

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter presents the method of investigation. It covers the research design, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used the form of classroom action research (CAR). Classroom action research is a kind of research that is conducted in the classroom by a teacher. According to Mulyasa, (2009: p. 11) classroom action research is a kind of research that has re-emerged as a popular way of involving practitioners, both teachers and supervisors, so that they better understand their work. Therefore classroom action research is a form of research that is conducted by practitioners to improve practices in educational setting. This study used observation data on the process of teaching learning in the classroom. Those data will be analyzed through some steps in the cycles. Kemmis and Taggart in Cohen's book, (2005: p.234) stated that action research as follow;

Kemmis and Mc Taggart state that: "Action research is concerned equally with changing individuals, on the one hand, the culture of the groups, institutions and societies to which they belong. The culture of a group can be defined in term of the characteristic substance and form of the language and discourses, activities and practices, and social

relationship and organization which constitute the interaction of the group”.

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that classroom action research is a classroom action in a research, which can be done by teacher, researcher, and teacher with his or her colleague with involves a group of students to improve teaching and learning process or to enhance the understanding of the students to the lesson. In this research, the writer used “picture on frame” to improve students’ speaking skill on describing things. In order to make it clear, the researcher would like to present the Kurt Lewin’s model of classroom action research.

Before the researcher conducted the cycles in action, the research was done by the procedure below:

Preliminary Research In this step, the researcher intends to find out:

1. Observing the class

The writer observed the English language teaching and learning at the eight grade students of SMP Negeri 3 Margasari. The writer focused on the teaching learning process and students’ respond in speaking skill especially on describes picture.

2. Identifying the problems

The writer faced by the teacher and students towards describes picture on teaching and learning.

### 3. Planning in Action

The writer prepared to make lesson plan, observation, pre-test and evaluation. In order to improve students' understanding on English speaking skill, the writer use picture on frame. It is hoped that by using picture on frame as a learning media, students could improve students speaking skill on describing things. After planning the concept, the writer carried out the treatment referring to the plan that has been made. The writer conducted a pre-test before applying the treatment.

### 4. Reflecting

Reflection is the activity of evaluating critically the progress or change of the students. In this step, the writer reflected on, evaluated and described the effects of the implementation of picture on frame in the teaching and learning describes things in order to make sense of what has happened and to understand the issue she has explored more clearly. The writer could observe whether the action activity have resulted any improvement. To support the study, the writer used test to gather the data. The result from observation then being reflected together by teacher and researcher, this includes analysis, and evaluation toward observation result. The subject of this research was eight grade of SMP Negeri 3 Margasari in academic year 2019/2020. All the students of this class were subject of this research. Condition

the students of VIII class are the most passive ones, especially in speaking activity.

## **B. Source of Data**

The source of data is the subject where the data can be gained in detail. Those data are field data, they are:

1. Data from the teacher especially the English language teacher of Eight grade that are related to the teaching learning process in the previous time when she taught using conventional method. That was students' name list.
2. Data from the students including: students' achievement that is obtained from students' score in the end of every cycle, the teacher and students' activities in the teaching learning process.

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

Technique and instrument for the collecting data were aims to support the success of the research. It help the writer to get the data and information about the process of improving speaking practice by picture on frame activity practice in SMP Negeri 3 Margasari, Tegal. The data of this research collected from the following technique:

1. Observation

The writer wanted to know about students' speaking practice, fluency, pronunciation, grammar, content and their confident in

speaking and students' participation in doing their speaking activities in the class.

## 2. Questioner

Is used collect of data after the action is given or diagnose a condition before action is taken and to find out are used to determine students' response after learning, find out response of the teachers in managing learning and diagnose motivation, (Siswono & laksono, 2018:58) Questioner is a list of questions or answers that have been standardized.

## 3. Test

The test used to measure the students speaking competence such as fluency, grammar, speaking, pronunciation and vocabulary in foreign language. Whatever the purpose of the test, the students must know that criteria that were used as the basic evaluation.

In speaking test, the teacher asked the students to describe picture based on the teacher topics. In this research, the writer used pre-test and post-test.

### a. Pre-Test

Pre-test in action research was given to the students in order to know their speaking practice, There are four components assessment in oral test fluency, grammar, vocabulary and comprehension. Prepare the material for performance from the students to improve speaking skill based on the teacher topics.

b. Post-Test

Post-test was given to know students' speaking practice but also to get data through speaking test. The collaborative teacher helped the writer in giving the final score. She gave her point of view toward the students' speaking skill performance. This way was done to make the students speaking score more valid.

**D. Technique of data analysis**

The writer used technique of analysis data which included both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Method of data collection refers to how the writer obtains the empirical data to be used to answer his or her research questions. To make this research successful, the researcher used some instruments to collect data, they are as follow:

1. Documentation

It refers to administrative documents, progress report and other internal document. The researcher used this method to obtain geographical location and other document at Eight grade of SMP Negeri 3 Margasari.

2. Observation

Observation is an activity which concern to research object by the sense. In conducting observation, the researcher used the observation checklist to make it more systematic containing list of activity or happening which might happen. It needed for monitoring

condition of class and students and to know students difficulty with material and method that used during teaching learning process. In this study the researcher watched and recorded events or behavioral pattern of the students.

### 3. Test

Test is commonly used data collection instruments or procedures designed to measure personality, aptitude, achievement, Test is an important or procedure designed to elicit performance from learners with the purpose of measuring their attainment of specified criteria. In this research, the researcher used achievement test, because that test is used to measure attainment's someone after learn something. So in this research, this test is used to measure students' knowledge and comprehending the material.

#### a. Data from the observation

Each in indicators students participation were account by using quantitative research.

$$p = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

$p$  : Percentage

$F$  : The number of the students who participate

$N$  : Number of all students

b. Questioner percentage

Knowing the questioner percentage, the writer used formula was as follows:

$$p = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

$p$ : Percentage

$n$ : Number of students who answer yes or no

$N$ : Number of all students

c. Mean

Measuring how good the improvement of average students test score in speaking by using picture on frame on describing things technique by following the formula:

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

$\sum x$ : The sun of individual score

$N$  : Number of students

d. Test improvement

Knowing how good the improvement of average students test, the writer used the following formula:

$$P_1 \frac{y^1 - y}{y} \times 100\% \quad P_2 \frac{y^2 - y}{y} \times 100\%:$$

$P$  : Percentage

$y^1$ : post-test 1       $y$  : pre-test result

$y^2$ : post-test 2