

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

This research is a type of classroom action research (CAR). It is classroom-based research conducted by teachers in order to reflect upon and evolve their teaching.⁷¹ It means teacher teaches the students in the class, then divides the action research into some cycles. In this research these cycles are intended to measure the positive growth on students' ability in speaking report text and to do some reflections. These reflections are done by the teacher to improve the teaching in the next cycle.

Classroom Action research is a kind of research which is done systematically in collecting the data on the lesson and analyzing it in order to come to some decisions about what they or their students do in class.⁷² It means in action research, a researcher does not only need the theories which supports research but also needs to practice them in some cycles.

According to Mcniff CAR is an educational research that encourages teachers to be reflective of their own practices in order to enhance the quality of education for themselves and their

⁷¹Anna Uhl Chamot, et al., *Conducting Action Research in the Foreign Language Classroom*, (Washington, DC: National Capital Language Resource Center, 2011), P. 1.

⁷² Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching*, (Cambridge: Pearson, 2011), P. 414.

students.⁷³Wiraatmadjastated that classroom action research is a method how a group of teacher can organize their teaching learning condition and learn from their own experience.⁷⁴ It can be concluded that educational research can improve the process of teaching and learning especially for the teacher.

While Car and Kemmis say that classroom action research is a form of self-reflective enquiry undertaken by participants in social situation in order to improve the rationality and justice of their own social or educational practices, and the situation in which the practices are carried out.⁷⁵

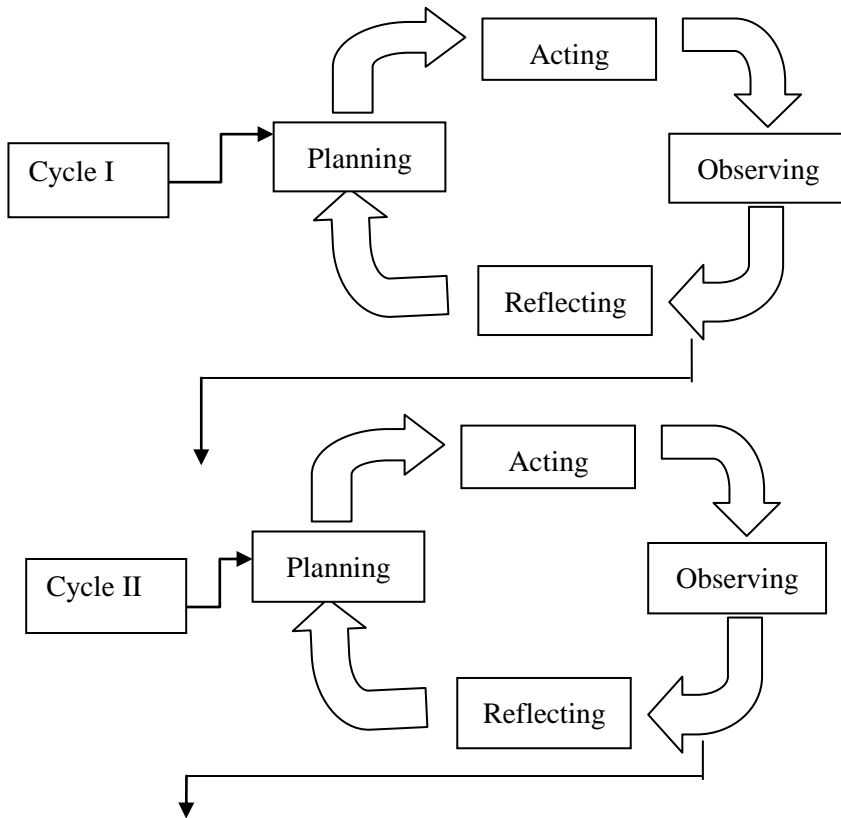
There are four steps in Classroom Action Research, those are planning (identify the problems), acting (collect the data), observing (analyze and interpret data), reflecting (develop an action). All these aspects are made a cycle, as stated by Mertler and Charles:⁷⁶

⁷³Klaus Schmidt, *Classroom Action Research : the Journal of Industrial Teacher Education*, vol: 40, p.1.

⁷⁴RochiatiWiriaatmadja, *MetodePenelitianTindakanKelas*, (Bandung: PT RemajaRosdakarya, 2005), P. 13

⁷⁵Suyadi, *Panduan Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*, (Jogjakarta : Diva Press, 2010), P. 21

⁷⁶Mertler and Charles, “*Over View of the Action Research Process*”, <http://www.sagepub.com> .



