

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter researcher discussed about the research design, the subject of the research, data collection and the instrumentation used in collected the data, and analysis the data.

### **A. Research Design**

The research design used is the Classroom Action Research (CAR) design. This design was chosen because it is relevant to classroom learning activities and aims to observe improvements and describe students participation in the use of Wordwall. Therefore, this research applies the approach of classroom action research, which is conducted directly within the classroom. Classroom Action Research as a form of action research in which professional social research operate full collaboration with members of organizations in studying and tranforming those organizations by Harkavy in Morales (2016: 159). According to Kemmis and McTaggart cited in Anne Burns, (2010, p. 7.), Who are major authors in this field, AR typically involves four broad phases in a cycle of research. The first cycle may become a continuing, or iterative, spiral of cycles which recur until the action researcher has achieved a satisfactory outcome and feels it is time to stop. The research chose this method base on the problems that exist in SMPN 01 Menukung, especially at eighth grade. In carrying out research using the method of Classroom Action Research (CAR), there are four stages that must be passed, namely (1) plan, (2) action, (3) observation, (4) reflection. The

Classroom Action Research (CAR) used in this study is the Kemmis and McTggart 1988.

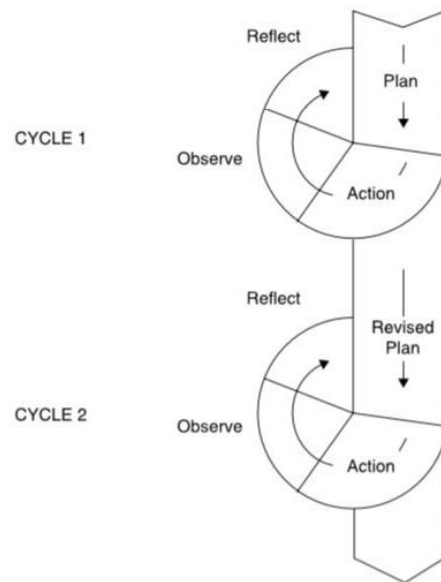


Figure 1. CAR Model Based on of Kemmis and McTaggart (1988)

In the Classroom Action Research, there are four phases that would be implemented for this study. There are phases:

a. Planning

Planning involves a series of activities aimed at achieving specific goals. Following the problem identification in the initial phase of Classroom Action Research (CAR), an action plan has been developed to empirically test the hypotheses. This plan outlines all necessary steps, including a training plan with materials, methods, observation, evaluation stages, and teaching tools. Potential obstacles during implementation are also considered. The research anticipates

that CAR would produce better results than expected and plans to conduct two cycles in this study.

b. Action

Action involves implementing the plans developed during the process in the classroom, applying various educational theories and teaching techniques prepared in advance. Conducted by the teacher and based on the applicable curriculum, this step aims to increase student motivation and improve learning outcomes through the use of Wordwall Media.

c. Observation

Observation is an activity conducted during the implementation of action. At this stage, observation is carried out after the action process has been implemented. By taking notes, the research analyzes information from the collected data to assess student participation during learning. The aim is to identify problems experienced by students related to their motivation to learn and how each student participates in the learning process.

d. Reflection

While doing reflection, the research evaluated all of the processes in the research. The research and the teacher discussed whether this had negative or positive impacts on students' motivation by looking at the indicators of achievement in learning English using Wordwall media.

## **B. The Subject Of Research**

The subject of this research are the students of the eighth grade at SMPN 01 Menukung. There are in 2025 academic year the students consisted 25 students, 11

males and 14 females. The students two are the subject in learning English, and lack students participation and students motivation.

### **C. Data Collection Technique**

Data collection technique is the way who is use by the research for collecting data. The data collection of this research was observation, interview and Documentation.

#### **a) Observation**

This research observes the teacher as the main subject to understand the methods of teaching English in the classroom. The observation is conducted to identify the situations that occur and the problems that need to be examined. According to Cohen et al (2011), Observation is the facts or events such as students and teacher talk, off task conversation, and behaviours in the classroom. Creswell (2014) also stated that unstructured and semistructured ways to acknowledge the activities in the research phase by recording or taking notes in the field are observation. the observation kind of a data collection method by observing directly to the object that examined.

#### **b) Interview**

This research conducts interviews with six selected students, three females and three males, to explore their perceptions. The interview method uses both oral and written question and answer formats to gather information. This process allows for meaningful information exchange and a better understanding of participants' interpretations of situations or phenomena. Therefore, appropriate tools are needed to improve data collection in the field.

c) Documentation

Documentation refers to the collection of data that involves providing information from various sources, including images. According to Kudmas & Dimara (2022:57), the researcher utilizes a camera and interview sheets to collect data. This documentation can include images as well as other documents. Additionally, the research also uses videos and photos as confirmation tools during the learning process.

