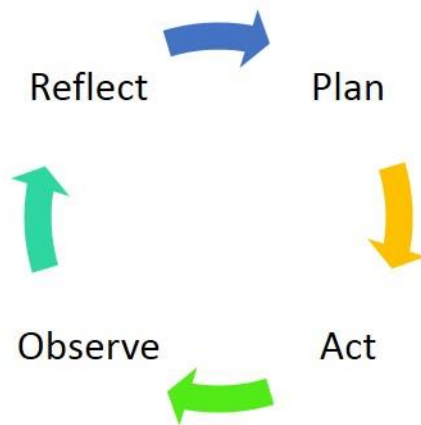
not active during the class. This is consistent with the research of experts that the purpose of Classroom Action Research (CAR) is to enhance the quality of educational practices to be better.

For the design for the research that conducts by the researcher itself the researcher got inspire by Stephen Kemmis and Robin McTaggart in 1988. They use 4 component in their design which are :

1. Plan : in here, the researcher will plan all of the structure of the procedure itself before we enter the field of research itself

2. Observe : in here, the researcher will observe the condition of school such as how good the facility is, how many students there, how many students that are great in English in general and specifically in writing

3. Act : in here the researcher will conduct the research base on my observation in PPL activity. The research will be delivered in several steps :

a. pre-activity : including warm up and explain what they will learn today and explain what is procedure text in general

b. activity : including explain deeper about procedure text itself and connection of what the class will do today which is learn how to write procedure text. The researcher use mind mapping to conduct the research in the classroom. The researcher also give example of procedure text base on the result of example of mind mapping.

c. post-activity : including evaluation of what we just learn today and give thanks to the student for their time and attention also never forget to close the class appropriately

4. Reflection : in here, the researcher will reflect whether the research overall is successful or not base on the data that research get from this research. It means that in here the researcher will decide whether to continue to the next cycle or just done by it. Also it will decide what lacking on the previous cycle and what the researcher need to improve on the next cycle so what lacks in the previous cycle can be improved on.

Picture 3.1 CAR process based on Kurt Lewin method (Lewin, 1946; Koshy, 2005

B. The Subject of the Study

In this research, the researcher must have a population or certain group of people to be studied and observe that play as a research subject. This research conducted at SMPN 09 Sintang. Further in this research, the researcher used a sample of ninth grade students of SMPN 09 Sintang in the academic year 2021/2022. The subject of this research is the students of the seventh grade that consist of 9 students, 3 males and 6 females. The sample was picked carefully based on the researchers' interest in the problem in learning English in the school that students of Ninth grade SMPN 09 Sintang still need to able conquered in English subjects especially for the ability to write a certain text in this case of research is procedure text.

C. Data Collection Technique and Instrument

1. The Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique are steps that could be used by the researcher to collect the data from the research that researcher conducts. The data collection techniques in this particular study are observation and process of interview. These explain more below :

1. Observation

In general point of view, observation is a process of observing several aspects that took place in the research that researcher conduct. It becomes the scientific methods that still used by the researcher to collect data. In Addition, qualitative observation is the observation process in which the researcher go straight to the field of the research and observe the behavior and several activities that student do

that allocated straight to the research. The result of the research is recorded in much more structured way. In researcher point of view it means that observation means a process of the researcher that observing all the aspect including behavior and activities that happen in the research itself. In this research, the researcher is took place on SMPN 9 sintang

2. Interview

Interview is used in this research to collect the data based on the statement that they gathered of the informant that researcher choose related to what was asked during the interview. Interview is one of technique used in collecting of data, it is done with the method of researcher did conversation and contact with speaker as interviewes. In this research, researcher was use 5 out of 9 student of the 9th grade of SMPN 9

3. Test

The researcher actually gives several test to the student that the researcher to know the improvement of the students' score in writing of procedure text mastery. Test is in here is used to collect the data for quantitative data in the form of student scoresthe student in here as mention is using mind mapping method. The test is an experiment conducted to find out whether or not there are results of certain learning outcomes for students. The test is like a boost given by the researcher to student to observe and judge to see the this test contains themes that actually are indeed in line with the syllabus material for class IX this year. The test was conducted in the end of the learning activity or after each cycle after

implementation of mind mapping technique is applied. The researcher gave the score and see the student improvement from each cycle. The test is in the form of a test of the ability to understand how to create procedure text the easy way using mind mapping and assess their knowledge. In this understanding, student can get motivated from seeing their improvement on each assessment using this periodic . In conclusion, assessment is not only useful for measuring the students' ability but also useful for motivating the students to improve their mastery of writing. Therefore, it is important that teachers conduct assessment in their teaching and learning process in order to measure the students' ability and motivate the students to improve their mastery in learning English. After the test that assess student knowledge about procedure text and mind map is finish, then the researcher assessed the test using rubric score. The researcher adapted the rubric score of assessing writing from Ken Hyland (2004:231), the assessment of writing can be see at the rubric score for assess procedure text below

Table 3.1 How the researcher assess the student writing skill

Score	Content	Grammar	Structure
4	• Sequence of steps are explain in detail • Very clear in mentioning the aim and the material	• Almost have no error in grammar use • Almost have no error in punctuation	• Excellent choice of language • Excellent choice of vocabulary
3	• Sequence of	• have little	• have little