Cyclical process of action research continues.....

B. Research Design

Classroom Action Research involves a cyclical approach, there are identifying the problem (planning), collecting data (action), analyzing and interpreting data (observing), developing

and action planning (reflecting).⁷⁷ Before the researcher did the cycles in action, she did preliminary observation (pre cycle). Generally, research design can be done with some steps as follow:

1. Preliminary Observation

In this step, the researcher intended to:

- a. Collect data such as documentation that included the number of the students, their name list, and their average scores.
- b. Interview an English teacher who taught English subject, especially related to students' ability in speaking.
- c. Identify the problem

The researcher analyzed the data from pre-cycle observation to plan the research. From this analysis, the researcher found problem in students speaking ability in report that encouraged the researcher to conduct this research.

2. Procedures of Study

In this research, the researcher conducted pre cycle and two cycles of classroom action research. There were four steps in each cycle:

a. Planning

- 1) Organizing actions involves lesson plan, preparing observation list
guideline and presentation test material to the students.

⁷⁷Wijaya Kusumah, *Mengenal Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*, (Jakarta: Permata Puri Media, 2010), p. 20.

2) Preparing media (national geographic kids short documentary film)

b. Action

In this section the researcher implemented the plan which was made in the previous phase. .

c. Observation

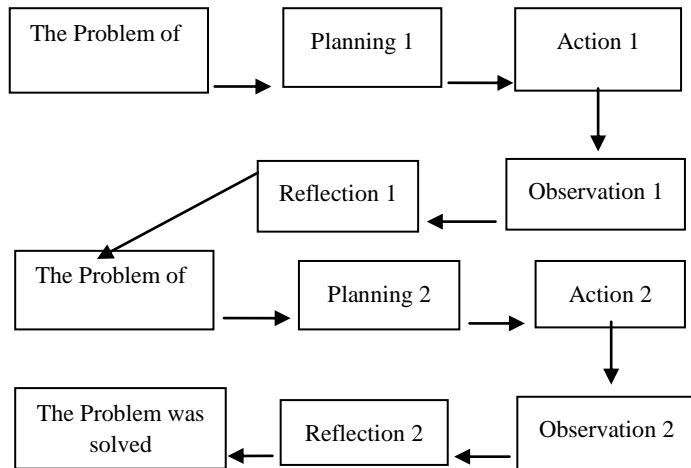
In this case, the teacher did an observation by the observation check list and took notes during teaching-learning process. The researcher observed students' ability in speaking report after being taught using use national geographic kids short documentary film as the media.

d. Reflection

Reflection means analyzing the result of the teaching-learning process based on the data that had been collected to determine the action for the next cycle. The observation result is analyzed and evaluated together by researcher and collabulator.

A cyclical process involving stages of research is followed by action. It can be illustrated below:⁷⁸

⁷⁸Suhardjono and Supardi, *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*, (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2008), p. 16



C. Research Place and Time

1. Research Place

This research is conducted at the eleven grade students of MAN Kendal in the first semester in the academic year of 2015/2016. It is located in Islamic Center Complex, Soekarno-Hatta street number 18, Bugangin, Kendal.

The researcher chose MAN Kendal because it was a place where the researcher conducted the teaching internship program. To some extent, the researcher had known the circumstances of the students. According to the English teacher in the school, she knew that the students had low abilities in speaking English because their speaking abilities were not really good. It motivated the researcher to conduct the research. In the researcher's point of view, speaking ability in a

high school is very important. So, the researcher applied the research in this school, especially in the eleven grade because it is the class where the teacher tough.

2. Research Time

This research conducted in 3 weeks, from the 1 up to 15 of september 2016. During the research, the researcher had 3 meetings with the students. The researcher took three times for doing this research as follow:

- a. On the 1th of September, researcher and the teacher as the collaborator did pre-cycle. Researcher observed the students activities during the teaching-learning process, such as: paying attention, asking question, responding to question, accomplishing task and being active and involved in the learning process.
- b. On the 8th of September, researcher did the first cycle. Here, researcher gave national geographic kids short documentary film as the media for teaching the students report text, then gave them a test in the form of presentation.
- c. On the 15th of September, researcher did the last cycle in order to make the method and media more successful in improving students' speaking ability in presenting report, especially about animal.
- d. After all of the results were complete, researcher began to analyze the data.

