

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discussed about research design, subject of the research, time of the research, place of the research, research instrument, techniques of collecting data, techniques of analyzing data, and research procedure. The explanation is presented below:

#### **A. Research Design**

This research used class action research method. Class action research is research conducted by the teacher (educator) in the classroom or where he teaches which focuses on improving learning processes. Classroom Action Research has function as a way to solve problems that arise in a classroom and also as a medium for in-service training, where teachers can use new skills and methods to improve their analytical abilities (Siti Khasinah, 2013). The researcher used the CAR research method because there was problem regarding students' lack of vocabulary mastery which found in grade 7 MTs Al-Qalam in academic year 2022/2023. This problem required a teaching method to overcome. Therefore, this study used the CAR method to see directly whether the method to be used will be effective or vice versa.

#### **B. Data Source**

This research's data obtained from students' pre-test and post-test in grade 7 MTs Al-Qalam in academic year 2022/2023. The data also obtained from observations, questionnaires, and interviews.

### C. Place of the Research

This research conducted at MTs Al-Qalam in academic year 2022/2023. It is located in Jl. Sunan Mulana Maulana Malik Ibrahim No.48 Widoro, Pacitan.

### D. Time of The Research

The research timeline for this study spans from October 2022 to June 2023, encompassing all stages from preparation to the completion of the final report. The time and schedule can be seen in the following table.

**Table 3.1**  
Time of the Research

No	Activities	Month								
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Research preparation and submission									
2	Submitting proposal									
3	Seminar proposal									
4	Research approval									
5	Gathering data									

6	Data analysis									
7	Report Arrangement									
8	Examination									

### E. The subject of the research

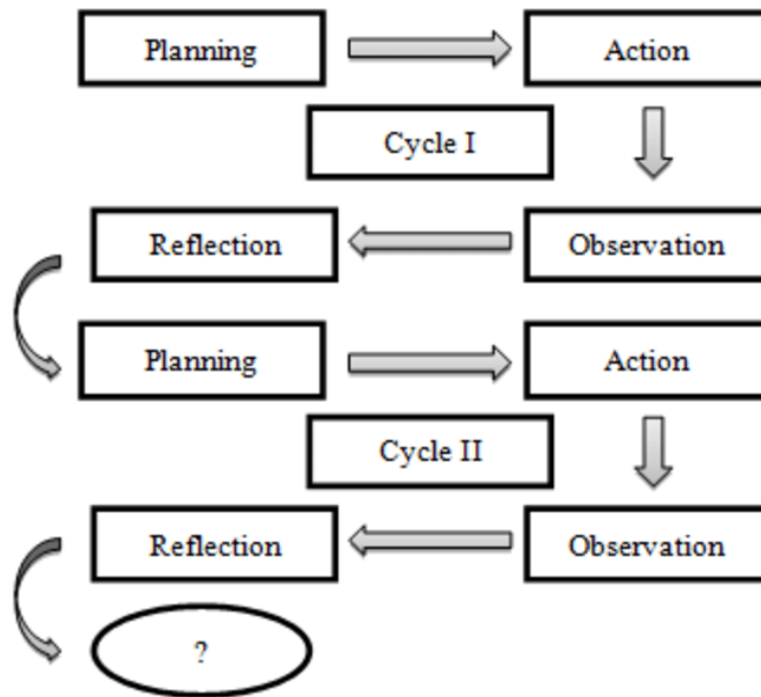
The main subjects of this research were students in grade 7 MTs Al-Qalam in academic year 2022/2023 which consists of 25 students which consists of 13 male students and 12 female students. Furthermore, an English teacher was also involved in this research as a collaborator. The teacher played a crucial role in assisting the researcher throughout each step of the research procedure. Their main responsibility included observing the implementation of the action and engaging in reflective discussions with the researcher regarding the results obtained. The collaborative effort between the researcher and the English teacher contributed to the comprehensive analysis and interpretation of the research findings.

### F. Research Procedures

This classroom action research used a model Kurt Lewin, who stated that in one cycle consists of four the main steps are: (1) planning, (2) acting, (3) observing, and (4) reflecting. The four stages in the CAR form a CAR cycle depicted in a spiral. As in the picture below:

**Figure 3.1**

Cycles of Class Action Research



### 1. Planning

There are several activities that can be done, namely:

- a. Create learning plans.
- b. Make an observation sheet.
- c. Design evaluation tools.

Planning was useful for facilitating implementation learning that carried out by the researcher to improve students' vocabulary mastery with the CTL method.

