

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Location of Study

This research is conducted at MTs Darul Ulum Budi Agung. The location is at Jln. Platina Raya No.74 Medan Marelan.

3.2 Research Design

This research is done by using Classroom Action Research (CAR) to observe the implementation of Odd-Man-Out in vocabulary mastery, so it can help the students in improving their ability in mastering English vocabulary.

Classroom research is geared to self-improvement since it is designed, conducted, and used by teachers themselves. And classroom research bridge the gap between research and practice because researches and practitioners are in one: the researches asks questions that the practitioner thinks are important; the practitioner is eager to use the results of the research. Classroom research is, by definition, situation-specific, and the findings of classroom research are, therefore, relevant to a given teacher and can be used directly to improve practice.¹

According to Kemmis and McTaggart, CAR is a form of *collective* self-reflective enquiry undertaken by participants in social situations in order to improve the rationality and justice of their own social or educational practices, as well as their understanding of these practices and the situations in which these practices are carried out.²

CAR is an action research conducted by teacher as well as research in its class with the planning, acting, observing, and reflecting that has aims to improve the quality of the learning in

¹Patricia Cross. 1987. *The Adventures of Education in Wonderland: Implementing Educational Reform*. Phi Delta Kappan, p. 499.

²Stephen Kemmis and Robin McTaggart (eds). 1988. *The Action Research Planner*. Vitoria, Australia: Deakin University Press, p. 5.

the classroom through a certain action with a cycle.³ This research will be conducted to find out the solutions of learning vocabulary.

Definition of CAR according to Suharsimi Arikunto:

- a. Class: a group of students who are in the same time, receive the same lessons from the same teacher as well.
- b. Action: refers to movement activities intentionally done with a specific purpose.
- c. Research: a look at the activities of an object by using means and rules of a particular methodology to obtain data or information useful to improve the quality of a thing interest and importance to researchers.⁴

CAR is different from more the conventional types of research. CAR is an observation of an activity that is appears consciously in a class. It is a way of reflecting on the teaching that is done systematically collecting data on everyday practice and then analyzing it in order to some decisions about the future should be. This is why the term “action” will be used for this method of research. It is very focus on individual or small group professional practice and it is not concerned with making general statements.⁵

3.3 Subject of Study

Subject who being researched in qualitative is mentioned by informant which is become a relationship or conselor for getting information that needed by researcher. The sampling is based on total sampling techniques.⁶

³Kunandar. 2008. *Langkah Mudah Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*. Jakarta: Raja Wali Pers, p. 41.

⁴Suharsimi Arikunto. 2010. *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, p. 2-3.

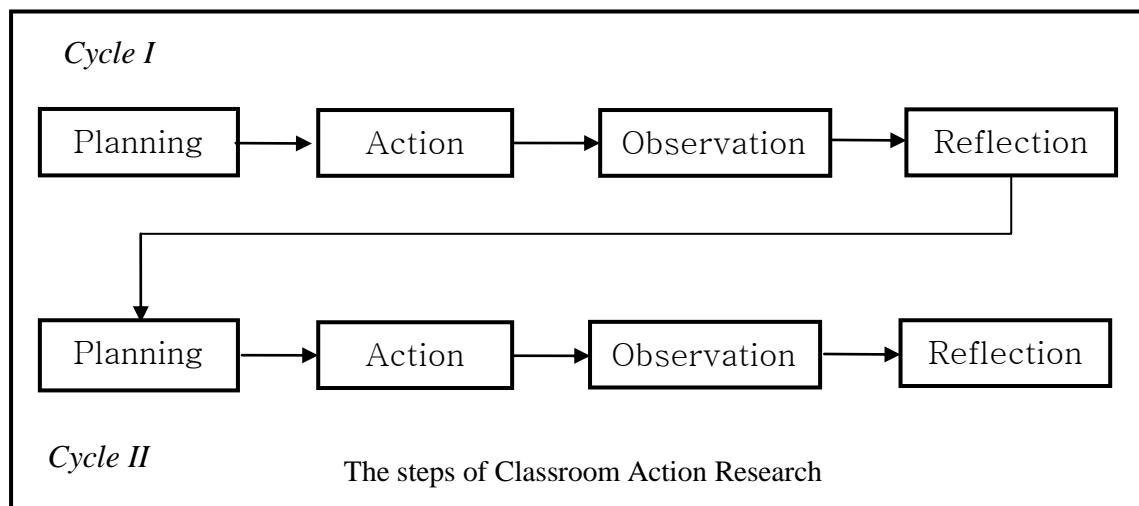
⁵Michael Wallace. 1989. *Action Research for Language*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University, p.

⁶Syahrum dan Salim. 2007. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Cipta Pustaka Media, p. 142.

The subject of this research done at the eighth grade students of MTs Darul Ulum Budi Agung in 2014/2015 academic year.

