

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design and Methodology

This study was applied in classroom action research. In the classroom action research, the teacher gives action to students. According to Arikunto and Suharjo Classroom action research is a form of accurate learning activity against and etc, deliberately raised and occur in a class together. This research intends to reveal an effort to improve the learning process by using English song at eighth grade students of MTs Islamic Zending Medan, then the use of classroom action research considered relevant in this research.

According to Koshy, Action research is about working towards practical outcomes, and also about creating new forms of understanding. It means that action without understanding is blind, just as theory without action is meaningless.

According to Ekawara, classroom action research is action research carried out by the teacher in the classroom. Action research is essentially a series of “research action-research action.” Carried out in a cycle in order to solve problems, until the problem is solved.

According to Burns, Action research is the application of fact finding to practical problem solving in a social situation with a view to improving the quality of action within it, involving the collaboration and cooperation of researchers, practitioners, and laymen. Inherent in this statement is a critical dimension which involves reflecting on the social structures and orders which surround classrooms. According to Arikunto, a classroom action research consists of three words that can

be understood as follows understanding:

(1) Research, examine the activities of an object, use the rules of a particular methodology to obtain data or information useful improve the quality of a thing that interest and important for researcher.

(2) Action, something moment activities that deliberately made with a specific purpose, which in this study form a series of cycle of activity.

(3) Class, is a group of students who are in the same receives the same lesson from a teacher.

Based on the definition above, it comes to the conclusion that the classroom action research is working, application and activities of fact finding to practical problem solving in a social situation with a view to improving the quality of action, and to analyze any effect of the treatment. The four steps to conduct Classroom Action Research.

There are several cycles in the action research, each cycle consists of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. The first is planning, planning is as reflection of the beginning of a activities to gather information about situations relevant to the tie of the study. The second is acting, acting is an effort to repair, an increase in or changes carried out based on the plan of action. The third is observing, observing is the activity of collecting the data to supervise to what extent the result of “acting” reach the objective or as the impact of action implemented or worn against the students. The fourth is reflecting, reflecting is activities analysis, intepretation of all the information obtained by the time the action to examine, seeing and considering the result or the impact of action that can be pulled the

conclusion that steady and sharp based on the theory or the result of research there has been and relevant.

B. Objective of the Research

To find out whether using english song can improve students vocabulary mastery at ninth grade MTsN 3 Kota Pariaman.

C. Time and Place

The research is held at MTsN 3 Kota Pariaman, which is located on Jl. Haji Rasul Telur, Talago Sariak, Kota Pariaman.

D. Population and Sample

The “population” consists of all the subjects that will be studied. It includes all the possible cases (persons, objects, events) that constitute a known whole. Sampling is the process of selecting a group of subjects for a study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected. This representative portion of a population is called a sample. The population of this study is all of the ninth grade students of MTsN 3 Kota Pariaman that consist of 1 clases.

E. Technique of Data Collecting

The techniques of data collections will be used by the researcher are qualitative and quantitative data :

1. Test

The test in this research are pre-test and post test. Pre-test will be done before implementing the song . Meanwhile, post-test will be done after implementing the song . In this research, the test will be done in form of multiple

choices.

2. Observation

In this case, the researcher was used the unstructured observation to know the occurrences in learning process, about the teacher's performance during classroom action research, class situation in the classroom activity, and students will respond concern the use of english song.

3. Interview

Interview is instrument of collecting data that provide direct communication between researcher and respondent. In interview, there will be question and answer section. In this research, it will be conducted to get the information to form the knowledge about students and teacher's personal opinion, experiences, and ideas related to this research.

4. Documentation

Documentation used to show the teaching and learning process by using the photograph. The researcher takes the picture when they were studying. It can show them that are serious or not when learning and teaching process and document in this research.

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

1. Technique of data analyzing is an effort that is done by researcher to analyze the data accurately. The data will use to describe the situation during teaching learning process. In this case, the researcher needs to analyze quantitative

and qualitative data.