## **2. Acting**

This stage was the implementation of all plans that made, which took place in the classroom. Things that considered by teachers include:

- a. Is there a match between implementation and planning.
- b. Does the action process carried out on students run smoothly
- c. How is the situation of the action process.
- d. Do students carry out with enthusiasm
- e. What is the overall result of the action.

## **3. Observing**

Through observation the researcher could get student data. This observation was the implementation of the observation sheet that made by researchers during the planning stage. In the process of this observation the researcher recorded all things related to the aspects that become the focus of research in class during learning process.

## **1. Reflecting**

Reflection used to make repairs and planning on further learning.

Reflection was a step to remember again past activities that have been carried out by teachers and students.

## **G. Research Instruments**

### **1. Pre-test and Post-Test Worksheet**

To facilitate the research and treatment that carried out by researchers, the researcher used a pre-test and post-test. This pre-test contained 10 matching words questions related to vocabulary. The pre-test was given to measure students' ability and mastery of vocabulary. After the students have done the pre-test, the researcher assessed the students' work and determined the method for treatment and improve students' vocabulary mastery. While the post-test contains 20 multiple choices questions given to students to find out whether students experience significant changes after getting treatment with the method that has been applied. This pre-test and post-test are used to find out the difference between after and before using the CTL method in learning vocabulary.

### **2. Interviews Sheets**

Interviews conducted by researcher with English teacher and students. The interviews conducted with the teacher before the treatment contained five questions about how to teach English well, the difficulties experienced by the teacher and the teacher's solutions for dealing with these difficulties. Interviews were conducted with students before and after treatment in the form of 12 questions which included the difficulties students experienced when learning vocabulary, what kind of learning methods they expected, and their opinions about the CTL method. Both interviews will take approximately 30 minutes. This assisted researcher in the smooth use of the CTL method and also the smooth running of research.

### 3. Field Notes

Field notes utilized to make careful and direct observations or reviews at the research site in order to understand the prevailing conditions or verify the findings of the ongoing research. These observations were valuable for visually perceiving, attentively noticing, closely observing, and thoroughly examining a specific object or phenomenon to gather reliable data and accurate information for the study. Field notes enable researchers to document their observations and capture important details that contribute to the validity and integrity of the research.

The researcher carried out this observation activity to process objects with the intention to feel and then understand the knowledge of a phenomenon based on previously known knowledge and ideas, to obtain the necessary information and proceed to the investigation process. These activities are based on knowledge and ideas that aim to obtain information from the schools studied by researchers. The information obtained by researchers is expected to be objective, real, and accountable.

#### H. Techniques of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques in this study include the following steps:

##### 1. Test (Pre-test and Post-Test)

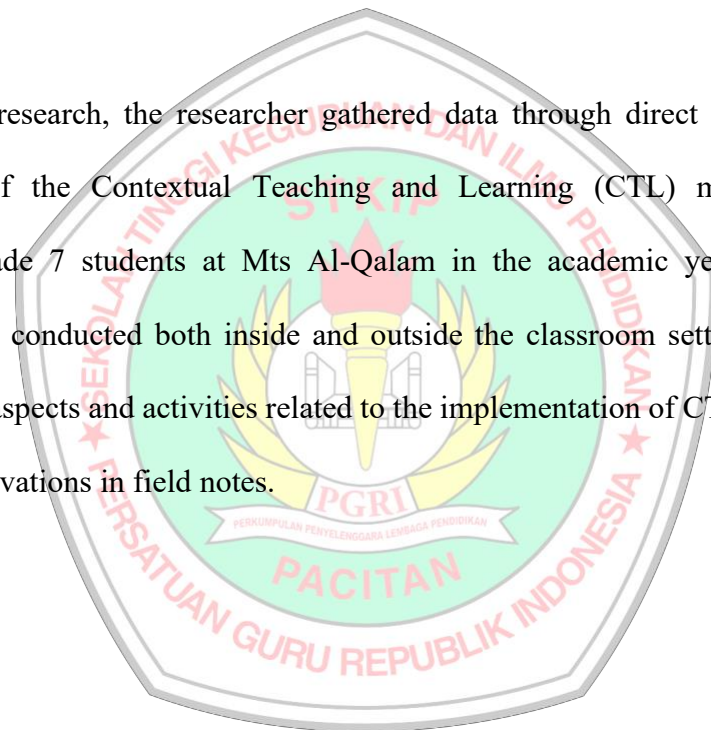
Based on the pre-test and post-test, the researcher collected data to find out the students' vocabulary skills and determined appropriate learning methods for teaching vocabulary. The pre-test and post-test given to students of grade 7 at Mts Al-Qalam academic year 2022/2023. The students claimed to be successful if they reach the standards of completeness ( $75 \geq$ ).

