

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Objective of the Research

This study is intended to find out the improvement of student reading comprehension of descriptive text by using comic book as the technique. This research was conducted at The Second Grade of MTS Al-Rahmah Lebakwangi. This location selected because: 1). This research has never been selected before. 2). The writer found problems of this research at this location.

3.2 Subject of the Research

The classroom action research was conducted in the second grade of MTS Al-Rahmah Lebakwangi Serang. The reasearcher used class VIII A there are 30 students in the class.

3.3 Research Design

The researcher was conducted by using Classroom Action Research. Sanford stated that the classroom action

research is step of activities which have all characteristic consist of analysis, action, add new fact and evaluation.³⁹ Bassey stated that describes ‘action research as an enquiry which is carried out in order to understand, to evaluate and then to change, in order to improve educational practice’.⁴⁰

From some of the explanation above Action research is about working towards practical outcomes, and also about creating new forms of understanding, since action without understanding is blind, just as theory without action is meaningless.

Based on Kemmis and Mc Taggart, there are four steps in doing classroom action research, they are:

1. Planning

In this phase the researcher identified a problem or issue and develops a plan of action in order to solve the problem that faced and bring about improvements in teaching learning process. “The plan is aimed at trialng a particular course of action and collecting data on the

³⁹Jhoni Dimiyati, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan dan Aplikasinya pada Anak Usia Dini*, (Jakarta: kencana, 2013), 116.

⁴⁰Valsa Koshy , *Action Research for Improving Practice*, (New Delhi: Paul Chapman Publihing, 2005), 8.

outcomes of this action”⁴¹ in this phase, the researcher should prepare lesson plan, teaching material and instrument before doing the research.

2.Action

The plan is a carefully considered one which involves some deliberate interventions into the teaching situation that the researcher put into action over an agreed period of time. The interventions are „critically informed“ as the researcher’s question and assumptions about the current situation and plan new and alternative ways of doing things. It means that the researcher carried out the plan which is made in previous phase, the lesson plan which has been made will be applied.

3.Observation

This phase involves the researcher in observing systematically the effects of the action and documenting the context, actions and opinions of those involved. It is a data collection phase where the researcher use „open-eyed“ and „open-minded“ tools to collect information about what is happening.

4.Reflection

At this point, the researcher reflects on, evaluates and describes the effects of the action in order to make sense of what has happened and to understand the issue that have explored more clearly.

⁴¹Anne Bruns, *Collaborative Action Research For English Language Teacher*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University, 1999), 37.

In this phase, the result can be used to determine what the researcher has to do in the further cycles of action research.

In general, the cycle of action research could be seen from figure Kemmis and McTaggart have developed a simple action research model⁴²

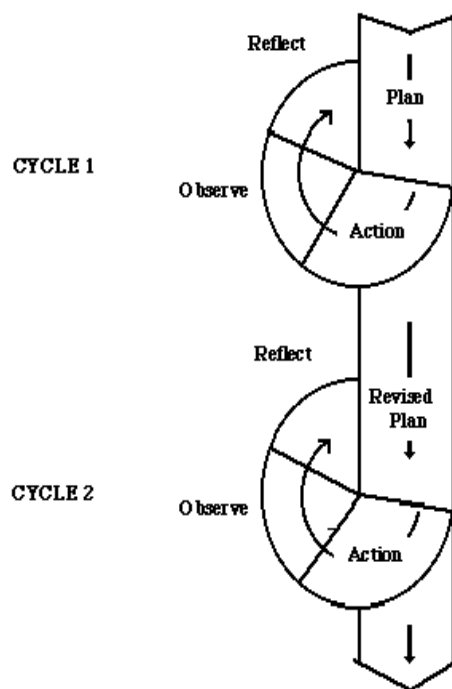


Figure 3.3 the individual aspect in action research (Based on Kemmis and Taggart)

⁴² Jean McNiff and Jack Whitehead, *Action Research: Principles and Practice Second Edition*, (London: Routledge Falmer, 2002), 45.

Classroom action research is different from other research. It has its own characteristics. According to Anne Burns, there are four characteristics of action research:

1. Action research is contextual, small scale and localized, it identifies and investigates problems within a specific situation.
2. It is evaluative and reflective as it aims to bring about change and improvement in practice.
3. It is participatory as it provides for collaborative investigation by teams of colleagues, practitioners and researchers.
4. Changes in practice are based on the collection of information or data which provides the impetus change⁴³.

