**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the research methods applied in this research. It describes the research design, research setting and subject of the study, procedure of the study, preliminary study, planning, sources data, data collection and instument, data analysis, the criteria of success.

**A. Research Design**

The research design of this study is collaborative classroom action research (CAR). Waters - Adams (2004) states that an action research is practical for individual to explore the natural of his/her practice and to improve it. The aim of an action research is to bring about development in his or her practice by analyzing existing practice and identifying element fir change. The process is founded on the gathering of evidence on which to make informed rather than intuitive judgment and decisions. The researcher directly works together with one English teacher to help conducting the research as well as to cope with the students’ problems investigation. Both the students and the teacher take action.

The researcher uses collaborative classroom action research because the researcher directly worked together with one of the classroom English teacher in the school. The researcher acted as a practitioner. She implements task based learning strategy for teaching reading.

Planning is the first step of the cycle concerned with teaching preparations designed by the researcher. It includes the lesson plan containing the instructional objectives to be achieved, the material to be taught, and the task given to the students as the evaluation of the applied strategy. It deals with making observation sheets and field notes used to collect the data during the learning teaching process as well as designing the criteria of success used in this study.

The second step of the conducted cycle, implementing is the plan deals with the application of the task of public figure photo in writing descriptive text strategy. It is for teaching reading as written in the lesson plan to the students in class. The researcher during the implementation of the strategy, observation is also conducted simultaneously to gather the data needed in the study and make sure that the teaching and learning activities being conducted in line with the prepared lesson plan. And in reflecting of an action, the activity focuses on analyzing the collected data from each is to determine whether or not a following cycle is necessary to be conducted. The cycle will be stopped if the criteria of success used in the study are achieved.

Action research can be done anywhere, both in education and in the social environment. In the education; action research is called classroom action research.

Arikunto (2006:3) explains that the classroom action research is an analysis of learning activities in the form of an action research which deliberately and it occurs in a classroom together.

From the explanation above, in this study the researcher used to classroom action research: this is because the research was done to solve the problem of learning in the classroom. Specifically, this research is collaborative Classroom Action Research, because the researcher worked together with English teacher at the investigated school to conduct the research to solve the student’s problem in the class.

**B. Setting and Subject of the Study**

This classroom research is conducted at SMPN 01 Gondang that is located at Gondang Tulungagung. The school has 30 classes. The English subject is taught as local content for students in the seventh until nineth grades.

The subjects of this study are the students of seventh B grade in the second, semester of 2012/2013. The class has 34 students; 13 boys and 21 girls. The class B always gets low average score because there are some students having difficulty in English especially writing. Based on the fact above, the researcher chooses students of class B as the subject of this study.

**C. Procedures of the Study**

Before conducting the research, the researcher observed the teaching learning process in class. It’s focused on both teacher and students’ action in class by observation and interview and the problem as well as difficulties faced by the English teacher or the student such as the kind of assessment. In teaching public figure photo she had problem to improve students’ writing descriptive text. While how to motivate students in learning English. This section discusses the procedures of the study conveying preliminary observation, planning, action, observation and reflection.

1. **Preliminary observation**

Preliminary study was done before the researcher began conducting action research. It was done in class VII B at SMP Negeri 1 Gondang. Preliminary study is very important to be done to define the real problem in writing ability. It was done before the researcher start the action research and during the teaching process to see what problem really exist during the teaching and learning writing.

Before doing research, the researcher chooses the subject of the research, then the researcher as a teacher introduces about the research and the material to the student. After that he does the preliminary test.

To do the preliminary study, the researcher came into the class at class VII B to monitor the teaching and learning process. So the researcher interviews some student, gives questionnaire and also preliminary test. In this phase, the researcher also gives information to the students that the researcher will use public figure photo in their class improve their writing descriptive text. So the researcher gives detailed how to conduct it in the class. The researcher determined what media could be used to stimulate students to improve their ability.

Based on the result in the preliminary test, the researcher knew that the weakness of the students in class VII B was their ability on writing descriptive text. So she planned to use public figure photo technique as media to solve their problems.

1. **Planning**

Planning is a step to prepare the classroom instructional strategy to be developed in the study to solve the instructional problems (Latief, 2011: 148)**.** Before doing this research, the researcher make a plan then prepared to do the action. In the first step the writer or researcher prepared the teaching strategy and the procedure that will be implemented in the research. Then, the researcher set the proposed solution and the criteria of success. Next, the researcher prepared everything needed to conduct the research such as the instructional material, strategy, media and the instrument used to collect and analyze the data. Based on the result of preliminary observation, the writer or the researcher tries to improving students’ reading ability by using task based learning.

