CHAPTER III

Research Methodology

A. Research Design

The writer uses a Classroom Action Research (CAR) and describe answers and results from the research questions in a descriptive way to get the information about them. So, the writer analyzes and describes the data in the form of words rather than in number.

According to Mulyasa, Classroom Action Research is designed to help a teacher to find out what is happening in the classroom and to solve the problem in the classroom. Arikunto also states that Classroom Action Research is an approach to improve education through change encouraging the teachers to be aware of their own practice, to be critical of their practice, and to be prepared to change it.

In this study, real English teacher act as observer who observe writer and students’ activities when the teaching and learning takes place. Meanwhile, the Writer act as the practitioner who apply the 3p approach during the teaching and learning process. Before teaching, the Writer prepares the lesson plan. The Writer also interview the English teacher to know the problems are faced by students in the class.

1 Mulyasa, E, Praktik Penelitian Tindakan Kelas, (Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), 89
2 Suharsimi Arikunto, Penelitian Tindakan Kelas, (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, , 2008, Cet VIII), 56
Since it deals with the classroom setting, this study is directed to know the teaching strategy in order to find out the solution to the classroom problems in teaching speaking by using 3p technique. To cope with the classroom’s problems in teaching speaking, the writer applies the 3p approach during the teaching and learning process.

The design of CAR in this study uses a cycle process, which consists of four steps adapted from Dr. Sulipan M.Pd. as mentioned as follow:\(^3\):

1. Planning the action
2. Implementing the action
3. Observing the action
4. Reflecting the action.

Below is example of diagram process’s CAR design that will be used by the writer that is taken from the DR. Sulipan, M. Pd.

Picture 3.1

Action Research Model Adapted from DR. Sulipan, M. Pd

FIRST CYCLE

SECOND CYCLE

NEXT CYCLE

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B. Subject of the Study

The subjects of this study are second grade students of Mts At-tauhid Surabaya. There are 40 students in this class that consist of 20 boys and 20 girls. The Writer chooses the class because he has assumption that speaking skill of the students in that class are more passive than other classes.

The writer wants to apply the 3p approach as the alternative to teach speaking. Hopefully, this technique can help them in learning speaking.

C. Setting of the Study

This study was taken from the second grade of the student at Mts AT-Tauhid Surabya. This school is located at Jl. sidoresmo dalem II/37 Surabaya. This study will be done in two cycles and for each cycles there will be one meeting.

D. Research Instruments

An instrument is device to get data\(^5\). There are some instruments prepared in order to be easier to control the students when the implementation of teaching and learning activities is taking place. In this research, the writer uses three instruments, they are questionnaire, interview and observation field notes. The explanation of those instruments as follow:

a) Questionnaire

According to Sugiono, the questionnaire is one of the way to collect the data from the students or respondents to be answered by them. Khusnul Khotimah also said that:

“Questionnaire is some questions to the students about some problems that have purpose to get opinion of the students. The students must answer about the question based on what they got after the teacher implements of using comic in teaching vocabulary. This questionnaire is given to each student at the end of the teaching learning process.”

Sugiono said that the questions could be used if the writer wants to know of the person feeling, person experience, person motivation, the reason of the something has done.

Furthermore, writer will have used it to get the respond from the students because it is very important for the teacher when he or she teaches in the class. these is the form of the questionnaire that writer will give to the students, as follow:

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6 Sugiono, metode penelitian kuantitaive dan kualitative dan research and development. p.142
7 Khusnu khotimah, teaching English vocabulary for third year students junior High School and the limitation of this study is teaching English vocabulary for the third year students of SMP BILINGUAL TERPADU Krian, Sidoarjo,(Surabaya: state institute of Islamic study sunan ampel , unpublished thesis)36.
8 Sugiono , metode penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitative R dan D ,alfabeta 2007) 236.
1. What do the students like the English?
2. Are you interesting to study English by using 3p approach in teaching learning speaking?
3. Do the students need to know about the rules of 3p approach?
4. Do the students agree the 3p approach applied as approach in teaching speaking?
5. Does 3p technique help you in speaking lesson? see appendix II for the details of questionnaire

b) Interview

Interview is dialogue that done by interviewer to the interviewee (real English teachers) to get information. it can be used to value the somebody action, and the writer uses it to know the problems in teaching and learning speaking. The writer hopes it can make easier to know the students’ respond. Below is the list of the interview with real English teacher:

Interview with the English teacher

1. What is your opinion about 3p technique?
2. Can 3p technique be used as one of the method in speaking lesson?
3. How does your opinion apply about 3p technique in this Mts?
4. can 3p technique motivate all the students in speaking lesson?
5. Do the students increase in speaking lesson after 3p technique is applied?

(see appendix VI for the detailed description of interview)

c) Observation Field notes.

Observation is the first step that had been used by the writer to get or collect all the data. According to Dewalt in his book said that the Observation is one method that used by writer or researcher to collect the data in common or uncommon in the daily activities of the people being studied. Whereas, Sulipan said that observation is short activities that done in the class. While, observation divided into two parts, observation participant and observation non-participant, observation participant is researcher involved in the daily activities of people or all the something that is used as resource of the data while non-participant is writer is not involved in the observation, he or she just as independent writer. While Observer participant has four parts:

1. Passive participant. Passive participant is observation that do by the observer but he didn’t interact or participate.

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10 Sugiono, *methode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfa Beta, 2008). 145
2. Moderate participant, Moderate participant is observation that do by the writer, some time inside and some time in outside or balance.

3. Active participant, Active participant is observation that do by writer but is not complete.

4. Complete participant, Complete participant is observation that do by the researcher with complete.

While, the field notes is short activities that contain in the class or field to research their own activities. The other statements said that field notes is notices that used by the writer to describe all the event that happen in the field or one mean employed by qualitative writers whose main objective of any research is to try to understand the true perspectives of the subject being studied.  