3.4 Procedure of Collecting Data

Kember (2000: 25) states that a classroom action-based research is a cyclical or spiral process involving steps of planning, action, observation and reflection. It is normally for project to go through two or more cycles. There will be two cycles conducted in this study in which each cycle consisted of two meeting. The steps of action research:



1. Planning

Planning refers to the activity of preparing all the material or instruments that is used. Planning is arrangement for doing something. In planning, it was considered everything related to the actions that was done, it was prepared everything that need in teaching and learning process. The activities were done in planning, as follows:

- 1) Preparing material, making lesson plan, and designing the steps in doing the action.

- 2) Preparing teaching aids.
- 3) Preparing sheets for classroom observation (to know the situation of teaching-learning process when the method or approach is applied).
- 4) Preparing list of students' name and scoring.
- 5) Preparing of test.

2. Action

Action refers to what the teacher done in the classroom and how the class is managed based on the teaching learning scenario. Action is process of doing. All the plans implemented in action. The activities of action are:

- 1) Giving pre-test
- 2) Teaching in the class
- 3) Giving occasion to the students to ask any difficulties or problems
- 4) Asking students some questions

3. Observation

Observation refers to to the activity to observe the classroom situation and to know the students' behaviour during the process of teaching and learning. The information then recorded in the researcher's diary. The students' work can be evaluated. The observation needed to be carried because it can be used as a basis of reflection in order to know the effect of the action.

4. Reflection

Reflection refers to a process of analyzing an experience of practice in order to describe, analyze, evaluate and so inform learning about practice. On the reflection, it will be tried to understand the process, the strength and the weakness of an action. Moreover, it can be decided whether or not the action will be continued.

3.5 Instrument of Collecting Data

In this research, the instruments that is used to collect the data are:

1. Diary notes

Diary notes is used to write about student's activities in the class and it is conducted to get information about students' responses during teaching learning process. Diary notes described the situation and condition of the class during the teaching learning activities. It is used to note some important events.

2. Observation sheet

The researcher used observation sheet to find out of the scope of observation; facilities, teaching learning process, the condition of students and class of the location research.

3. Test

Test is a set of question that given to the students or a set of problem given to the students to see their achievement in answering the question.

4. Document

Document is anything written that contains information serving as proof. According to Syahrurum and Salim, all of data are collected and interpreted by researcher. And they also was supported by some medias such as: photos, diary notes and which related to researched focusing.⁷

3.6 Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, there were three instruments used, such as questionnaire, test and field note. Before the teacher is carried out, the pre-test was administered to the students and also taking some notes to the diary notes while observing the situation.

⁷ Syahrurum Salim. 2007. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Cipta Pustaka Media. p.124

Pre-test was administered in order to find out the students' pre existing ability in mastering vocabulary before they are taught by using Odd-Man-Out. The questionnaire in this research was done to know the students' problem in vocabulary mastery and to know the students' pre existing learning behaviors, attitudes, motivations, and learning difficulties in English especially in learning vocabulary. The diary notes here deal primarily with recording the activities of the students, which happened during the process of teaching and learning.

The result of the pre-test, questionnaire and researcher's diary were used as indicator or starting points concerning the subject's achievement in vocabulary and their corresponding learning behaviors and problem in learning English.

The post test was administered at the end of each cycle in order to find out the whether or not the using of Odd-Man-Out can effectively improve the subject's achievement in vocabulary. It is also conducted the questionnaire to the subjects under study at the end cycle 2 which will conduct in order to get a clear picture of the changing degrees of subjects' learning behaviors, attitudes, motivations, and learning difficulties after they have been taught in mastering vocabulary through Odd-Man-Out.

3.7 Technique of Data Analysis

There were two kinds of data, namely qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative data involved data that is obtained from the diary notes applied during the treatment in each cycle. While the quantitative data was obtained from the result of pre-test, post-test 1, post-test 2, and questionnaire.

For to get the result of students study, the researcher took from the mean score of each student. The researcher applied the following formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

In which:

\bar{x} : The means of the students

$\sum x$: The total of score

N : The number of the students

Next, to categories the number of the students who passed the test successfully, the researcher applied the following formula:

$$P = \frac{R}{T} \times 100\%$$

In which:

P : The percentage of students' score

R : The percentage of students who get point 65 above

T : The percentage of students who take the test

Then, to prove the hypothesis of this action research, it may be seen from the different the result of the first cycle and secon cycle. In analyzing the data for classroom action research used hypothesis of t-test statistics to aprove the hypothesis on cycle 1 and cycle 2 as follow⁸:

$$t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2 - \frac{(\sum D)^2}{N}}{N(N-1)}}$$

In which:

⁸ Candra Wijaya, Syahrur. 2012. *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*. Medan: Latansa Press, p. 179

\bar{D} : mean of difference of post-test 1 and post-test 2

D : Difference

N : Subject of students

The criteria success of the research can be looked from the percentage of students' test result was >80% it's category success and <80% its category unsuccessful. On the other hand, the criteria success of the students in doing the test can be looked from the students' test result who got point >70 it's category success and got point <70 it's category unsuccessful.