1. **Socializing the research program**

The research was carried out in seventh grade student. The researcher and classroom teacher hold the meeting in SMP Negeri 1 Gondang. In this meeting, the researcher made some preparation was needed in conducting the research. The researcher socialized with the collaborative teacher to share the highlight of the researcher program, research activity or timetable of the study.

**Figure 3.1 Classroom Action Research Procedure.**

**ANALYZING AND THE FINDINGS OF THE PRELIMINARY STUDY**

* The students experienced difficulties in learning writing
* The result of Pre-Test showed that the students were of the average level

**PLANNING**

* Preparing lesson plan, providing a media, determining criteria of success

Successful

Unsuccessful

Report

**PRELIMINARY STUDY**

* Identifying the problems in the teaching of writing
* Administering Pre-Test

**IMPLENTING THE PLAN**

* Implementing the developed public figure photoes for teaching writing

**OBSERVING**

* Observing the process of teaching writing in procedure text

**REFLECTING**

* Analyzing the collected data
* Determining whether the action successful or not

(Taken from Kemmis and Mc Taggart’s model (1982).

**2**. **Providing a Suitable Strategy**

The researcher provided the strategy of Public Figure Photo technique to solve the students’ problem in writing mastery especially using Descriptive Text in the class. To improve the students’ Writing Descriptive Text Using Public Figure Photo technique, the researcher guided the student to implement the descriptive text use public figure photo technique. The steps of implementing the strategy were as follows:

1. Teacher explains the topic about descriptive text, main the materials that want get it.
2. The teacher gives individual exercises the materials (descriptive text).
3. The students can describe about someone.

**3.** **Designing lesson plan**

The lesson plan was arranged and developed based on the syllabus in the second semester of seventh year class. The lesson plan consisted of (a) course identity (b) standard competency, (c) basic competency, (d) Indicators, (e) learning objective, (f) learning material ,(g) approach and technique, (h) teaching learning process and (i) Assessment.

4. **Preparing the Criteria of Success**

The criteria of success the research included the criteria of success for the process of the teaching learning activities using task based learning strategy for teaching reading and the criteria of success for the students indicated in the form of the students’ mean score obtained from the reading post test given. Accordingly, the criteria of success used in the study two aspects:

1. 80 % of the students’ mean score of writing descriptive text post test was at least 75.
2. The students were active during the teaching – learning process.

**D. Implementing**

In this step the researcher introduced herself and the researcher explain about the research she was conducting. The researcher also told to the student that she would teach the class for meeting ahead, and their English teacher will be observers the activities during the teaching and learning process. The steps and activities in implementing the action were based on the scenario of teaching. So in this step, it was real action to solve the founded problems through the process of preliminary observation.

In implementing the strategy the researcher used Kemmis and Mc Taggart’s procedure of classroom action research. Each of cycle consisted of two meeting. The first meeting the researcher explained about descriptive text. The second meeting the researcher trying give the exercising to student. It was the researcher herself who implemented the strategy. Meanwhile, the collaborator teacher took a role as an observer who observed the effect of the applied strategy toward the solution of the problems.

In post activity was focused on the evaluation of the students' understanding. In the phase the teacher gave some tasks to be accomplished by the students. During the activity, teacher walked around the classroom to monitor the students' activity and help or guide them when they find difficulties. Then the teacher instructed the students to share their answers with other friends.

**E. Observing**

Observing is the process of collecting data indicating the success of the strategy in solving the classroom problems (Latief, 2011: 149). The researcher doing observation is the process collecting data about many aspects which happened during the implementation of the action in the class. The researcher observed the teaching learning process and assessment process of the activities done by the student and the teacher in the class. The activity during the implementation of the strategy was evaluated using the instruments that had been developed previously.

Kind of the data collected in this study were both qualitative and quantitative. McNiff (1996:15) stated the classroom action research could employ both qualitative and quantitative data. In this study, qualitative data was the result of the observation concerning the researcher’s planning, the assessment activity. Quantitative data were related to the students’ score in answering the writing text given trough the teacher. They could determine the student’s writing ability.

1. **Data and Data Source**

The data consist of the data on the process of teaching writing using public figure photo and those related to students’ improvement in writing. Data source is the subject where the data is gotten (Arikunto 2010:172). In this research the researcher use primary data. Primary Data is data collected directly by the researcher from the first subject (Sugiono 2006: 225), that is the students' test score of SMPN 1 Gondang, especially students of VII class. There are two kinds of data:

1. Primary data is the data that are collected by the researcher directly (Suryabrata,2005: 39). As the primary data in this research were the students' score of pretest and posttest.