3.4 The Classroom Action Research (CAR) Procedure

The classroom action research which uses Kemmis design consists of four phases within one cycle. Those are planning, acting, observing, and then reflecting. After finishing the first cycle, it will probably be found some new problems or the previous unfinished problems yet. Therefore, it is necessary to

⁴³ Anne Burns, *Collaborative Action Research For English Language Teacher*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University, 1999), 30.

continue to the second cycle which has the same concept as it is done in the first cycle.

Below are the clear explanation of what happens in every cycle:

1. Planning Phase

After identifying and diagnosing students' problem on "reading comprehension" which is proven by observing the students' condition in the class, and doing pre-test to get more-accurate data. Then, the writer makes some planning about what she is going to do to solve students' problem on "reading comprehension". The planning is in the form of lesson plan which is prepared to be implemented in second grade of MTS Al-Rahmah Lebakwangi Serang Banten. In this phase, the writer also makes some research instrument such as: Structured observation sheet, field notes, exercises, and scoring form. Those instruments are made to be used as supporting data.

2. Acting Phase

After accomplishing the planning phase, the writer and the teacher discuss about the strategy in acting phase. According to the teacher, she chooses to become the observer, and the writer as the teacher. As teacher, she will conduct the activity based on the lesson plan by focusing on developing students' reading comprehension. In this phase, the scenario of teaching and learning activity are applied. The scenario of teaching and learning activity should be done very well.

3. Observing Phase

This phase is done at the same time as acting phase. In this phase, the writer needs a collaborator, because this research includes collaborative classroom action research. This phase is done by collaborator when the teaching and learning process is being done. The collaborator observes and writes the situation during the classroom action research. To get the observation data, the collaborator complete the observation sheets which have been provided by the writer. It also includes the process and the result of reflection data.

The data of this phase can be quantitative data (the result of test, the attendance, the score of assignment, and etc.); and qualitative data which describes the activities of students, the enthusiasm of the students, and etc.

4. Reflecting Phase

After finishing the acting phase, the writer accomplishes a reflection about the activity in the acting phase by analyzing all data including: pretest, posttest, and observation in order to know whether comic book media are effective to used as the medium of developing students' reading comprehension of descriptive text at MTS Al-Rahmah Lebakwangi Serang Banten. If the first cycle is unsuccessful yet, the writer will design what she is going to do in the next cycle to solve the unfinished problems in the first cycle.

3.5 Technique of Collecting the Data.

In this study, the research used test to collect the data, use of the following instrumentation:

1. Test

The writer uses test to get data result about process of learning reading skill. The test are pre-test and post-test. The pre-test is done before implementing guided questions. It is to evaluate students' reading skill score at first. On the other hand, the post-test is implemented after using guided questions. The test is held on the action of each cycle. It is to get learning outcomes data. It was taken by giving test to the students after teaching. This data is the achievement of students.

2. Observation

In this case, the writer is helped by collaborator to observe the students directly in the classroom and gets the description about students' activity and participation in learning reading process. It is to get implementation of learning data. This data was obtained from the result of the writer's observation which was taken in each cycle.

3. Interview

The writer interviews the teacher before applying classroom action research. It is to know general description about process of learning English, to know the students' difficulties in reading, to know the students' situation in process of learning English and the method or any strategies usually implemented by the teacher in teaching reading. The writer also interviews the teacher to know his reaction toward the suggestion of comic book after Classroom action research.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data which are analyzed :

- a. The changes in students' response when the teaching and learning process; and at the end of process. Analysis which is used is description, explaining observation data.
- b. The improvement of students' achievement.

In analyzing the quatitative data, the writer puts on the average students' tests score per cycle, and the students who pass the KKM score. It is used to measure the students'

performance on understanding and applying the meaning of vocabulary. In analyzing the data, the writer used the formula below⁴⁴:

$$x = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

X : Mean

x : Individual score

n : Number of students

$$P = \frac{F}{n} \times 100\%$$

P : The class percentage

F : Total percentage score

N : Number of students

Measurement of reflection in this action research is as follows:

- a. The improving of creativity that can be seen in students' enthusiasium, activeness, and the happiness of students in the teaching and learning process.
- b. The improfing of students' achievenment in each cycle.

⁴⁴ Sudjana, *Metode Statistika*, (Bandung: PT. Tarsito, 2002), 67.

3.7 Criterion of the Action Success

This criterion is used to decide whether this research is success or not. The research will succeed if there are 75% of student who pass the KKM score from the pre-test until the third post-test in each cycle II, the KKM of MTS Al-Rahmahis 75. So, when there are 75% of students get score 80 from the test, it means that this research is success. Afterwards, the next action would be stopped, but if this condition has not been reached yet, the alternative action would be done in the next cycle.