CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Design Of The Research

Reseach method is systematicactivity using certain method to find new thing or to prove a theory. This research is classroom action research (CAR), it is kind of research that is conducted in the classrooom by a teacher. This research can offer new ways and procedures to improve and increase teacher's professionalism in teaching learning process and students' learning result.

According to Harmer "Action Research is the name given to series of the procedures teachers can engage in either because they wish to improve aspect of their teaching, or because they wish to evaluate the success and appropiacy of certain activities and procedures.

From the definition of action research above, the reseacher concluded that action research is an action in research that can be done by teacher, reseacher and teacher with his or her colleague, etc which involves a group of student to improve the quality of teaching and learning process to enhance students' understanding to the lesson.

B. Method of the Research

The researcher has chosen Classroom Action Research (CAR) to conduct this research, because CAR is an effective and suitable method to apply the Know, Want, Learn (KWL) Strategy in improving students' reading comprehension at the tenth grade student of Islamic Senior High School (SMA) Islam Al-Bina Cadasari.

Action research is a name given to a particular way of researching your own learning. According to David Nunan, action research is a form of research is becoming increasingly significant in language education.[1]

From the definition above, this research is conducted in order to know the Know, Want, Learn (KWL) strategy can improve the students' reading comprehension or not and to know the process of using Know, Want, Learn (KWL) srategy to improve the students' reading comprehension. Classroom Action Research (CAR) is simple research to solve the problem in classroom activity usually done by a teacher. This is based upon the reason that the researcher attempted to solve her personal practical problems faced in the classroom. Classroom action research (CAR) is a research that conducted by the teacher to save the problem of the student that is done by herself, it means that classroom action research is a process through ehich the teacher studies their own teaching iin order to solve their personal practical problems. Kemmis and Mctaggart state, "Action research is a form

[1] David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (Cambridge ;Cambridge University Press, 1992), 17.

of collective self-reflective enquiry undertaken by participant in social situation in order to improve the rationality and ustice of their own social or educational practice, as well as their unuderstanding of these practices and the situations in which these practices are carried out".

Therefore, the procedure of classroom action research applied in this research was a cyclical process adapted from the model proposed by Kemmis and Mctteggart, it covers four steps.[2]

1. Plan

   Like teaching, planning is the first of the action research process. When planning a lesson, teachers establish learning goals, create an assessment plan, and design their instructional should decide on the goals and purposes of the study, select the research participants, and determine the method of data collection.

2. Collect Data (Action)

   During the data collection, actions are taken to carry out your action reseach proect. This actions includes implementing new teaching strategies and collecting data on them. Data collection could include administering test and observing students.

3. Analyze (Observations)

   Observations is activity to collect data that is related to the application of reading comprehension, the strategies and the way of teacher in solving the problem and student's work.

[2] Kemmis.S., & Mcteggart, R., *The Action Research Planner* 3ed ed. (Victoria, Deakin University, 1983), 231.

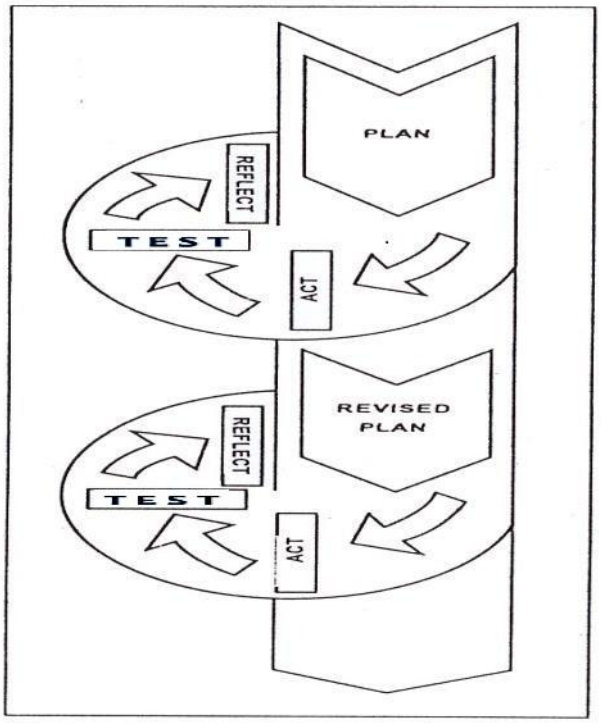
Observation will be don during the teaching and learning process is conducted.

4. Reflection

Reflection is activity to evaluate the material with students. In this part, the researcher know how far the progress of students understanding about the material. Reflection process is to ustify new teaching strategies by supporting them with data, best practice, educational rresearch and educational theory. In conducting the classroom action research, the researcher uses four steps to be clearer, see the figure bellow :

Figure 3.1

Four steps of classroom Action Research (CAR)



Adapted from Steven Kemmis and Mc Taggart (1998)

In this classroom action research, the reesarcher conducts two cycles. It means when the researcher has finished conducting the first cycle, and the result of the study has not been improved yet, or there are any problems that have not solved, then the researcher continued to conduct the second cycle. Both the first cycle and the second cycle use the same procedure which consists of planning, acting, observing and reflecting. Those are the description.