2. Secondary data is the data that are collected by the researcher indirectly, such as documentation (Suryabrata, 2005:39). The secondary data in this research got from person, place, and paper. The secondary data in this research were the documentations about the conditions and situations of the school.

Based on the statement above, the researcher uses primary data because the researcher using pre- test and post-test to get the data.

1. **Technique of Data Collection**

There were some ways done by the researcher in collecting data. The data were from collection of the tests, questionnaire, pre-test, and post-test.

1. **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a number of written questions which used to get information from respondent or a survey instrument consists of some questions used to collect data from individuals about themselves. The researcher will give the questionnaire to the students. The questionnaires were distributed to the students before and after teaching and learning process. It is used to know the student opinion related the reading ability using task based learning.

1. **Pre-test**

Pre-test was test that was given to all of seven year students at SMPN 1 Gondang. To measure their ability before treatment process, this test was given to know the basic competence for 35 students and to know their earlier knowledge before they got treatment. Before treatment was a test which had done to measure the student achievement in the first time. Pre-test was done before treatment process. Pretest was given to the experimental group, it used to know the writing achievement of the students. The score analyzed to determine the students' scores between pre-test and post- test.

1. **Post-test**

 Post-test is a test that given to all seven year students at SMPN 1 Gondang. To measure their ability after treatment process, this test was given to know the basic competence for 35 students and to know their earlier knowledge after they got treatment. It was done to know the final score and to know the students, difference competence before and after they get treatment. Treatment here means that the researcher applied public figure photo as media in teaching writing. This test gave after teaching process was done. The researcher only used one class to got one post-test. A post-test was gave in order to know the scores of the students after they were taught by using script picture. This test was used to measure the student's achievement after they were given treatment. The post test conducted on May 5th. To know the good test is all good tests possess the researcher is always dependent upon measurement. There are two important characteristic that every measuring instrument should process validity and reliability.

1. **instruments**

There are various instruments that will be used in conducting this study such as observation sheet, field notes, and test. To collect data, the researcher uses some instruments with the technique described.

There were four data in this research. They are:

1. Observation sheet

The observation sheet is formulated to help the researcher in observing students behavior during teaching and learning process. And also it is formulated order to help collaborator in observing students behavior during teaching and learning class.

1. Field notes

Field notes is method of data collection by making written records on whatever happens in the field. Field notes refer to transcribed notes account derived from data collected during observation and interviews. The filed notes were used to collect the data during the teaching and learning process in every cycle which was not included in the observation sheets. This study, the activity of taking notes was done by the collaborator teacher.

1. Test

Test was used to know the students’ achievement to material teaching learning writing achievement on descriptive text, in this test used a writing test. The researcher for collecting data uses written test is very useful to know the students achievement in understanding material which given by the teacher. In this research, the writer gets data by giving pre test, and evaluation test. A pre test is given before the students get some activities of writing descriptive text. A post test is given after students get some activities of writing descriptive text through the technique. It is used to measure the student's achievement after being taught was done implementing public figure photo. The test is held on the end of every cycle.

**F. Reflecting**

The researcher had to analyze all the data and then reported her finding using descriptive analyzing with quantitative approach. The qualitative method was used to describe the characteristic of the data. After all of the data collected, the data were analyzed by following steps: first the data gained through the teacher and the student’s observation sheets and also the students’ answers of the questionnaire and interview were analyzed using criteria of success.

According to Suharsimi Arikunto “ to determine the technique or formula of statistics that is right to analyze of data, the writer must understand what is the kind of data he got from its research’’. Moreover, “ there were five factors that must be considered by writer in the choosing of statistics formula to analyze of data, there are; a number of research subject, infrastructure of facilitates, condition or spreading of data, a number of variable, and the kinds of data that will be analyzed”.

Data analysis is an important aspect in action research. The researcher has to analyze all the data and the report her finding on her research. The data gains through lesson plan, the teacher and the students’ observation sheet and also the students’ answer the questionnaire are analyzed and reported descriptively with formula while the data collected through writing test is analyzed using criteria of success and also the researcher tends to analyze the students’ score on the result of this activity to classified whether the students are succeed or failed.

To analyze the result of test, the researcher uses the formula of the percentage of success.

The formula is:

% X = x 100%

% X = Percentage of success

X1 = Number of student who passed the test

N = Total of the students (Agustina, 1999: 32)

She compares the result with the criteria of success that had been determined by the school.