D. Research Subject and Collaborator

1. Subject

This study conducted at the 11th social grade students of MAN Kendal in the academic year of 2015/2016. There are four classes in eleven grade, those are social 1, 2, 3, and 4. The researcher chose social 1 class because in this class was found many students had difficulties in speaking. This class consisted of 33 students. The researcher used the eleven grade as sample in this research. So the participants in this study were tenth grade social 1 students of MAN in the academic year of 2016/2017.

Table of Students' Name List

No	Name
1.	ABDUL KHARIS
2.	ACHMAD ARIF NAUFAL HUDA
3.	AHMADD THOHARI
4.	AHMAD JALALUDIN
5.	ARI SETYOWATI
6.	DEVI WANDAN SAFITRI
7.	CHEFA PURFIANI
8.	ETIK WAHYUNINGSIH
9.	FASHICUL KHOIRIYAH
10.	IKBAL FUADI
11.	INDRA DARMAWAN
12.	KHOMSATUN

13.	LAILATUL AULIA SAFITRI
14.	LIA IZZATUL UMMA
15.	M. CHOIRUL ANAM
16.	MOHAMMAD FATKHUR ROHIM WAHID
17.	MOHAMMAD NUR RIEFQI
18.	MOHAMMAD KHOIRUDDIN LUTFI
19.	MUHAMMAD AFFANDI M. A
20.	MUHAMMAD ALFIYANUL HUDA
21.	MUHAMMAD HABIBURROHMAN
22.	MUHAMMAD IBNU K
23.	MUHAMMAD NUR ANNAS
24.	MUHAMMAD RAFIUDIN IZZA
25.	RAHMAT DWI RAMDHON
26.	RAHMAT ROSIDIN
27.	RIZAL FAHMI AMINUDDIN
28.	SITI MARYAM
29.	SITI NURHANA
30.	SUPRIHATINI
31.	TRI WAHYU BUDIATI
32.	WIHARTO
33.	WULAN PUSPITASARI

2. Collaborator

The collaborator in this research was the person who helped the researcher to collect the data. She is Mrs.Dra.RiniFayatithe English teacher in Eleven grade of MAN Kendal

E. Research Procedure

In the classroom action research, the researcher conducted a pre-cycle formerly followed by two cycles using national geographic kids short documentary film. There are 4 steps in action research, they are planning (plan to use national geographic kids short documentary film as the media), acting (implement of use national geographic kids short documentary film as the media), observing (the researcher observes the teaching learning process and students' activity in classroom), and reflecting (teacher and researcher).

1. Pre cycle

In pre cycle, an animal report text is given to the students without use national geographic kids short documentary film as the media. After conducting teaching-learning process, the researcher gave pre-cycle presentation test to the students.

2. The First Cycle (1st meeting)

The first cycle applied based on the result of pre cycle.

a. Planning

1) Arranging lesson plan

- 2) Preparing teaching material
 - 3) Preparing observation scheme
 - 4) Preparing presentation test instrument
- b. Acting
- 1) Teacher stimulated the students by showing a national geographic kids short documentary film about dolphin.
 - 2) Teacher asked the students to mention the animal and many kinds of dolphins.
 - 3) Teacher asked the students about characteristics about dolphin
 - 4) Teacher explained how the presenter in the documentary film presents a report in a good way.
 - 5) Teacher divided students into 4 groups.
 - 6) Teacher asked each team to read the animal report text given by the teacher and understand what is the content
 - 7) Teacher asked each student in their group to try to present the report text in front of their group member one by one briefly.
 - 8) Teacher gave the students some points to pay attention to in presenting reports like pronunciation, intonation, expression and gesture.

- 9) Teacher asked the students to present the report they have prepared in front of their group member one by one.

c. Observing

The national geographic kids short documentary film is applied to be observed in teaching and learning process. The observation in the first cycle is to check students' activities during teaching-learning process. The indicators of the observation are as follow:

- 1) Students pay attention toward teacher's explanation.
- 2) Students ask question to either teacher or their peers to clarify their understanding.
- 3) Students accomplish the presentation task
- 4) Students are enthusiastic in English learning process.

d. Reflecting

- 1) In the first cycle, the researcher got the data from the test and observation.
- 2) Teacher and the researcher evaluate the activities that do in the teaching-learning process.
- 3) The teacher and the researcher do the reflection to determine what they should do to repair the problems.
- 4) The teacher and the researcher analyze the data to prepare the next cycle.
- 5) The teacher and the researcher make a temporary conclusion for classroom action research in cycle 1.