	- steps are explain fairly - fairly in mentioning the aim and the material	- error in grammar use - have little error in punctuation	- mishap of choice of language - have little mishap of choice of vocabulary
2	- Sequence of steps are explain sketchy - sketchy in mentioning the aim and the material	- have some error in grammar use - have some error in punctuation	- have some mishap of choice of language - have some mishap of choice of vocabulary
1	- Sequence of steps are explain not in detail at all and confuse the reader - Not very clear in mentioning the aim and the material	- have many error in grammar use - have many error in punctuation	- have many mishap of choice of language - have many mishap of choice of vocabulary

4. Audio & Video Recording

The documentation is a kind of data that consist of notes, book transcript, photo, videos, summary, agenda, and soon. This method is provide to discover the condition of students and teacher, profile, and location of school. In this research the researcher decided photo and videos as a documentation

2. Data Collection Instrumentation

The data collection for this research are :

1. Observation sheets

Observation sheet is a detailed ways to guide the research itself that have several steps for creating observations starting from discovering the problem that occurred in the school, theoretical framework to describe the student on how they act and how they study in the class to be observed, recording several procedures and techniques using several method. Observation sheet usually used to measure the ability of student learning process and their improvement during the observation take place. This observation sheet is also used as cycle reflection material next or decide to keep doing the next cycle or not after observing the previous cycle result

2. Interview guideline

Before conducting an interview, you need an interview guide that you can use to help directly to the research topic. Interview guides is usually help you know what to ask to the student you observe in much order way. In this research, the research interviewed the student by orally once before the method apply using oral interview and writing interview to know how far the student ability is. The researcher also interviewed the student once again after the lesson with the method to see their respond after the lesson with the method. This post lesson

interview is conducted by brief oral interview, verbal or open written interview, and rank interview.

3. Documentation media and tools

The documentation is a kind of data that consist of notes, book transcript, photo, videos, summary, agenda, and soon. This method is provide to discover the condition of students and teacher, profile, and location of school. In this research the researcher decided photo and videos as a documentation

D. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher analyzed the data that the researcher get in this research and present it using explanation and describe each improvement on the scoring of each task in each cycle which is the researcher explained all of the event happen during the class or the research whether its good or bad. The researcher also tried to draw conclusion based on what the researcher got in questionnaire, task, and overall class activity. The researcher tried to present the numerical data using the table or maybe a chart or graphic to show the improvement student of each cycles.

If the data analysis shows that the data is great after two or three cycles, then there is two option. These two option are whether the researcher want to continue the research just to make sure the researcher's data or the researcher may want to just conclude it. But if the data analysis show the data is not that great, then the research must re-conduct the research by make several changes here and there. But if the researcher got the same result, than the research is concluded to be unsuccessful

For more detail, Classroom Action Research (CAR) usually uses both of qualitative and quantitative data. In this particular research, the techniques used for collecting the data are qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data part of this research usually compile from researcher observation, researcher interview with the subject of the research, field notes during the research process and documentation during the research process. Meanwhile, In collecting the part of quantitative data, the researcher use procedure text that create by the mind map. After compiling all the data into one big group, the next step after all of that is observing the data that the researcher get during the research process and that data will be observe in qualitative and quantitative method.

1. Qualitative data.

   In this part, The researcher used qualitative technique, namely :

   A. Compiling the Data

      Assembling the data was the very early step in observing the data. In this step, the researcher gather all the data that get from the observation of subject study, interview with subject of study, field note that take what happen during the research process and documentation to record everything that happen during the researcher. After that the researcher reviewed all of data and revise the questions, and start to find out the patterns or ideas to answer the questions.

B. Comparing the Data

The next important step is comparing the data. In this particular step, the researcher comparing every single data that from all the compiling data from previous step. The Researcher try to compared the data between first cycle and next few cycles with pre-observation data. The main goal is to see if the student motivation, spirit and understanding expanding after several cycles

C. Making Interpretations on the data

In this step, the researcher tried to understand every single data that has been compiled. This later on will help to develop explanation to conclude the research results.

D. Reporting the Outcomes

In this final stage, the researcher finally reported the result or the conclusion of this research base of the result from previous step.

2. Quantitative data

Descriptive quantitative method is the one that researcher will use to observe quantitative data. This is being conducted to compare students' writing skill before and after the action by giving a test. This is also conduct to compare the result of first cycle and second cycle

E. Criteria of success of the research

The indicator of success in this Classroom Action Research (CAR) is when the motivation, spirit & understanding of the student of writing skill have increased. In this research, the researcher try to create out two cycles, they are called first cycle and second cycle and of course the researcher needed several criteria to determine whether a cycle was successful or not. These criteria of success are used as a guide by researcher to decide whether this cycle has been successful or not and whether another cycle should be done. The criteria of success in this research are described in the table below

Table 3.2 criteria of success

Aspects	Interpretation of success
Observation	If 80 % of students are participate actively, enthusiastically, and enjoy during the study of mind mapping to create procedure text, the cycle considered to be successful
Interview	If 80 % of students are giving respond happily and give good opinions and feedback to the researcher explanation and learning process overall, the cycle considered to be successful
Test	If 80% of students' scores are increase even that they don't the touch the KKM criteria, the cycle considered to be successful