2. In quantitative data, the test consists of pre test and post test. Pre-test is done before Teaching Learning Process. This pre-test is a test on students understanding the spell from pronunciation. Its is used to know the students pronunciation skill before the method is done. Post-test is done after method implied in the Teaching Learning Process.

3. To analyze the quantitative data, the researcher will compare the result score of the pre-test and post-test to know whether the students' pronunciation can improve or not. The quantitative data will be analyzed by t-test formula to know the difference of the test success after using spelling bee game. The formula t-test as follows:

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

Where:

D= Mean of difference of post-test 1 and post-test 2

D = Difference

N = Subject of Students

While the qualitative data will be analyzed by Miles and Huberman, qualitative analysis defined as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Those can be explained as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing simplifying, abstracting,

and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. It means that the researcher had been reducing the data before, during, after collecting the data as well as analysing the data. The data reduced in this study were data found in the interview transcript.

2. Data Display

The next step in analyzing the data is data display. It is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. By displaying the data, the researcher will easy to understand and to analyzed what will happen with the data presented. In this study, the researcher will use essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display will be used in qualitative research.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verivication

The last step of analysis that will draw conclusion and verivication. From the start of the data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is nothing regulations, patterns,explanation, possible configuration, causal flows and preposition.The conclusion in qualitative research was a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion was in the from description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher will get the result and conclusion of the research.

A. Trustworthiness

It is importan to establish the trustworthiness of the study. There arevareous ways to establish the trustworthiness of the study. According to Lincolnand Guba, the trustworthiness consists of the following components : credibility,

transferability, dependability and confirmability. But in this research, the researcher only used credibility.

1. Credibility

In qualitative research means the results of a qualitative study are believable and trustworthy from the perspective of a participant or subject in the research itself. Credibility contributes to a belief in the trustworthiness of data through the following attributes : (1) Triangulation, triangulation is accomplished by asking the same research questions of different study participants and by collecting data from different sources and by using different methods to answer those research questions. (2) Member checks, member checks occur when the researcher asks participants to review both the data collected by the interviewer and the researchers' interpretation of that interview data. Participants are generally appreciative of the member check process, and knowing that they will have a chance to verify their statements tends to cause study participants to willingly fill in any gaps from earlier interviews. Trust is an important aspect of the member check process.

1. Transferability

Transferability is pay attention to suitable meaning of the meaning of the function of the elements contained in the study of phenomena and other phenomena outside the scope of the study. The way to reach the transferability is by a detailed breakdown of data of theory, or from a case to other case, so the reader can apply it in the similar context.

2. Dependability

Dependability is identical with reliability, in this study the dependability was

built since from data collection and field data analysis as well as presentations of research report data. In the design development of data validity is built, start from the selection of cases and focus, perform field orientation and development of the conceptual framework.

3. Confirmability

Is identical with research objectivity or validity of the descriptive and interpretative. The validity of data and research reports is compared with using techniques, they are: consult every step of activity to the promoter or consultant since the development of the design, rearrange the focus, determination of context and sources, determination of data collection techniques, and data analysis and presentation of research data.

In this research, the technique of getting the trustworthiness that used by the researcher is the credibility. In the credibility, there are some techniques, one of them is triangulation. Sugiyono says that “triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures”. Triangulation is really important to improve the aspect of authenticity and credibility from the data has collected by the other method. Many researchers opine that there is no a tool to collect the data that can measure the phenomena of the subject perfectly. The tool of collecting data is only able to measure the phenomena of human from one perspective.

According to Paton in Sutopo, there are four kinds of triangulation. They are data triangulation, investigator triangulation, methodological triangulation, and

theoretical triangulation. This research uses two kinds of triangulation. The first is data triangulation, it is a triangulation which uses many sources of data to validate it. The data taken from informant is compared to the data from the other informant. The second is methodological triangulation, it is a triangulation which uses many methods to validate data. For instance, the data taken from interview is compared to the data taken from observation which has the same source. In other words, the researcher limits the technique of establishing the trustworthiness on credibility through source and methodological triangulations.