##### 2. Interviews

In this research, the researcher conducted interviews to collect data and assess students' and the English teacher's responses regarding the implementation of the Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) method in teaching vocabulary to grade 7 students at Mts Al-Qalam in the academic year 2022/2023. The interviews involved asking detailed questions about the application and effectiveness of the CTL method. The researcher carefully recorded the outcomes of these interviews and transcribed them into written interview transcripts. These transcripts serve as valuable sources of qualitative data for analysis and interpretation in the research study.

### **3. Observations**

In this research, the researcher gathered data through direct observations of the implementation of the Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) method in teaching vocabulary to grade 7 students at Mts Al-Qalam in the academic year 2022/2023. The observations were conducted both inside and outside the classroom setting. The researcher observed various aspects and activities related to the implementation of CTL, noting down the findings and observations in field notes.





## I. The Techniques of Analysis Data

In this qualitative research, data analysis techniques were used to collect data from various sources which are described in relation to all the observations and findings of the researcher.

### 1. Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data analysis used to analyze test results that given to students. The students' scores calculated using the formula by Nurgiyantoro (in Abdurahman and Elya Ratna, 2003).

$$N = \frac{sm}{si} \times Smax$$

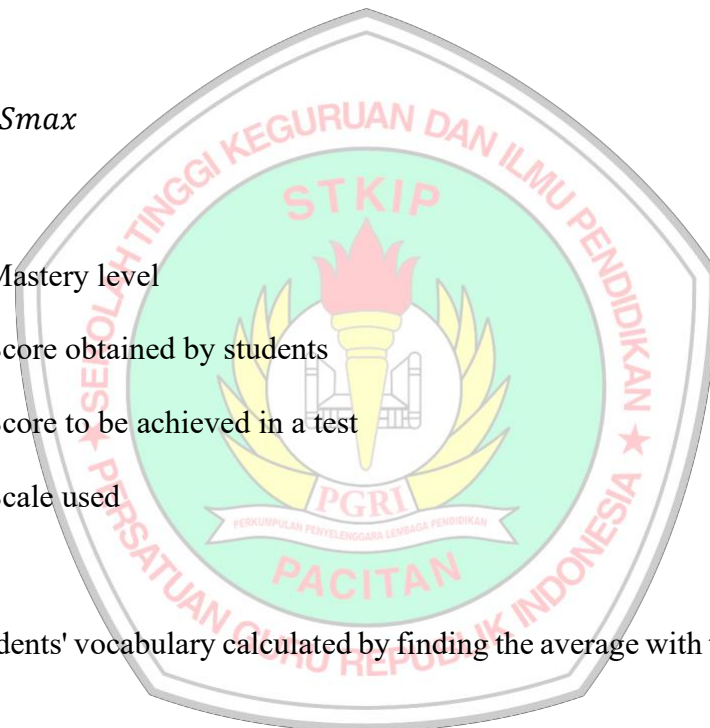
Detail:

$N$  = Mastery level

$Sm$  = Score obtained by students

$Si$  = Score to be achieved in a test

$Smax$  = Scale used



The average of students' vocabulary calculated by finding the average with the arithmetic mean.

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

Detail:

$M$  = Mean

$\sum Fx$  = The result of multiplying the frequency with score obtained

$N$  = Number of students

### 2. Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data in this study obtained from observation and interviews. The researcher collected data during the observation of the teaching and learning process. In addition, the researcher also conducted interviews with teachers to find out what difficulties the teachers experienced when teaching vocabulary and with students to find out student responses after learning vocabulary by using CTL method. Donald Ary (2010) stated that in analyzing qualitative data there are three stages, namely:

**a. Organizing and Familiarizing**

At this stage the researcher socialized and organized by re-reading all the data obtained and grouping them into one form so that the data was ready for analysis.

**b. Coding and Reduction**

At this stage, initially tracing all the data and identifying each unit (word, paragraph, sentence, etc.) with the appropriate code, then the researcher categorizes the data.

**c. Interpreting and Representing**

Interpretation was about coming up with meaning, telling stories, providing explanations, and developing explanations that make sense. Representation involves how the data is presented.