Cycle 1

Planning :

a) Preparing the lesson
b) Giving the pre test
c) Preparing the material from text book

Acting and Observing :

a) Handling out practice material by using Know, Want, Learn (KWL) strategy
b) Let the students to explore their readiing comprehension by using KWL strategy.
c) Giving reading comprehension test 1 to the student.

Reflecting :

a) Doing the evaluation
b) Evaluating the observation
c) Doing evaluation of acting 1

Cycle 2

Revised Plan :

a) Preparing the lesson plan
b) Preparing the material
c) Collecting the previous data (score of reading comprehension test)

Acting and Observing :

a) Handling out the practic material about reading
b) Let studensts explore their reading comprehension by Know, Want and Learn (KWL) strategy (presentation their assignment)
c) Giving reading comprehension test 2 to students

Reflection :

a) Doing the evaluation
b) Evaluation the observation
c) Doing the evaluation of acting 2

C. Place and Time of The Research

The researcher will conduct the research at Islamic Senior High Scholl (SMA) Islam Al-Bina Cadasari. The school is located on Cidahu Abuya street, Kp. Bangun Masid RT/RW 01/001 Ds. Cadasari Kec. Cadasari Kab. Pandeglang, Banten Province. In this research, the reesearcher will focus the problem of the research only in “Using Know, Want, Learn (KWL) srategy to improve students’ reading comprehension”.

D. Instrument Of The Research

According to David Nunan, population is all cases, situation, or individuals who share one or more characteristics. Sample is a subect of individuals or cases from whitin a population.[3]

For doing the research, the researcher has chosen at tenth grade for population divided into tenth classes. For the sample, the researcher has chosen at tenth grade which consist 15 students.

There were some instrument in monitoring the implementation of teaching learning activities. The instrument are observation sheets, test, and documentation.

a. Observation sheet

Observation is one of the instrument that the researcher used in this research in order to know the students' activity in teaching learning process. In this research, the researcher observe the process will happen in the classroom. If the observationm had been done for observing the students' activities and also the teachers' teaching performance.

b. Test

Test is used to measure the improvement of the students' reading comprehension by using Know, Want, Learn (KWL) strategy in every meeting. The test will give to the students after intervention.

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[3] David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.1992) , 162.

c. Documentation

The researcher used any photographs as a tool to abserve the teaching learning process.

E. The Technique for Collecting Data

The technique of the data collection is essentially a way that can be used by researcher to collect the data. Moreever, to get the relevant data, the researcher determined the data collecting technique appropriately. The researcher used some techniques to gether and analyze the information, there includes :

1. Observation

Observation is one of the techniques in collecting the data. It is the first step in doing research. The first procedure in observation was asking for permission to the headmaster of the school. In the observations step, the reasearcher got information about teaching learning process aspect such as the number of the students, the general situation of the school and also to find out how the teacher conducted the teaching learning process at the school.

The researcher also conducted the observation to know the students activities in teaching learning process. The researcher used observation sheet to analyze every aspect of students' self attitude during the class.

2. Reading Comprehension Test

The other technique to collect the data that was conducted by the researcher is test. Test is used to measure the improvement of the students reading comprehension by using Know, Want, Learn (KWL) strategy in every cycle.

F. Technique for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the reasearcher will analyze capability of the students by using some criteria. According to Andriyani, there are five aspect in reading which help students to comprehend English text. There are :

Table 3.1

The rating scale of reading

NO.	CRITERIA	COMMENT	SCORE
1	Main Idea, Specific Information, Inference, Translation, Vocabulary	Very Good	(5) 90 – 100
2	Main Idea, Specific Information, Inference, Translation, Vocabulary	Good	(4) 80-89
3	Main Idea, Specific Information, Inference, Translation, Vocabulary	Fair	(3) 70 – 79

4	Main Idea, Specific Information, Inference, Translation, Vocabulary	Less	(2) 60 – 69
5	Main Idea, Specific Information, Inference, Translation, Vocabulary	Low	(1) 45 – 59

The rating scale of Reading

Category very good = 90 – 100 , good = 80 – 89, fair = 70 – 79, less = 60 – 69 and low = 45 – 59.

If the implementation of the first cycle of the students does not achieve exhaustiveness 85 %, it means the first cycle is fail, and the research will be continued to second cycle with the same material to reach the exhaustiveness of learning by using the same formula.

There are two points that will be used in this research to measure the success of this classroom action research :

1. Individually

   Every students should reach the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) in reading comprehension based on the school KKM rules (75)

2. Clalssically

At least 85% of the class should reach the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) or more.

To find the mean score, the writer used the formula as follows:

$$Mean/\ \mu = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

M = Mean score

fx = The students' score

$\sum$ = The sum of score

N = the number of students