- 6) After getting The result of the observation, it use to evaluate students' activeness during the teaching-learning process in the second cycle.

3. The Second Cycle (2nd meeting)

The second cycle do based on the result of the reflection from the first cycle. The result shows that it has improvement but still needs another actions to maximize the teaching and learning process:

a. Planning

- 1) Arranging lesson plan
- 2) Preparing teaching material
- 3) Preparing observation scheme
- 4) Preparing presentation test instrument

b. Acting

- 1) Teacher stimulated students' memory about the material.
- 2) Teacher asked students' preparation to the material
- 3) Teacher gave some sentences as example of the material
- 4) Teacher divided students into 4 groups
- 5) Teacher asked each them to read the report text and understand the content.
- 6) Teacher asked each team to try to present their report text in front of their group member.
- 7) Teacher gave the students some point to payed.

8) Teacher asked te students to present the report they have prepare in front of their member group.

c. Observing

The researcher observe teaching learning process in the second cycle and compare the observation result with the first one. The observation schemes were as follow:

1. Students pay attention toward teacher's explanation.
2. Students ask question to either teacher or their peers to clarify their understanding.
3. Students accomplish the presentation task.
4. Students areenthusiastic in English learning process.

d. Reflecting

- 1) Evaluating the activities.
- 2) Analyzing the data from the test and observation.
- 3) Analyzing the activity to know whether they still found out the problem or not.
- 4) Analyze the result of observation during teaching-learning process. The result of this analysis became a review to the use of national geographic kids short documentary film inpresenting report.

F. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection tehniue is a way that can be used by

researcher to collect data. The types are interview, observation, questionnaire, test and documentation. In this study, there are some data collection used such as

1. Documentation.

Documentation is searching the data. It is in the form of note, book, news paper, magazine, video etc. The researcher used this method to obtain data which was related to this research. Those documents included students' name and documentation of teaching and learning process of classroom action research.

2. Observation.

The researcher used observation to collect the data because it has been explained in classroom observation tasks that observation is as a learning tool.⁷⁹ Observation is second major method classroom that researcher use to collect assessment data. The observation carry out three times; pre-cycle, cycle I, and cycle II. Observation applied to monitor the students' activities and development during teaching and learning process.

The observation is also used to describe the situation in classroom activities in the pre, first and second cycle either groups or individuals. The researcher as a teacher is doing observation in classroom directly; seeing, feeling, hearing,

⁷⁹Ruth Wajnryb, *Classroom Observation Tasks*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), P.1

thinking, and writing about the research subjects. In this research, the concern of research is being paid on the teaching learning process.

3. Test

In this research, the researcher using presentation test to measure the students' achievement in every cycle after being taught using national geographic kids short documentary film as the media. Test is needed in order to provide information about the achievement of groups of learner. Without test, it is difficult to see how rational educational decisions can be made.⁸⁰

G. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data using quantitative analysis. Quantitative data could be found through conducting test. Statistical analysis is used to know whether the students' ability in presenting report had improved or not.

The researcher used presentation as assessment. After classifying the test items, the researcher give score for each item to see the improvement of students speaking ability.

1. Data from observation

Researcher used observation scheme during the teaching-learning process in pre-cycle research, cycle I, and cycle II. According to Anne Burns in her book "*Collaborative*

⁸⁰ Arthur Hughes, *Testing for Language Teachers*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), P.4

Action Research for English Language Teachers” said, “observation is a mainstay of action research”.⁸¹Data from observation describe in detail. In this observation, the researcher used systematic observation. According to Arikunto systematic observation is observation done by researcher with guidance as instrument of observation.⁸² The guidance was called sign system which contained the list of activities that observed. The form of sign system observation was as follow:

Table I
Form of Observation Sign System

INDICATORS	YES	No
Paying Attention		
Asking Question		
Responding to question		
Accomplishing task		
Being enthusiastic an English learning process		

There are three times of observation conducted in this, before the treatment, during cycle I, and cycle II. The researcher checked the result of the observation. In the end it

⁸¹ Anne Burns, *Collaborative Action Research for English Language Teachers*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), P.80.