**D. Research Instrumentation**

From some research, instrument is very important for collecting data. The accuracy result of the research is the important part that depended how carefulness in use the instrument. Before the research is conduct, the instrument must be prepare well. Relates with the problem of research, there are five instruments that research use, namely:

a. Observation Sheet

The observation sheet is use by the research to assess how the learning steps are implement in the classroom using Wordwall media. This tool helps the reseacher observe the activities carry out by the teacher and students during the teaching and learning process. In this study, the research collaborates with an English teacher who serves as a collaborator to support the research in the classroom. Through observation, the research can understand the various behaviors that occur. Kothari (2004: 96) states that observation is the most commonly used especially in studies relating to behavioral sciences.

b. Interview Guidelines

The interview guide is utilized by the research to observe how students respond to the learning process that has been implement, as well as to measure the extent of students' improvement in the classroom. According Carpenter & Streubert (2011: 402), the interview guide was serve s a beginning topical outline for the intial interviews, however, it was refined and modified as themes and categories from the data.

c. Field Notes

Field notes serve to describe the activities of the research during meetings. The purpose of these notes is to collect objective data regarding student activities during the treatment, as well as to analyze and reflect on that data, including the activities of the research themselves. According to Carpenter & Streubert (2011: 42), field notes are the notation ethnographers generally make to documentation observations. Field notes are the notations that ethnographers typically make to document observations. In the process of taking notes, it is crucial for researchers to record what they hear, see, think, or experience.

d. Video

The reseacher uses video to document events and interactions visually, aiding in the observation of patterns in actions and reactions. In education, video captures the learning process and teacher student interactions, enabling the evaluation of teaching effectiveness. It also verifies data from interviews or observations. By engaging participants and disseminating findings, video improves data collection and deepens understanding of the studied phenomena.

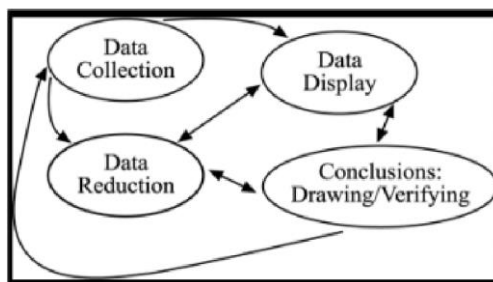
## E. The Techniques Of Data Analysis Qualitative Data

### 1 Qualitative Data

The qualitative data consist of interview transcripts and observation sheets report in the form of field notes. These data would analyze following three stages of qualitative data analysis suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994) stated in Novita (2014), namely reducing data, displaying data, and verifying conclusions.

In the data reduction stage, the research processes raw data by sorting important information from irrelevant data and coding relevant data. Next, the research presents the data using charts. Conclusions are verifying to answer the research questions. To ensure accuracy, the research compares data from observations with data collected through interviews. The following figure illustrates the interconnection of each component in this qualitative data analysis.

Figure 2. Qualitative Data Analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994)



Data collection, Data is collect at the reseacher location using observation, interviews, and field notes. In this process, the research establish a data collection strategy that was deemed most appropriate to achieve the research objectives. Additionally, the researcher identify the focus and areas that need further exploration in the subsequent data collection. With this approach, the reseacher can ensure that the information obtained is relevant and in depth,

providing a clearer picture of the phenomenon being studied. By using this method, the research may make sure that the data gathered is thorough and pertinent, giving a better understanding of the topic under study. Combining several data collection techniques allow the research to respondents' varied and thorough viewpoints.

- 1 Data Reduction, is a step that involves the selection, focusing, abstraction, and transformation of data obtained directly in the field, which continues during the data collection process. This process begins when the research establishes a focus on a specific area of research. By performing data reduction, the researcher can filter out relevant and important information, eliminating data that is unnecessary or unrelated to the research objectives. This makes analysis results more focused and significant by enabling the researcher to go deeper into particular facets of the phenomenon under study. Additionally, data reduction helps the research organize complicated information into a more comprehensible manner.
- 2 Data Display, Data presentation is the process in which information is organized in such a way that research can conduct analysis more effectively. Numerous kinds of information, networks, and activities produced by the researcher are included in the data that is being given.
- 3 Verifying, is a step in which the researcher needs to analyze and respond to findings obtained from direct observations in the field by establishing patterns of relationships between variables and identifying cause and effect links. In this process, the researcher strives to interpret the data that is collected, seeking meaning behind the information and relating it to the research objectives. By organizing



clear patterns, the research can draw logical conclusions that support the arguments generated from the study. This step is essential because it aids the research in summarizing the findings and offering suggestions or implications based on the current research.

## 2 Quantitative Data

The quantitative data obtained is structured and standardized for examination. This is done to compare students' understanding of the material before and after the action by giving the test to students to determine the students' abilities. In this study, quantitative data was obtained from the results of the material comprehension tests completed by the students. From these results, the researcher can measure the extent to which students' understanding of the material has improved, as well as their level of engagement, which is reflected in the increase in scores achieved.

Further, Burbs (2010, p. 118) states that quantitative data analysis is presenting data in the form of numbers. The form of presenting the quantitative data is in the form of observation and numbers. In this study, the researcher was to analyze students' scores from the test obtained quantitative data.

## 3 Criteria Of Success

The indicator of success in this Classroom Action Research is marked by an improvement in students' understanding of the material. To determine whether a cycle is successful, the researcher requires several criteria. These success criteria are used as guidelines for the researcher to determine whether

this cycle is successful or not and whether the next cycle needs to be done. This success criteria in this study are described in the table below:

Aspect	Description
Observation	If 80% of students are participate actively, enthusiastically, and enjoy during the lesson, the cycle considered to be successful
Test	If 70% of students' scores are increase, the cycle considered to be successful

Table 3.1 Criteria of Success

In this research, a cycle is considered successful if 70% of students can achieve a minimum good score, which is in the range of 60 to 70. Additionally, success would also be assessed through observation sheets, interviews, field notes, and documentation. These success criteria include the level of student activity, motivation, and enthusiasm during the learning process. If 70% or more students provide positive feedback on the learning that uses Wordwall media, then the cycle can be declared successful, and the researcher does not need to proceed to the next cycle. The researcher hopes that by using this technique, students can achieve scores above average. The expected achievement indicators are students' understanding of the material taught and their active involvement in the teaching and learning process.

The formula used is: (Individual student score / number of students).