Considering with statement of Narbuko the observation had to appropriate to the purpose of the study.

a. Material, to describe the students interaction in the class

b. Methode, to describe the rule of the 3p method

c. Students, to describe students interaction with this method

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11 Sugiono, *methode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif*, (Bandung, Alfa Beta, 2008), 142
To help the writer in this research, he uses participant observation because it is done by writer. While the field notes uses to support him in his research. the field notes in the first cycle was attached. (see appendix III )

E. Research procedure

This study is conducted in the following procedure, preliminary study, planning, acting, observing and reflecting.

1. Preliminary Study

A preliminary study was carried out to get information about the models of teaching and learning English at Mts at τauhid Surabaya especially on teaching and learning of speaking. The Writer attempted to get information about the students’ problems in teaching learning process, especially in teaching speaking.

In the preliminary study, the Writer met the headmaster in Mts at τauhid Surabaya, especially to talk about the plan of the research and English teacher of second grade students for informal interview and to do direct observation in teaching and learning process. The writer Conducted this an informal interview with the real English teacher with purpose. First, writer can get all the problems. Seconds, he and the english teacher can solve its. Finally, the writer can do the best when he apply the 3p technique.
The form of the questionnaire was attached in appendix I. The writer found out that Students are passive and have low skill specially in speaking ability. Thus, The writer made lesson plans that could cover all the problems.

2. Planning

In the classroom action research, the Writer makes some preparation related to the lesson plan. The explanations are as follows:

a. The lesson plan

The lesson plan was designed by considering the following items:

1) practice “ teacher gives the students pictures that contain of dialogue, teacher divides all the students consist 4-5 students, students practice all the dialogue in their seat, the teacher gives appropriate response and act out another dialogue, act with their friend or with the teacher

2) b) presentation, teacher gives example how to present the dialogue that had gave. teacher showes another picture, the students presents the pictures in the front of the class, the teacher choose one of the groups to present it (dialogue) in the front of the class.
3) c) production, teacher had all students to make new word and sentence in groups and individually.

In conducting the research, the Writer prepared the material and media, which were relevant in teaching speaking. The Writer took and selected the material from the text books or other available sources. In addition, the Writer also used the media that suitable with the experiments in implementing the teaching speaking.

3. Acting (Implementing)

In this implementing stage, the Writer implemented the 3p approach to teach speaking. This action were carried out in two cycles. It is conducted based on the schedule that has been arranged before. The implementation of the plan for each cycles are delivered in one meeting. According to DR. sulipan said that acting is implementing of the planning that plan before, so the teacher wasn’t monotonous and wasn’t engineer.

4. Observing

Observation was done to identify the classroom activities during the teaching and learning process. It was done while the 3p approach had been implemented. The Writer used field notes to collect the date. Nasution said that the observation is the basing all the scientice. Whereas, marsall said that the observation is learning of behavior and the meaning
of that. observation is strategy qualitative in research to helps the writer to get all the data in the field.\textsuperscript{12}

The result of observation in the field. They are:

a. The students can resive the 3p technique as one of the method of speaking lesson.

b. Part of the students had been suitable with this method.

c. The students can be happy to do all the assesment.

d. The students can rehearse part of the something important (remind part of the vocabulary that lose)

e. the students can be motivated by using this technique

5. Reflecting

Arikunto said that reflecting takes from the activity that has done.

According to DR Sulipan in his book said that the reflection is an activity to restate all the activities that had been done.\textsuperscript{13}

F. Data collection technique

Observer can observe the classroom activities during teaching learning process. The writer know not only how the process is done but also the real situation in the class to look for information about the students skill.

\textsuperscript{12}marsall observation participant “http://books.google.co.id/books” accessed on may 12, 2011.

\textsuperscript{13} Sulipan, classroom action research.” http://books.google.co.id/books “accessed on 12 april 2011.
The writer uses field notes to anticipate the possibility of losing the relevant data during teaching process.

In this study, the writer collects the data through observation in two cycles. It was done to know the implementation of 3p technique in the class. The real English teacher observes the implementation of 3p technique in speaking.

In the end of each cycle, the writer always had all students to make new words or sentence. And the last, the writer gives students questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of six questions for the students about some problems that have purpose to get opinion of the students. The students must answer about the questions based on what they get after the teachers apply the 3p technique in teaching speaking. This questionnaire was given to each student at the end of the teaching learning process. (see appendix II for the detailed questionare)

G. DATA ANALYSIS.

The data that will be analyzed conducted from the result of questioners, and supported by the result of interview and field notes. The data will be presented descriptively to explain the result of interview and also the notes. However, numerical form will be needed here since it will help the writer to translate and explain the result of questioners in descriptive way.
First of all, the writer explained the way calculate the result of the questionnaire. However in order to translate the data, The writer calculated it by using percentage technique. The sum of student’s responses of one item or question ($\Sigma N$) were divided into number of students 40 (N) and multiplied 100 % and this is simply explained in the formula as follow:\(^{14}\):

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X = \frac{\Sigma N \times 100\%}{N}
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Secondly, the writer tried to explain the result of interview that answers the research problem “how to implement the 3p approach at MTsn At-Tauhid Surabaya” by calculating and comparing the frequency of the response of interviewee to the optional items, and then drawing conclusion from the result of interview.

Finally, the writer tried to explain the result of the field notes to contribute the interview and questionnaire by describing of teacher and students activities during the teaching and learning process or The result of 3p approach had been implementing.

\(^{14}\) Abd rohman : “the correlation between students achievement in vocabulary and reading ability at second grade of SMAN16 surabaya ”. (IAIN SUPEL, 2010), 45