⁸²Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian : Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), P. 200.

analyzed by calculating the percentage from the observation's table as the formula below:

$$P = \frac{\sum f}{n} \times 100\%$$

P = percentage

$\sum f$ = the sum of check list

n = amount of students

2. Data from test

Test is a technique to measure someone's proficiency. Test is sequence of questions or exercises or other apparatus to measure skill, knowledge, intelligence, ability or aptitude of individual or group.⁸³ In this research, the researcher used written test in the form of dictation. From the dictation researcher gave score to the student in writing mechanism and accuracy.

In the test, researcher used rating scales. Rating scale incorporates the notion that language ability consists of multiple components, and that involve separate analytic ratings for each of the specific components in the construct definition.⁸⁴ The researcher used mean formula to know the average of students' score and to check the increasing of

⁸³Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006), p. 156

⁸⁴Lyle F. Bachman and Adrian S. Palmer, *Language Testing in Practice: Designing and Developing Useful Language Tests*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), P. 208.

their ability in presenting report. The researcher used mean formula because this formula could be used to know the students' average grade and it considered familiar. It has been stated in Tips for Improving Testing and Grading that means the familiar arithmetic average.⁸⁵ The category of the rating scale and the mean formula to know the average of students' score is as follow:

Table 2
The Explanation of Criterion⁸⁶

Item Analysis	Criteria
1. Pronunciation	<p>Good: Students can present the report in a good pronunciation. The students just have little mistakes or perfect.</p> <p>Average: Students can present the report in a good pronunciation but still have some mistake.</p> <p>Low: Students can not present the report in a good pronunciation because there are many mistakes.</p>
2. Intonation	<p>Good : Students can present the report in a good intonation. Students know</p>

⁸⁵John C.Ory and Katherine E. Ryan,*Tips for Improving Testing and Grading*, (California: SAGE Publications,1993),P.91

⁸⁶ H. Douglas Brown, “*Language Assessment...*” P.245.

	<p>well when they have to use high and low intonation.</p> <p>Average: Students can present the report in a good intonation but still have some mistakes.</p> <p>Low: Students can not present the report in a good intonation. Students do not know when they have to use high and low intonation. There are many mistakes.</p>
3. Stress	<p>Good : Students can present the report in a good stress. Students know well what is the expression have to be used in presenting their report.</p> <p>Average : Students can present the report in a good stress but still have some mistakes.</p> <p>Low : Students can not present the report in a good stress. Students do not know well what is the expression have to be used in presenting their report.</p>
4. Gestures	<p>Good : Students can present the report with a good gestures. Students know well how to use their gestures in</p>

	<p>presenting report.</p> <p>Average : Students can present the report with a good gestures but still have some mistakes.</p> <p>Low : Students can not present the report with a good gestures. Students do not know well how to use their gestures in presenting report.</p>
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After collecting the data, the researcher analyze it. In scoring of the presentation test, the researcher used mean formula. Sugiyono explained the mean formula as follow:⁸⁷

$$Me = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

Explanation:

Me : the mean of total score

$\sum xi$: the total scores of students

n : A number of students

After getting the mean of test, the researcher formulated the result to get percentage of score as follow:

$$Me = \frac{\sum xi}{n} \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

⁸⁷Sugiono, *Statistika Untuk Penelitian*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), P. 49.

- Me : the mean of total score
- Σxi : the total scores of students
- n : A number of students

Then the percentage of each component in presertation test was consulted with the criterion as folow:

Table 3
The Criterion of Speaking Skill

The percentage of ability	Criteria		
76%-100%	4	A	Good
60%-75%	3	B	Average
45% -59%	2	C	Low

Based on the table above, the researcher determined the level of the students’ ability in dictation. First step, the researcher got score using conventional method from pre-cycle, the teacher was English teacher themselves, then mean of score using conventional method was compared with mean of score from cycle 1. Mean of score from cycle 1 was compared with mean of next cycle, and so on until the last cycle. It was to know how far the progress of students in this research.

H. Indicators of Achievement

This research was successful if its objectives’ indicators were reached. In this research, the researcher formulated the research objectives’ indicators as below:

1. Students' ability in Presenting report is improving after they are taught using national geographic kids short documentary film as the media. It is shown in the speaking presentation of the report text. The improvements are in pronunciation, intonation, stress and gesture.
2. National geographic kids short documentary film in learning presenting report can improve students' speaking ability.
3. The results of students' assessment by using national geographic kids short documentary film as the media reach the minimum standard of score (KKM) which is 7.0.